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Monthly Labor Review

Hugh S. Hanna, Editor

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Monthly Labor Review

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This Issue in Brief

About 17 percent of the editorial employees of a typical group of daily newspapers in the fall of 1934 were earning less than $20 a week and 28 percent $50 or more, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In April 1930 only 13 percent of the editorial workers employed by the same newspapers earned less than $20, while 41 percent received $50 or more. Only 3.4 percent were receiving $100 a week or more in the fall of 1934, as against 5.7 percent in April 1930. Page 1137.

In 103 elections by employees to choose representatives for collective bargaining purposes, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board and 17 regional labor boards, 45,397 employees were eligible to vote and 36,433 cast a vote. Of the 35,024 votes which were valid, 20,682, or 59 percent, were for trade unions. Of the 528 units involved in the elections, only 41 were independent unions. The American Federation of Labor won 268, or 55 percent, of the 487 units in which it was involved. Page 1149.

The making of a ton of steel products creates 53 hours of labor in plants operating at from 55 to 60 percent of capacity, according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is made up as follows: 11.5 hours in mining the coal and ores; 10 hours in transportation; 1.5 hours in coke manufacture; 28.6 hours in steel manufacture; and 1.3 hours in administrative labor. The data are based on studies made in plants of 15 representative steel companies. Page 1155.

During the 2-year period ending March 31, 1935, more than 860,000 physically fit, unmarried, young men have been enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps. The selection of these men has been the responsibility of the United States Department of Labor. The methods adopted and the part played by the Department in this enterprise are described in an article beginning on page 1162.

A considerable increase in average hourly earnings in the cotton-textile industry took place as a result of the adoption of the code in July 1933. Later, however, there was throughout the industry a loss of status for the skilled and semiskilled groups. An even greater reduction occurred in the wage differentials between groups which were customary during the period 1920–30. The wage differential between

North and South decreased due to the tendency of wages in the northern mills to decline and of those in the southern mills to stay constant. Page 1170.

Annual earnings of wage earners in Ohio manufacturing industries averaged $950 in 1933 as compared with $956 in 1932 and $1,499 in 1929. While the average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners was $6, or six-tenths of 1 percent, less in 1933 than in 1932, the total wage and salary payments to this class of workers increased $44,646,897, or 11.7 percent, and the average number reported employed increased by 49,588, or 12.4 percent. Data on wages and employment in 7 manufacturing industry groups, based on reports made to the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations, are given in an article beginning on page 1288.

Unemployment-insurance laws were enacted by the States of New York, Utah, and Washington during the early part of 1935. This brought to four the number of States which had passed this type of legislation up to May 1935, Wisconsin having provided for an unemployment-insurance system in 1932. The principal features of these several laws are analyzed in an article beginning on page 1195.

Government-sponsored welfare activities in the interest of miners and mining communities in Great Britain will be continued for another 16 years under an act of 1934, thus insuring the operation for at least 31 years of a system that began as an experiment in 1920. A review of the kind and extent of welfare activities carried on through the miners' welfare fund, which is created by a tax on the industry, is given on page 1208.

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Salaries and Working Conditions of Newspaper Editorial Employees[1]

NEWSPAPER editorial employees, along with workers in nearly all other occupations, have felt the pressure of hard times during the past few years. In the early fall of 1934 nearly 17 percent of the editorial workers employed by a typical group of daily newspapers were earning less than $20 a week and 28 percent were earning $50 or more. By contrast, in April 1930 the weekly salaries of only 13 percent of the editorial employees of the same newspapers were less than $20, while 41 percent received salaries of $50 or more. Only 3.4 percent of the total number of employees in the fall of 1934 received salaries of $100 a week or more, as against 5.7 percent in April 1930.

These statistics are based on a survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the request of the National Recovery Administration. The object of the survey was to supplement and check two similar surveys, one conducted by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the other by the Division of Research and Planning of the National Recovery Administration in cooperation with the American Newspaper Guild. All three surveys were for the purpose of furnishing information to be used as a basis for the revision of the newspaper code to include editorial employees.

Scope of Survey

AS THE Bureau's study was largely for the purpose of supplementing and verifying the other surveys, only 31 daily newspapers were included. This sample, although constituting only a small fraction of the total number of daily newspapers in the country, was believed to be adequate to furnish a reasonably accurate cross section of the daily newspaper publishing business. The papers selected were located in 20 cities and 18 States. The States from which the sample

[1] Prepared by D. Q. Crowther and H. O. Rogers, under the direction of J. Perlman, chief of the Division of Wage Statistics.

was drawn were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

Of the 31 newspapers, 6 were in cities with a population of 750,000 or more, 11 were in cities with a population of 250,000 and less than 500,000, 8 were in cities having a population of 50,000 and less than 250,000, and 6 were in cities with a population of less than 50,000. All except 3 of the newspapers included had a circulation of 10,000 or over.

Four pay periods—April 1930, April 1933, April 1934, and September–October 1934—were covered by the survey. The number of editorial workers employed in these periods by the 31 newspapers canvassed ranged from 1,348 in April 1933 to 1,506 in April 1930. The average for all 4 of the periods covered was approximately 1,450. This number excludes part-time employees and space writers, whose earnings cannot be compared with those of full-time workers. In the 4 pay periods covered, the number of part-time employees and space writers employed by the newspapers that made up the sample ranged from 49 in April 1930 to 95 in September–October 1934. The average weekly earnings of the part-time workers and space writers ranged from $11.55 in April 1930 to $16.03 in April 1934.

The methods used in making the study were the same as those used by the Bureau in its regular surveys of wages, hours, and working conditions. All of the information embodied in the report was collected by field agents. These agents obtained the necessary data either directly from the newspapers' records or by interviewing responsible employees of the newspapers.

Occupational Characteristics

DIFFICULTIES are always encountered when an attempt is made to blueprint an occupational group. Invariably substantial segments of the group fail to fit the general pattern. The information gathered in the present survey indicates that the make-up of the editorial staffs of typical daily newspapers differs widely. Comparatively few of the newspapers reported rigid minimum educational requirements. Likewise there were few hard and fast rules fixing age limits. In spite of this marked diversity, the information at hand permits a few broad generalizations.

One of the most significant facts brought to light by the survey is that journalism still remains predominately a man's job. Although women have been employed in newspaper editorial work for many years, only 14.7 percent of the 1,460 regular full-time employees on the pay rolls of the newspapers covered in September-October 1934 were women. Moreover, of the 214 women employed, 28 percent

were clerks or stenographers. All of the executive positions (managing editors, chief editorial writers, city editors, etc.) were filled by men. Likewise, all of the news photographers employed by the newspapers included were men. On the other hand, 16.9 percent of the reporters, 8.7 percent of the artists, and 9.6 percent of the desk workers (news editors, copy readers, women's page editors, columnists, theatrical editors, etc.) were women.

Another significant fact is that the age composition of the newspaper editorial employees shows an abrupt departure from the pattern for all gainful workers. On the one hand, there are relatively few places in the business for the young worker. At the other extreme, workers over 60 years of age are also rare. Of the total newspaper employees included in the study, only 2.6 percent were under 20 years of age and only 5.3 percent were 60 years and over. By contrast, the population census showed that in 1930 nearly 10 percent of all gainful workers were under 20 and 8.6 percent were 60 years of age or over.

Most of the newspaper editorial employees under 20 years of age were copy, office, or errand boys. Of the 54 workers who were 60 or over, 1 was an executive, 23 were deskmen, 25 were reporters, 4 were clerks, and 1 was an artist.

The policies of the newspapers with regard to minimum educational requirements for editorial employees indicate that native ability and adaptability to newspaper work are the primary considerations. Not one of the 28 newspapers which reported on this point made college training their minimum. Seven of these, however, reported preference for college-trained workers, particularly for reporters and deskmen. Some of the newspapers also stated that persons with a college background are now generally used. A high-school education was the minimum requirement reported by 10 newspapers, the smallest of which had an editorial department of 41 employees and the largest 117. One of these sometimes employed boys who agreed to complete high school. This same paper arranged to send young men of promising talent to college. Another newspaper with 55 employees in the editorial department reported that a grammar-school education was the only minimum requirement. The reports of the remaining 10 newspapers disclosed no definite policies on this subject, except to indicate that ability, experience, personality, and originality were of paramount importance.

Average Weekly Salaries

For all of the daily newspaper editorial workers covered in the survey, including those in executive positions, the average weekly salary in September-October 1934 was $41.81. Compared with the average salary earned in April 1933—$40.85—this represents an

increase of slightly more than 2 percent, but is 12 percent less than April 1930. Earnings in the early fall of 1934 were also somewhat less than in April 1934, when the average was $42.01.

Considered alone these averages are inclined to be misleading. In the first place, the figures have the inherent weakness of all averages, that of obscuring the extremes. The salaries of managing editors, city editors, chief editorial writers, and a few other employees filling executive positions compare favorably with the earnings of the highest-paid professional workers. Even a few of the outstanding reporters employed by the large metropolitan dailies frequently receive more than $100 a week. Thus, the large salaries of the relatively few high-salaried employees tends to give a distorted view of the general level of salaries in newspaper editorial departments. The salaries of the majority fall substantially short of the average. For this reason, a better perspective of the earnings of newspaper editorial workers is afforded by table 1.

Table 1.—Distribution of Editorial Employees of 31 Daily Newspapers by Classified Weekly Salaries, 1930–34

Classified weekly salary	Number of employees				Percent of total			
	April 1930	April 1933	April 1934	September-October 1934	April 1930	April 1933	April 1934	September-October 1934
Under $10	37	55	17	15	2.5	4.1	1.2	1.0
$10 and under $20	163	184	231	231	10.8	13.6	15.8	15.8
$20 and under $30	210	266	263	258	13.9	19.7	18.0	17.7
$30 and under $40	219	245	286	287	14.5	18.2	19.7	19.6
$40 and under $50	261	246	257	261	17.3	18.2	17.6	17.9
$50 and under $60	200	131	153	151	13.3	9.7	10.5	10.3
$60 and under $70	148	80	91	96	9.8	5.9	6.2	6.6
$70 and under $80	88	48	45	56	5.8	3.6	3.1	3.8
$80 and under $90	55	28	33	30	3.7	2.1	2.3	2.1
$90 and under $100	40	21	29	27	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.8
$100 and under $110	36	13	18	17	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.2
$110 and under $120	15	7	8	7	1.0	.5	.5	.5
$120 and under $130	13	10	8	7	.9	.7	.5	.5
$130 and under $160	8	5	9	7	.5	.4	.6	.5
$160 and over	13	9	11	10	.9	.7	.8	.7
Total	1,506	1,348	1,459	1,460	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A glance at this table shows that in the fall of 1934 only 28 percent of the workers were earning as much as $50 a week. The salaries of the largest group—19.6 percent—ranged between $30 and $40 a week, while 17.7 percent earned from $20 to $30, 15.8 percent from $10 to $20, and 1 percent received less than $10 a week. Moreover, low salaries are not a recently acquired characteristic of newspaper editorial work. As a matter of fact, the table shows that a larger proportion of the total number of workers received salaries of less than $10 weekly in April 1930, before the full force of the depression struck the country, than in September-October 1934. Although fewer workers were in the lowest salary group in the early fall of 1934 than

in April 1930, the general trend of earnings was sharply downward during the 4-year interval. As against 28 percent of the workers with salaries of $50 a week or more in September-October 1934, 41 percent of the total were in this salary group in April 1930. Likewise, only 3.4 percent of the total employees in the fall of 1934 received salaries of $100 a week or more, compared with 5.7 percent in the spring of 1930. The salary range of the largest number of employees in 1930 was from $40 to $50 per week.

Although the salaries of most of the newspaper editorial employees in the fall of 1934 were still considerably below the 1930 level, a slight recovery is indicated over the low point of the depression. In April 1933, 19.7 percent of the workers were earning between $20 and $30 per week, 13.6 percent between $10 and $20, and earnings of less than $10 per week were reported for 4.1 percent of the workers. During that pay period, moreover, only 26.2 percent of the workers received salaries of $50 a week or more.

For the newspaper editorial workers as a whole, salaries in September-October 1934 were 12 percent less than in April 1930. The decrease, however, was not evenly distributed and some workers were much more seriously affected than others. These differences are brought out clearly in table 2.

Table 2.—Average Weekly Salaries of Editorial Employees of 31 Daily Newspapers, 1930–34

Occupational class	Weekly salaries				Percent of change			
	April 1930	April 1933	April 1934	September-October 1934	April 1930 to April 1933	April 1933 to April 1934	April 1930 to September-October 1934	April 1934 to September-October 1934
Average, all employees	$47.53	$40.85	$42.01	$41.81	−14.1	+2.8	−12.0	−0.5
Executives [1]	100.06	90.05	90.26	89.98	−10.0	+.2	−10.1	−.3
Deskmen [2]	59.34	49.81	50.66	51.32	−16.1	+1.7	−13.5	+1.3
Reporters [3]	43.58	37.14	38.93	38.26	−14.8	+4.8	−12.2	−1.7
Photographers	40.03	33.78	35.14	34.79	−15.6	+4.0	−13.1	−1.0
Artists	51.76	45.55	47.80	47.80	−12.0	+4.9	−7.7	(4)
Copy, office, and errand boys	11.57	10.48	12.67	13.23	−9.4	+20.9	+14.3	+4.4
Clerks and stenographers	31.32	28.53	28.01	27.88	−8.9	−1.8	−11.0	−.5

[1] Includes chief editors, chief editorial writers, city editors, editors, managing editors, general news editors, and night city editors.

[2] Includes art critics, assistants to chief editorial writers, assistant city editors, assistant editorial writers, assistant managing editors, associate editors, book reviewers, copy readers, children's page editors, columnists, copy desk men, dramatic editors, fashion editors, financial editors, food editors, make-up editors, news editors, rotogravure editors, society editors, sports editors, State editors, Sunday editors, telegraph editors, women's page editors, editorial writers, movie editors, music editors, promotion managers, rewrite men, rim men, slot men, subeditors, and weekly editors.

[3] Includes apprentices, assistant dramatic editors, assistant society editors, bureau correspondents, business editors, church editors, civil court reporters, contributors, correspondents, county editors, criminal courts reporters, cub reporters, farm editors, marine editors, mining editors, oil editors, political editors, radio editors, feature writers, financial writers, police reporters, political editors, special writers, and sports writers.

[4] No change.

From this table it will be seen that the employees in the intermediate salary brackets bore the brunt of the reductions during the

depression. Neither the employees with high earnings nor those whose salaries were very low were affected to the same relative extent as the workers whose earnings were between the two extremes. Between April 1930 and April 1933 decreases ranging from 12 to more than 16 percent are shown in the earnings of deskmen, reporters, artists, and photographers, as compared with a decline of 10 percent in the salaries of executives and a decline of approximately 9 percent in the earnings of copy, office, and errand boys and clerks and stenographers. On the other hand, it is interesting to note that from April 1933 and April 1934 larger increases are shown in the salaries of the intermediate group than in the salaries of either the executives or the clerks and stenographers. The largest increase shown was in the earnings of the lowest paid workers—the copy, office, and errand boys; in fact, the earnings of this group in the early fall of 1934 were nearly 15 percent higher than in 1930.

Table 3.—Percentage Distribution of Editorial Employees of Daily Newspapers, by Classified Weekly Salaries and Occupations, September–October 1934

Classified weekly salary	Percent receiving classified weekly salary						
	Executives	Deskmen	Reporters	Photographers	Artists	Copy, office, and errand boys	Clerks
Under $10	----------	0.3	0.5	5.3	----------	7.0	----------
$10 and under $12	----------	.3	.5	----------	1.4	33.9	----------
$12 and under $14	----------	.3	.9	----------	----------	7.8	----------
$14 and under $16	----------	.3	5.0	1.8	----------	31.3	9.3
$16 and under $18	----------	.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	14.8	6.5
$18 and under $20	----------	.4	4.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	11.1
Total	----------	2.3	13.4	10.7	4.3	96.5	26.9
$20 and under $24	----------	5.0	10.5	8.8	4.3	3.5	13.9
$24 and under $28	----------	3.6	10.1	5.4	11.7	----------	22.1
$28 and under $32	----------	3.6	6.9	5.4	1.4	----------	13.0
Total	----------	12.2	27.5	19.6	17.4	3.5	49.0
$32 and under $36	4.2	9.6	14.5	21.4	20.3	----------	7.4
$36 and under $40	----------	5.4	5.3	16.1	4.3	----------	.9
$40 and under $45	8.5	11.7	8.7	16.1	11.7	----------	2.8
$45 and under $50	8.4	12.7	10.1	5.4	7.2	----------	3.7
Total	21.1	39.4	38.6	59.0	43.5	----------	14.8
$50 and under $60	16.9	18.1	7.9	5.4	13.1	----------	4.6
$60 and under $75	15.5	15.0	6.9	5.3	10.2	----------	4.7
$75 and under $100	22.5	9.6	3.7	----------	4.3	----------	----------
$100 and over	24.0	3.4	2.0	----------	7.2	----------	----------
Total	78.9	46.1	20.5	10.7	34.8	----------	9.3
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Not only do the salaries of newspaper editorial employees vary widely between occupational groups, but there are also sharp differences in the earnings of workers within the same occupational group. In September–October 1934, for example, the average earnings of all the desk workers covered in the survey was $51.32 per week, but 2.3

percent of the employees in this group were earning less than $20 and 14.5 percent received less than $32 a week. Indeed, it was the earnings of less than half of the desk workers (46.1 percent) that lifted the average above the $50 a week mark. In table 3, variations almost as pronounced are shown for several of the other occupational groups.

One of the chief reasons for the wide variations in earnings within each of the occupational groups is that the size of the city in which the workers are employed has a marked bearing upon the salary level. This relationship is indicated by table 4, which shows that in the smaller cities the majority of the employees earn from $20 to $50 per week, whereas in the larger cities a substantial proportion of the employees are making either less than $20 or more than $50 per week. In other words, it appears that the earnings of employees in the smaller cities tend to fall within a comparatively narrow spread, while in the larger cities there is a considerable number of employees in the low-salary groups and also a large number in the high-salary groups. In September–October 1934 the median weekly salaries of editorial employees in cities with a population of 500,000 and over were nearly 40 percent higher than in cities with a population of less than 25,000.

Table 4.—Percentage Distribution of Editorial Employees of Daily Newspapers, by Classified Weekly Salaries and Size of Cities, September–October 1934

Classified weekly salary	Percent receiving classified weekly salary in cities with population of—				
	Less than 25,000	25,000 and under 50,000	50,000 and under 250,000	250,000 and under 500,000	500,000 and over
Under $10	10.0	1.8	4.0	0.3	0.4
$10 and under $12	----------	3.6	.4	4.3	2.6
$12 and under $14	----------	3.7	1.8	.9	.7
$14 and under $16	10.0	----------	4.8	8.1	3.4
$16 and under $18	----------	----------	2.7	2.2	3.9
$18 and under $20	----------	3.6	3.6	4.4	2.1
Total	20.0	12.7	17.3	20.2	13.1
$20 and under $24	----------	7.3	11.1	6.3	8.6
$24 and under $28	20.0	12.7	7.6	6.9	8.4
$28 and under $32	30.0	7.3	6.2	6.0	3.4
Total	50.0	27.3	24.9	19.2	20.4
$32 and under $36	10.0	14.6	14.6	10.9	10.7
$36 and under $40	----------	10.9	4.9	5.7	3.0
$40 and under $45	10.0	10.9	11.6	9.3	6.7
$45 and under $50	10.0	9.1	11.1	8.7	8.8
Total	30.0	45.5	42.2	34.6	29.2
$50 and under $60	----------	7.3	7.2	10.0	12.5
$60 and under $75	----------	1.8	2.2	8.7	12.6
$75 and under $100	----------	1.8	4.0	4.6	7.7
$100 and over	----------	3.6	2.2	2.7	4.5
Total	----------	14.5	15.6	26.0	37.3
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Several interesting features are revealed when the age of the newspaper workers are correlated with earnings. This comparison shows that in general the editorial employees are at the height of their earning capacity when between 40 and 50 years of age. This fact is clearly indicated when an analysis is made of the age of the workers whose salaries were more than $75 per week. Of this group, none were under 30 years of age, 17.6 percent were 30 and under 40, 37 percent were 40 and under 50, 13 percent were 50 and under 60, and 6.5 percent were 60 years of age or over. None of the workers under 20 years of age earned more than $20 per week.

Working Time

NEWSPAPER work is customarily regarded as a long-hour occupation. This traditional concept, however, is only partly substantiated by the Bureau's survey. It is true that the working time of a few of the employees was found to be excessive, but, even before the general reduction of hours in 1933, the majority of the editorial employees covered were working less than 50 hours a week. This would seem to indicate that the full-time hours of labor in newspaper editorial departments were somewhat below the national average for all gainful workers.

Table 5 shows the working time of employees in the editorial departments of the 31 newspapers included in the survey, in each of the pay periods covered. In April 1930 the working time of 51.4 percent of the employees for which information was available was from 45.1 to 50 hours a week, 18.7 percent worked from 40.1 to 45 hours, and 13.8 percent not over 40 hours a week. Only 10.5 percent of the employees worked more than 50 hours a week. Between April 1930 and April 1933 there was no material change in working time. During the following year, however, hours were scaled down sharply, and by September–October 1934 the working time of more than two-thirds of the employees did not exceed 40 hours a week, while only 4.6 percent of the employees worked more than 50 hours.

Table 5.—Distribution of Editorial Employees of 31 Daily Newspapers by Classified Weekly Hours, 1930–34

Classified weekly hours	Number of employees				Percent of total			
	April 1930	April 1933	April 1934	September–October 1934	April 1930	April 1933	April 1934	September–October 1934
35 hours and under	8	5	14	13	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9
35.1 to 40 hours	200	174	898	971	13.3	12.9	61.4	66.4
40.1 to 45 hours	281	261	131	88	18.7	19.4	9.0	6.0
45.1 to 50 hours	774	705	286	277	51.4	52.3	19.6	19.0
50.1 to 60 hours	156	116	81	65	10.4	8.6	5.6	4.5
Over 60 hours	2	2	1	1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Not reported	85	85	48	45	5.6	6.3	3.3	3.1
Total	1,506	1,348	1,459	1,460	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A more detailed analysis of working time in September-October 1934 for each of the seven major occupational groups is given in table 6. It will be noted from this table that the only workers whose weekly hours exceeded 60 were executives. The working time of a considerable number of deskmen, reporters, photographers, and artists, as well as executives, however, still ranged from 50.1 to 60 hours a week in September-October 1934. On the other hand, none of the copy, office, and errand boys or clerks worked more than 50 hours a week.

Table 6.—Percentage Distribution of Editorial Employees of 31 Daily Newspapers, by Classified Weekly Hours and Occupations, September–October 1934

Classified weekly hours	Percentage working classified weekly hours						
	Executives	Deskmen	Reporters	Photographers	Artists	Copy, office, and errand boys	Clerks
35 hours and under	----------	2.3	0.2	----------	----------	0.9	1.9
35.1 to 40 hours	28.2	55.7	67.9	73.1	68.2	93.9	87.9
40.1 to 45 hours	14.1	8.8	4.9	1.8	13.0	1.7	----------
45.1 to 50 hours	42.2	23.8	18.5	17.9	15.9	3.5	8.3
50.1 to 60 hours	9.9	6.0	4.7	3.6	2.9	----------	----------
Over 60 hours	1.4	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Not reported	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	----------	----------	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The figures on weekly hours, as shown in the preceding tables, are based on the full-time or normal weekly hours of the employees. The full-time hours per week of an employee may be interpreted as the weekly hours which he is normally expected to work excluding overtime or time off on account of sickness or any other reason.

The question may arise as to whether or not the employees really conform to their full-time or normal hours per week in actual practice. In order to obtain information on this point, a record of the actual hours worked in 1 week in September or October 1934 was obtained for a substantial number of employees. Some of the newspapers had a complete record of the hours actually worked by employees. Where the information was not of record, it was necessary to leave a blank form with each employee, requesting him to keep a record of the time actually worked for 1 week, and then mail it directly in to the Bureau. In this way statistics were obtained for 985 employees, showing the hours actually worked. The records of these workers indicate that in most of the occupations the average of hours actually worked in 1 week was slightly higher than the average full-time hours. The figures for the total of the 985 employees show that the employees, on an average, worked four-tenths of an hour more than their respective full-time hours in the sample week for which such data were obtained.

Personnel Policies

Promotions.—The newpapers covered did not have definitely formulated policies with regard to seniority in advancement, although all except seven stated that it was one of several factors considered when making promotions, the others being ability, loyalty, initiative, and interest in the advancement of the organization. The seven excepted newspapers stated that their only consideration was fitness for the position.

Dismissals.—The human factor is apparently given careful consideration by most newspapers when reducing their forces. Only eight firms reported that they had no policy with regard to reduction of forces. Three others reported that any reduction of force necessary in their editorial departments was taken care of by deaths and resignations.

Consideration of both the number of dependents and the employee's length of service appears to be the usual procedure of most of the newspapers when a reduction in staff is necessary. Marital status is usually considered only as it relates to dependents. One newspaper reports that first consideration is for those who have dependents and second for those who have no other means of support. Other papers subordinate the human factor to seniority. The firms giving first consideration to seniority after efficiency and the human factor are about equally divided among the few who reported on this subject.

Only one newspaper reported that neither notice nor dismissal compensation was given employees laid off in a reduction of force. Another paper did not report on this subject at all. The other 29 newspapers gave either notice or dismissal compensation, and of these 4 gave both—1 full pay for 2 weeks and 3 an indefinite amount depending on circumstances. Three other firms gave dismissal compensation in addition to notice in individual cases, but had no definite general policy.

The usual period of notice given was 2 weeks. This practice was followed by 17 papers. Two firms gave 1 week, and the others allowed periods ranging from 1 week to 3 months, depending on the merit of individual cases.

Only 7 papers reported regarding their procedure in discharging for cause. The common causes reported by them were unsatisfactory work, gross negligence, disloyalty, and dishonesty. The usual procedure followed by the managing editor or the department head, as indicated by these reports, is to interview the employee and offer him another chance. Discharge follows failure to make good. Appeal to the publisher or some other official of a rank higher than the discharging officer is usually allowed. The policy with regard to notice when discharging for cause is similar to that followed when reducing the force.

Overtime.—Only 9 of the 31 newspapers covered paid their editorial department employees for time worked over their normal or full-time hours per week. The employees more often were allowed compensatory time off or given no compensation whatever. Most of the papers which reported compensation for overtime either in the form of pay or time off, stated that this policy applied only to employees whose normal hours were 40 per week, and some restricted it to employees earning $35 or less per week, these distinctions being made in the code of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Bonuses.—The usual type of bonus payment to editorial employees reported was cash bonuses as rewards for scoops and outstanding news leads and other meritorious services or extra pay to salaried workers for special contributions outside of their regular assignments. Seven newspapers reported that they paid bonuses of this type. The papers reporting bonuses stated that they had no definite policy, the merits of each case being considered and a suitable reward given.

Holidays and vacations.—The reports of the employers indicate that the observance of holidays is not as unusual as might be expected, considering the nature of the work of editorial departments. Complete or partial observance of the holidays is made possible in various ways. Some papers suspend publication entirely on certain holidays; some limit the number of editions, thus shortening the hours of the employees; and others arrange the work in such a manner that employees take alternate holidays, those remaining on duty doing the work of those who are allowed the day off. A few papers reported that publication on holidays depends on the demand for advertising for the day on which the holiday falls. The reports show that full pay is allowed employees who do not work on holidays.

Ten of the firms do not normally observe holidays, although they sometimes arrange for part of the staff to have some time off. Of the remaining 21, all give their employees the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day; all except one give them Christmas Day; and many give New Year's, Decoration Day, and Labor Day. Washington's Birthday and Armistice Day are not so widely observed. A few newspapers observed other holidays of a local nature.

Vacation with pay for all or part of the editorial department employees was the policy of all but 3 of the newspapers. The number of employees granted this privilege is not known, but table 7 shows the number in the editorial departments of papers whose policy it was to allow pay for vacations. The length of vacation allowed, with qualifying statements, is also shown.

Table 7.—Summary of Vacation Policies of 31 Daily Newspapers

Period of vacation with pay	Newspapers		Employees	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
2 weeks	[1] 14	45.2	1,009	65.0
1 and 2 weeks	[2] 7	22.6	300	19.3
1 week	[3] 6	19.3	140	9.0
3 days	1	3.2	17	1.0
None [4]	3	9.7	89	5.7
Total	31	100.0	1,555	100.0

[1] 1 newspaper gives vacation only to supervisory employees and another 3 weeks with pay to employees of long service.
[2] 1 newspaper gives vacation of 2 weeks to all heads of departments and 1 week to all others. For the other 6 papers, the length of vacation varies with prior service.
[3] 2 newspapers allow additional time without pay, and another gives 10 days to employees (editors, feature writers, deskmen) who work more than 40 hours a week.
[4] Vacation given only on request and without pay.

Eligibility for paid vacation is usually dependent on a specified period of prior service. Five firms did not report on this point, but of the remaining 26, 11 required 1 year of service, 5 required 6 months, 2 specified 8 months, 1 named a period of 3 months, and for 8 the length of vacation varied with prior service, ranging from a requirement of 6 months of service prior to 1 week of vacation to 2 years of service for a vacation of 2 weeks.

Sick leave.—Newspaper editorial offices are usually comparatively liberal with paid sick leave, if the reports of the 31 firms covered are a criterion. Only 5 firms did not allow employees some pay when sick, while 26 reported an allowance of either full or partial pay.

Insurance, pensions, etc.—More than half of the newspapers provided their employees with insurance on either a contributory or noncontributory basis. Group life-insurance policies were the kind commonly furnished, some of which also carried health and/or accident provisions. Insurance pension plans were reported by two newspapers. A third paper reported that old employees were pensioned, but gave no details regarding the plan.

Employee Elections Conducted by National Labor Relations Board

By George Shaw Wheeler, National Labor Relations Board

IN ACCORDANCE with powers granted by Public Resolution No. 44 of the Seventy-third Congress, the National Labor Relations Board conducted 3 elections, and the 17 regional boards conducted 100 elections to determine employee representatives, in the 6-month period, July 10, 1934, to January 9, 1935.[1] In all of these 103 cases the consent of the employer was obtained prior to the holding of the election. In 6 other cases during this period the Board ordered elections held without the consent of the employer, but in all these 6 cases employers obtained injunctions in the Circuit Court of Appeals restraining the elections.

Usually an election involved only one unit, but an election of several units might be involved, in case of a single election to determine employee representation for several companies, or of a vote by different classifications of workers in one company for different sets of representatives. The results of elections are given by units since in one election the results for separate units might be different.

Table 1 summarizes the results of election by districts.[2] Employees eligible to vote in these elections numbered 45,397 and 36,433 cast a vote. Of the 35,024 votes which were valid, 20,682 (59 percent) were for trade unions and 12,207 (34.9 percent) were for company unions or employee-representation plans. There were 2,135 (6.1 percent) "other" votes, that is, votes not designating any representation. In comparison with the results of elections conducted by the National Labor Board, these figures show a decline in the percentage of votes for trade unions. In the National Labor Board elections trade unions won 69.4 percent of the valid votes, company unions 28.5 percent, and no representation was chosen in 2.1 percent.

Table 2 gives the same information in terms of units. In the 103 elections, 528 units[3] were involved and of these, trade unions won

[1] These totals include one election conducted in cooperation with the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor. For data as to elections conducted by the Board's predecessor—the National Labor Board—in the period just prior to this 6-month period, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1935 (p. 1).

[2] These districts do not follow any established political boundaries, but are administrative units based upon industrial areas and convenience of communication.

[3] It should be noted that 341 of these 528 units were in the eleventh district. The number of persons eligible to vote in these 341 units, 5,086, was small in proportion to the number of units. The explanation is that in one election 175 garage and auto shop units voted, with 3,000 employees eligible but only 1,460 valid votes cast. In another election among truck drivers of 163 firms only 1,600 were eligible to vote and 1,359 votes were valid.

301 units, or 57 percent; employee-representation plans or company unions won 162, or 30.5 percent, of the units; and in the 65 other units, or 12.5 percent, no representation was chosen.

Table 1.—Employees, Votes Cast, and Number and Percent of Valid Votes Received, by Type of Organization, July 10, 1934, to Jan. 9, 1935

Board conducting elections [1]	Number of employees eligible to vote	Total votes cast	Valid votes cast						
			Total	For trade union		For employee representation		Other [2]	
				Number	Percent of valid votes	Number	Percent of valid votes	Number	Percent of valid votes
All elections	45,397	36,433	35,024	20,682	59.0	12,207	34.9	2,135	6.1
National Labor Relations Board	4,713	4,166	3,556	1,819	51.1	1,681	47.3	56	1.6
Regional labor boards	40,684	32,267	31,468	18,863	59.9	10,526	33.4	2,079	6.6
1. Boston	2,178	1,809	1,788	778	43.5	929	52.0	81	4.5
2. New York	2,750	1,602	1,597	836	52.3	145	9.1	616	38.6
3. Buffalo	2,700	2,101	2,041	1,414	69.3	627	30.7	----	----
4. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh	2,492	2,005	1,936	1,065	55.0	726	37.5	145	7.5
6. Atlanta	1,500	1,468	1,274	853	67.0	344	27.0	77	6.0
7. New Orleans	1,205	405	405	383	94.6	22	5.4	----	----
8. Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit	3,523	3,071	3,015	1,166	38.7	1,739	57.7	110	3.6
9. Cincinnati	1,446	1,280	1,278	923	72.2	40	3.1	315	24.7
10. Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee	4,596	4,054	4,005	2,864	71.5	961	24.0	180	4.5
11. Minneapolis	5,086	3,349	3,236	1,884	58.2	1,317	40.7	35	1.1
12. St. Louis, Kansas City	312	202	202	137	67.8	65	32.2	----	----
13. Fort Worth	162	161	160	80	50.0	80	50.0	----	----
15. Los Angeles	7,445	6,899	6,738	3,708	55.0	2,541	37.7	489	7.3
16. San Francisco	630	312	285	254	89.1	----	----	31	10.9
17. Seattle, Portland	4,659	3,549	3,508	2,518	71.8	990	28.2	----	----

[1] No elections were held in the fifth (Baltimore) or fourteenth (Denver) districts during the period covered.

[2] Votes for individuals with no indicated affiliation, and votes cast against trade-union representation with no alternative indicated. Includes 6 cases involving 172 votes in which rival trade unions were involved.

The proportion of units won by trade unions in these elections was less than in the elections conducted by the National Labor Board in which trade unions won 74.7 percent of the units, company unions 23.1 percent, and no representation was chosen in 2.2 percent. Part of the explanation of this decline lies in the fact that trade unions won only 48.1 percent of the 341 relatively small units in the eleventh district.

An analysis of the results of elections by industries did not reveal any variations in the percent of votes received by trade-union or company-union representatives which could be attributed to the general characteristics of an industry. More employees voted in elections in the textile industry than in any other. In this industry 54.7 percent of the 5,291 valid votes were for trade unions, 42.8 percent were for company unions, and 2.5 percent designated no representation.

Table 2.—Elections Held, Units Involved, and Number and Percent of Units Won, by Type of Organization and by District, July 10, 1934, to Jan. 9, 1935

Board conducting election [1]	Number of elections held	Number of units involved	Units won by trade unions		Units won by employee representation		Other units [2]	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All elections	103	528	301	57.0	162	30.5	65	12.5
National Labor Relations Board	3	6	4	66.7	2	33.3		
Regional labor boards	100	522	297	56.9	160	30.6	65	12.5
1. Boston	8	12	7	58.3	4	33.3	1	8.3
2. New York	17	17	8	47.1	1	5.9	8	47.0
3. Buffalo	2	2	2	100.0				
4. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh	9	10	6	60.0	2	20.0	2	20.0
6. Atlanta	8	12	10	83.3	1	8.3	1	8.4
7. New Orleans	1	5	5	100.0				
8. Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit	7	8	4	50.0	4	50.0		
9. Cincinnati	3	3	2	66.7			1	33.3
10. Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee	9	17	15	88.2	2	11.7		
11. Minneapolis	5	341	164	48.1	136	39.9	41	12.0
12. St. Louis, Kansas City	2	2	1	50.0	1	50.0		
13. Fort Worth	1	1					1	100.0
15. Los Angeles	14	67	54	80.6	8	11.9	5	7.5
16. San Francisco	1	12	7	58.3			5	41.7
17. Seattle, Portland	13	13	12	92.3	1	7.7		

[1] No elections held in fifth (Baltimore) or fourteenth (Denver) districts during period covered.
[2] Units in which no representatives were elected or result was still in doubt at latest report.

There does not seem to have been any very marked difference in the success of unions in winning elections in small as compared with large establishments. Trade unions won 55 percent of the 467 units in establishments of 250 or less employees, 71.4 percent of the 21 units with 251 to 500 employees, 74.1 percent of the 27 units with 501 to 1,000 employees, and 69.2 percent of the 13 units with 1,000 or more employees. In terms of votes won, the corresponding percentages were 61, 67, 62.5, and 53.4.

The number of employees eligible to vote, the number of units involved, and the results of elections in terms of number and percent of units and votes won by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and those not so affiliated are given in table 3. The overwhelming number of unions were affiliated. In only 41 of 528 units were independent unions involved; only 3,939 employees were eligible to vote in these units, as compared with 41,458 employees eligible to vote in units in which an American Federation of Labor union was involved. Of the 41 units in which independent unions were involved they won 33, or 80.5 percent. The American Federation of Labor won 268, or 55 percent, of the 487 units in which it was involved. Within the American Federation of Labor group, the federal labor unions seemed to be somewhat more successful than international unions, winning 76.7 percent of the units as compared with 53.6 percent won by the international unions, and 63.4 as compared with 55.7 percent of the votes. In terms of votes won, the difference between independent unions and American Federation of

Labor unions was still large, although less marked than in terms of units won. Independent unions received 71.9 percent of the valid votes in elections in which they were involved as compared with 57.9 percent for American Federation of Labor unions.

Table 3.—Number and Percent of Units Won and of Votes Won, Classified by Affiliation of Unions, July 10, 1934, to Jan. 9, 1935

Union	Units involved			Number of employees eligible to vote	Valid votes cast		
	Number	Units won by union			Number	Votes for union	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent
All elections	528	301	57.0	45,397	35,024	20,682	59.1
Unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor	487	268	55.0	41,458	32,052	18,545	57.9
International unions	457	245	53.6	29,881	23,226	12,952	55.7
Federal labor unions	30	23	76.7	11,577	8,826	5,593	63.4
Independent unions	41	33	80.5	3,939	2,972	2,137	71.9

Jurisdictional disputes were an almost negligible factor in these elections. No election held by the National Labor Relations Board arose from a jurisdictional dispute between trade unions as to representation, and in only 6 elections held by district boards was jurisdiction between rival trade unions involved. Approximately 850 employees were eligible to vote in these 6 elections and 649 votes were cast. Of these votes 172 were cast for the losing unions. In the tables these 172 votes were classed as "other" votes. In one case involving 275 employees the rival unions agreed, prior to the election, that the minority would join the winning union, and the employer agreed to a closed shop with the victorious union. As a result of the election the 75 employees who had voted for the American Federation of Labor union joined the 95 who had voted for the International Workers of the World.

The National Labor Relations Board made a study of the results of these elections to determine (*a*) whether the employer had recognized the elected representatives, (*b*) whether the employer had bargained with such representatives, (*c*) whether a written agreement had resulted, and (*d*) whether the election had resulted in a harmonious solution of the representation problem. Table 4 gives the answers to these questions for all units for which any information was available on March 9, 1935. The table lists the results for the eleventh district separately, since the large number of units in that district tends to distort the picture as a whole. In a number of cases elections had been only recently held and collective agreements may yet be worked out. In 18 cases no report was available, and many other units reported on only 1, 2, or 3 of the questions. Of the 528

units, reports were available as to recognition of elected representatives by the company for 468 units; as to bargaining, for 462 units; as to written agreements, for 454 units; and as to harmonious relations, for 451 units. In 267 units the employer recognized the elected representatives, in 261 units bargaining had taken place, in 208 cases written agreements were in effect, and in 245 cases harmonious solution of the representation problem had resulted. Outside of the eleventh district only 45 written agreements had resulted. Harmonious relations were more common, occurring in 82 units in these districts.

Table 4.—Subsequent Results, by Units, of Elections during the Period July 10, 1934, to Jan. 9, 1935

[According to latest reports available Mar. 9, 1935]

Board conducting election [1]	Total number of units involved	Number of units								
		Recognition granted		Collective bargaining		Written agreement		Harmonious relations		Not reported
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
National Labor Relations Board	6	6	0	6	0	------	------	------	1	0
Regional labor boards:										
1. Boston	12	7	------	7	------	5	------	4	------	5
2. New York	17	3	13	3	11	2	11	4	9	1
3. Buffalo	2	1	1	1	1	------	2	------	2	0
4. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh	10	8	------	7	------	3	5	6	------	1
6. Atlanta	12	4	8	3	8	2	9	2	7	0
7. New Orleans	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0
8. Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit	8	6	1	5	1	------	6	5	2	1
9. Cincinnati	3	2	------	1	1	0	3	1	2	0
10. Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee	17	13	3	12	3	10	6	11	3	1
11. Minneapolis [2]	341	163	137	163	137	163	137	163	137	0
12. St. Louis, Kansas City	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
13. Fort Worth	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
15. Los Angeles	67	29	34	28	35	4	55	25	37	7
16. San Francisco	12	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	0
17. Seattle, Portland	13	8	3	8	3	2	10	7	4	1
Total districts	522	261	201	255	201	208	246	245	205	18
Total districts, excluding the eleventh	181	98	64	92	64	45	109	82	68	18
Total all districts and National Labor Relations Board	528	267	201	261	201	208	246	245	206	18

[1] No elections held in fifth (Baltimore) and fourteenth (Denver) districts during period covered.
[2] The reports in the trucking, garage and auto-shop cases answered "Yes", "Yes", "Stipulation", "Yes" to questions (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), but it was not clear whether this applied to the 136 units won by employee representatives. The total results are therefore shown without the figures for the eleventh district as well as a total including them.

Subsequent results of elections in units won by unions are classified according to affiliation of union in table 5. In two of the elections in the eleventh district international unions won 162 units and it was reported that they were recognized and obtained written agreements in all of these units. The results in units won by international unions are shown both with and without these two elections. In the 301 units which trade unions won, employers recognized the elected union representatives in 244, or 81.1 percent, of the units; bargained with elected representatives in 241, or 80.1 percent, of the units; written

agreements resulted in 199, or 66.1 percent, of the units; and harmonious relations resulted in 229, or 76.1 percent, of the units.

The difference in success of independent and affiliated unions in subsequent collective bargaining as shown in this table is rather striking. In unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, for example, harmonious relations resulted in 80.3 percent of the units which they won, as compared with 42.3 percent for independent unions. The explanation of these differences seems to lie in the fact that employers are more willing to recognize international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Employers were willing to recognize independent unions in only 15 (45.5 percent) of the 33 units which they won; in all of these 15 cases the employers bargained with union representatives, and in 8 cases written agreements resulted. Harmonious relations resulted in 14 of these 15 cases in which the employer recognized the elected representatives.

Table 5.—Subsequent Results of Elections in Units Won by Trade Unions, by Affiliation of Union

Union	Number of units won by union	Company recognized elected representatives		Company bargained with elected representatives		Written agreements resulted		Harmonious relations resulted	
		Number of units	Percent of units won	Number of units	Percent of units won	Number of units	Percent of units won	Number of units	Percent of units won
All unions	301	244	81.1	241	80.1	199	66.1	229	76.1
Unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor	268	229	85.4	226	84.3	191	71.3	215	80.3
International unions (all districts)	245	215	87.8	215	87.8	187	76.3	205	83.7
International unions (excluding eleventh district)	83	53	63.9	53	63.9	25	30.1	43	51.8
Federal unions	23	14	60.9	11	47.8	4	17.4	10	43.5
Independent unions	33	15	45.5	15	45.5	8	24.2	14	42.3

Elections under governmental supervision to determine employee representatives are an effective means of preserving to employees the right of selecting representatives of their own choosing for purposes of collective bargaining. Harmonious relations resulted in 229 of 244 units, or 93.9 percent of the cases in which employers recognized the elected union representatives. The chief cause for failure of elections to produce harmonious relations appears to be the unwillingness of employers to accept the results of elections and recognize the elected representatives. It is evident that in these election cases the employers' opposition to collective bargaining was a greater cause of disturbed employment relations than difficulties arising from the process of collective bargaining itself.

Man-Hours of Labor per Unit of Output in Steel Manufacture [1]

A CONSIDERATION of first importance in the allotment of Public Works funds is the amount of labor required for each of the several kinds of public works. How can the maximum employment be created with the funds available? Aside from the question of economic and social utility, what are the employment potentialities of projects for flood control, highway construction, reforestation, abolition of grade crossings, slum clearance, public buildings, and soil-erosion control? It is a relatively simple matter to determine the direct labor requirements at the site for each of the several classes of projects, but this is only a partial picture. Many additional jobs are created indirectly by the production and handling of materials needed for the projects.

In the past no reliable criteria have been available with which to gage the indirect effect of the various Public Works projects upon employment. A few rough-and-ready yardsticks, to be sure, have been at hand. The figures published by the Bureau of the Census showing by industries the ratio of wages to the value added in the process of manufacture, for example, have been helpful indicators of how employment would be influenced by expenditures in different directions. Such indirect methods of judging the work-creating potentialities of the different kinds of projects, however, have been inadequate.

As a first step in supplying more precise guides to the amount of indirect labor created by Public Works expenditures, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently completed a study of the total man-hours required in the manufacture of steel. The analysis is based on the experience of 15 representative steel mills at a time when they were operating at from 55 to 60 percent of capacity. It is believed that the results of this investigation will be of value in more accurately calculating the amount of work that will be created on any construction project which involves the use of steel.

Scope of Study

IN ORDER to give as complete a picture as possible, the analysis was not confined simply to the amount of labor expended in the manufacturing process. A noteworthy fact in connection with the steel

[1] Prepared by Bernard H. Topkis and H. O. Rogers, under the direction of Herman B. Byer, chief of the Division of Construction and Public Employment.

industry is that for each gross ton of finished product, approximately 6 tons of raw materials are consumed. The principal basic materials are iron ore, coal (principally in the form of coke), fluxing agents, and ferro-alloys. Table 1 gives an indication of the variety and relative importance of the different basic raw materials used in the manufacture of 1 gross ton of finished steel. The figures shown in the table are, of course, no more than rough approximations. The actual quantity consumed varies with each mill, and depends upon the quality of the materials used, effciency of operation, the kinds of finished steel products manufactured, and many other factors. The estimates given in the table, however, are believed to be broadly representative of the industry as a whole.

Table 1.—Estimated Average Quantity and Relative Importance of Basic Materials Required per Gross Ton of Finished Steel Product

Basic material	Gross tons	Percent
Iron ore	2.196	36.6
Flux	.666	11.1
Coking coal	1.506	25.1
Other fuel (for power and heat)	.732	12.2
Scrap iron and steel	.594	9.9
Metals and alloys	.114	1.9
Miscellaneous [1]	.192	3.2
Total	6.000	100.0

[1] Includes oils, chemicals, refractories, manufacturing supplies, and materials required for repair and maintenance.

From the foregoing table it is clear that the demand for steel stimulates employment in many directions outside of manufacturing. For this reason an effort was made in the present study to determine not only the amount of labor required in manufacturing but also the amount of labor required in mining the raw materials and in transporting them to the point of manufacture.

Man-Hours Required in Pig-Iron Production

Since the basic product in the manufacture of steel is pig iron, the first step in the analysis was to find out the man-hours required in mining the mineral products needed to produce a ton of pig iron. Fortunately, the statistical record for this phase of steel production is virtually complete.

The man-hours required in extracting iron ore depend upon the physical conditions encountered in mining, the richness of the ore, whether the ore is beneficiated—that is, treated in any way—and many other factors. For all producing districts in the country an average of 1.33 man-hours has been expended in mining a ton of iron ore during the past decade.[2] With the iron content of ore now

[2] U. S. Bureau of Mines. Minerals Yearbook, 1934, pp. 322-339: "Iron ores, pig iron, ferro-alloys, and steel", by O. E. Kiessling and H. W. Davis. Washington, 1934.

mined in the United States averaging slightly more than 50 percent, 1.67 tons of ore are required to produce a ton of pig iron. For the industry as a whole, then, it requires 2.22 man-hours to mine the iron ore necessary to produce a ton of pig iron. But this figure includes the relatively lean ores mined in Pennsylvania and the Southeast. At the plants covered in the present study, the richer ores of the Lake Superior region were used and 1.57 man-hours were allowed for the extraction of the ore necessary to produce a ton of pig iron. An allowance of 0.24 man-hour was also made for the extraction of the cinder, scale, and scrap material used in the production of pig iron, bringing to 1.81 the total man-hour requirements in mining the metalliferous materials used in producing a ton of pig iron at the plants studied.

Aside from iron ore, the most important item in producing pig iron is bituminous coal in the form of coke. In 1933 the output of bituminous coal averaged 4.78 net tons per man per day and the average time worked by the soft-coal miners during the year was 8.07 hours per day. The output per man per hour was thus 0.592 ton, and 1.68 man-hours were required to mine a ton of bituminous coal. As 2,875.7 pounds of coking coal (1,935.7 pounds of coke) were consumed per gross ton of pig iron produced in 1933,[3] an allowance of 2.43 man-hours was made for the production of the coal necessary to produce a ton of pig iron. In converting the coal into coke necessary to produce a ton of pig iron the labor requirements range from 0.5 to 2 man-hours, but the average was 1.2 man-hours.

The records of the Bureau of Mines show that 16,528,881 net tons of fluxing agents required in the production of pig iron were mined in 1933, on which were expended 7,158,515 man-hours. Consequently, the output per man-hour was 2.31 tons and the man-hours expended were 0.432 per net ton or 0.475 per gross ton. Only one-third of a gross ton of flux, however, is required to produce a ton of pig iron and the allowance made for this item was 0.2 man-hour.

Another factor that must be taken into account is the amount of work created in transporting the mineral raw materials from the mine to the blast furnace. Probably the best available means of making an appropriate allowance for this factor is afforded by the statistics of railroad operating expenses, compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Bureau of Railway Economics. These figures indicate that in years of normal business activity approximately 50 percent of the operating revenue goes for wages and salaries. Dividing half the freight cost by the average hourly wage rate paid by the railroads ($0.629 in 1933), therefore, should give a rough indication of the man-hours required in transporting the mineral raw materials from the mines to the blast furnaces. By means of this formula and

[3] American Iron and Steel Institute. Annual statistical report for 1933, p. 17.

after making an allowance for the labor requirements in shipping the iron ore by vessel from the head of the lakes to the lower lake ports, it is conservatively estimated that 4.1 man-hours are required in transporting the raw materials used in producing a ton of pig iron. Of the total, 2.0 man-hours are accounted for by the transportation of the iron ore, 1.6 man-hours for the coal and 0.5 man-hour for the fluxing material.

The final factor to be considered is the amount of labor required in the manufacturing process at the blast furnaces. Including general administration and marketing, 2.3 man-hours are required in blast-furnace operation.

A recapitulation of the labor requirements per gross ton of pig iron is given below:

	Man-hours
Mining:	
Iron ore, including cinder, etc	1.8
Coal	2.4
Fluxing material	.2
Total	4.4
Transportation:	
Iron ore	2.0
Coal	1.6
Fluxing material	.5
Total	4.1
Manufacturing:	
Blast-furnace operation	2.3
Converting coal to coke	1.2
Grand total	12.0

Man-Hours Required Per Ton of Finished Steel

After the pig iron is produced, the next step is the manufacture of steel ingots. Although pig iron is the basis of steel, scrap metal has become increasingly important in recent years. It is estimated that nearly half the burden of all open-hearth furnaces in the country is now scrap. Some bulk scrap is available at the mill, since an average of only 0.689 ton of finished steel products is manufactured from a ton of steel ingots, but a part of the scrap is purchased.

Other important materials used in converting the pig iron into steel ingots include the ferro-alloys. Ordinary carbon steel has been unable to keep pace with the tempo of the times, and consequently vanadium, tungsten, manganese, nickel, molybdenum, and chromium now hold a prominent place in the production of steel. The proportion and combination of these ingredients depend upon the kind of steel that is being manufactured.

In the aggregate the production of all the additional materials used in the manufacture of steel, together with additional labor required in transportation and manufacture, accounts for 5 or more man-hours of employment. This brings the total labor requirements per gross ton of steel ingots to 17 man-hours. Of the total additional man-hours of employment created in the production of steel ingots, approximately 3 are allocated to manufacture and 1 each to transportation and extraction.

Having determined the man-hours required in the extraction, transportation, and manufacture of the basic products from which steel is made, it was possible to ascertain the man-hours required in manufacturing the semifinished and finished products from cost records kept by the steel producers. As previously indicated, 15 representative steel mills cooperated with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the study. The data obtained from these mills concerning the man-hours required in the manufacture of semifinished and certain important groups of finished steel products are summarized in table 2. It should be noted that the figures given in this table are averages and for this reason probably do not fit exactly the experience of any one mill. The figures have been checked, however, by several prominent steel officials and are considered reasonably representative of the industry as a whole.

Table 2.—Average Man-Hours Required per Gross Ton of Steel Products, with Plants Operating at from 55 to 60 Percent of Capacity

Product	Number of man-hours required					
	Total	Extraction	Transportation	Coke manufacture	Manufacture	Administrative [1]
Average, all products	53.00	7.75	8.00	1.50	34.43	1.32
Billets and slabs	29.03	6.69	6.48	1.33	13.98	.55
Structural shapes, in rolled form, not fabricated	33.91	7.27	7.04	1.45	17.46	.69
Wire rods	35.60	6.92	7.70	1.38	18.85	.75
Plates, sheared and universal	36.54	7.96	7.70	1.58	18.56	.74
Concrete reinforcing bars	36.97	7.38	7.64	1.47	19.70	.78
Standard rails, including fastenings	38.54	7.80	7.55	1.55	20.82	.82
Bar steel (merchant steel bars, light shapes, etc.)	39.35	7.85	7.60	1.56	21.49	.85
Hoops and bands	42.00	7.85	7.60	1.56	24.04	.95
Wire, drawn	51.19	7.17	8.04	1.43	33.23	1.32
Sheets, all grades	58.19	8.70	9.62	1.73	36.68	1.46
Wire fencing	60.37	7.38	8.24	1.47	41.63	1.65
Wire nails	61.61	7.48	8.24	1.49	42.70	1.70
Pipe and tubing	62.72	9.00	9.02	1.80	41.26	1.64
Steel car wheels (rolled)	63.97	9.75	9.44	1.94	41.20	1.64
Railroad axles	64.07	10.28	10.15	2.05	40.00	1.59
Wire, flat, including steel in strips	67.00	8.43	9.46	1.68	45.62	1.81
Tin plate—terneplate	80.63	8.64	9.56	1.72	58.39	2.32
Fabricated structural work	84.00	8.00	8.95	1.60	62.95	2.50

[1] Includes salaried workers, sales force, and other general administrative employees. The allocation of man-hours to the respective classes of finished products is obviously to some extent made arbitrarily.

From this table it will be observed that with the mills operating at between 55 and 60 percent of capacity, 29.03 man-hours are required in the production of billets or slabs. This means that in addi-

tion to the 17 man-hours required in the production of ingots, 12.03 man-hours are needed for each ton of these semifinished products. More than half of this increase—7.44 man-hours—is accounted for in the manufacturing process (6.89 man-hours in production, and 0.55 man-hours for administrative and general overhead). The remaining increase—4.59 man-hours—results from the scrap and metallic losses which occur in converting ingots into billets and slabs, and is accounted for by the fact that a ton of ingots is equivalent to approximately only 0.78 ton of billets and slabs. For this reason, the labor requirements in billets and slabs chargeable to extraction increase from 5.27 man-hours in the production of ingots to 6.69 man-hours in the production of billets and slabs, while the transportation man-hours increase from 5.10 to 6.48, with increases in man-hours in manufacture of coke and ingots from 6.63 to 8.42. It follows, of course, that these conversion losses increase as the products beyond the ingot stage receive further processing, resulting, in the case of all finished steel products, in an average yield of approximately only 0.68 ton from a ton of ingots.

Within the scope of the present study it was not feasible to attempt to determine the man-hours required in the manufacture of each of the many products made in a modern steel mill. An effort was made, however, to cover most of the finished products in common use. These important items are grouped in the 17 classifications given in table 2. With the mills operating at from 55 to 60 percent of capacity, the table shows that for all finished steel products combined an average of 53 man-hours per ton is required. But wide variations are shown in requirements for the different products, depending upon the degree of fabrication. Structural shapes, for example, which in the manufacturing process are only a short step in advance of blooms, require only 33.91 man-hours per ton. On the other hand, 84 man-hours are necessary to produce a ton of finished fabricated structural-steel work.

It should also be noted that the present study does not take into account the electric furnaces where high-test steels and specialized products are manufactured.

Relation of Labor Requirements to Rate of Operation

One of the most interesting findings of the study is that the labor requirements depend largely upon the rate of operation. Most of the modern steel mills are designed for high-speed volume production. They are most efficient when operating close to capacity and when the

operating rate slows down there is a marked increase in the labor requirements per ton of output.

In table 2 the man-hours per ton of steel products were calculated on the basis of an operating rate of between 55 and 60 percent of mill capacity. Table 3 shows how the man-hours required in the production of steel increase as the rate of operation declines. The results shown in this table are based on statistics published by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Table 3.—Variations in Man-Hours Required in Manufacturing a Gross Ton of Finished Steel Products at Specified Rates of Plant Operating Capacity [1]

[Average for all finished steel products]

Percent of total plant capacity	Actual average man-hours		Index of man-hours required	
	Manufacture	Administration	Manufacture	Administration
55 to 60 percent	34.43	1.32	100	100
50 to 55 percent	36.15	1.47	105	111
45 to 50 percent	38.22	1.73	111	131
40 to 45 percent	40.63	1.94	118	147
35 to 40 percent	42.34	2.25	123	170
30 to 35 percent	43.73	2.65	127	201
25 to 30 percent	45.10	2.92	131	221
20 to 25 percent	46.48	3.26	135	247

[1] Does not include transportation and extraction.

This table indicates that in the manufacturing process alone, the average man-hours per ton of finished steel products advances from an average of 34.43 when the mill is operating at between 55 and 60 percent of capacity to 46.48 when the rate of operation drops to between 20 and 25 percent of capacity—an increase of 35 percent. At the same time the man-hours required for administration more than doubles, being 3.26 when the mill is operating at from 20 to 25 percent of capacity as compared with 1.32 when the operating rate is between 55 and 60 percent.

Selection of Men for the Civilian Conservation Corps

THE program of Emergency Conservation Work during its first two years of operation was carried on by some 350,000 enrolled persons comprising the normal strength of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Of this number 295,000 were young men 18 to 25 years of age, selected under the auspices of the Department of Labor. The C. C. C. passed its second birthday on March 31, 1935. Plans have been approved by the President for its expansion to a total strength of 600,000 men.[1]

When the Emergency Conservation Work program was created by act of Congress, approved March 31, 1933, providing "for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public works and for other purposes", it was a new venture. There were no precedents to guide its early administration. It proposed a peace-time organization to be known as the Civilian Conservation Corps, for the preservation of the natural resources of a great Nation and, for what was equally important, the preservation of the self-esteem and physical well-being of hundreds of thousands of unemployed young men.

The United States Department of Labor was given the task of selecting the 250,000 men who were to fill the new camps to be established in the national forests, in the national parks, and on the public domain. This responsibility was delegated by the President's Executive order, issued April 5, 1933, appointing Robert Fechner as Director of Emergency Conservation Work and calling upon the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, Interior, and Labor each to appoint a representative to serve on an advisory council to the Director. W. Frank Persons was named to represent the Department of Labor on this council and still acts in this capacity. The Advisory Council met for the first time on Monday, April 3, even before the official appointment of its members. Each of the cooperating Government Departments began to outline its specific task.

The Labor Department immediately called on officials from the 17 largest cities to meet in Washington, D. C., on April 5. Here plans were made for the enrollment of the first contingent of 25,000 men. The first enrollments were made on April 7.

On April 8, 11, 12, and 15, other similar meetings were held in Washington and accredited representatives from every State went home to organize the local task of selection.

[1] For authorization for this expansion, see Federal Work Relief Act, 1935, p. 1247.

Principles of Selection

THE obvious first step for the Department of Labor was to determine the methods and to establish the general policies under which selection was to be made.

There was not time, nor was it considered desirable, to set up a new Nation-wide organization for selection purposes. A most effective and efficient coverage for this task was found in the State unemployment relief agencies which were functioning locally throughout the country at that time. These local relief agencies were already acquainted in their respective communities with the young men who were qualified for the work which the Civilian Conservation Corps offered. A plan for coordinating these agencies was therefore adopted.

In each State a representative of the Department of Labor was appointed. They were the executive officers of their respective State relief administrations. These "State Directors of Selection" were then authorized to delegate actual selection to the local public welfare agencies under their jurisdiction. Each State was assigned its proportionate quota of the total 250,000, based upon population figures. Local quotas were determined by the State directors.

It was decided that the new work program would be reserved primarily for those physically fit, unmarried men, 18–25 years of age, who were then unemployed. They were required to be citizens of the United States. Priority was given to those who wished to allot to their needy relatives the major portion of their $30 monthly cash allowance. These requirements were established partly because of the type of work and the camp life involved, and partly because this class of men had met great difficulty in securing either work or relief. Some of them had never found a job since leaving school.

Unattached, homeless, transient men were not selected, because it was believed that the enterprise would be of more benefit to whole families than to single individuals. The requirement of physical fitness was an obvious necessity for strenuous outdoor work.

For several excellent reasons, eligible men were selected first from the lists of families receiving public aid. The need of such families was a matter of verified record. In general they were the families that had been longest in straitened circumstances. Furthermore, this procedure avoided the necessity for wholesale registrations and applications by the unemployed, and the expense, delay, and final disappointment to many thousands of individuals who could not have been enrolled within the limited total quota.

There was another test, one which could not be compressed into formal eligibility requirements, but which pervaded the whole enterprise. Those selected were to be young men of character, since participation in the Emergency Conservation Work program was es-

teemed to be a privilege. To the credit of the applicants, it may be said that it was earnestly accepted as such.

Moreover, the young man who could realize his ambition to start work and at the same time lift his family off the public relief roll was quite certain to be steadfast in his purpose to remain for his maximum period of enrollment.

Such were the underlying principles upon which the selection of men for this new program were based. For the formulation of these principles the Department of Labor was primarily responsible.

Selection During First Period

SELECTION had already begun in a few of the larger cities on April 6, 1933. By midnight of April 14, as many as 18,608 young men had been selected, enrolled, and were present in Army conditioning camps. Formal increments to the total of 27,880 men were called from 12 States on April 10. A second call was made for 34,275 men from 39 States on April 25.

On May 5, one month from the date of the official establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 31,450 men were requisitioned. Every State had now contributed part or all of its assigned quota.

Meanwhile to the 250,000 recruits a special group of approximately 25,000 older men was added. These were "local experienced men", residing in the immediate vicinity of the work projects and selected because of their special knowledge of the work to be done. It was expected that they would exercise a wholesome leadership over the younger men, and in general insure a hospitable local attitude toward the camps. Arrangements for the selection of this special contingent were made by the Department of Labor.

Selection and enrollment proceeded under the following instructions issued on May 13, 1933:

To all State Directors of Selection of Men:

The present plan of Emergency Conservation Work is to have all of the national quota of 274,375 men in forest camps by July 1, 1933.

This means that all of the younger men must be enrolled not later than June 7, and that all younger men must be selected not later than May 29.

This means the enrollment of nearly 200,000 younger men in 20 days, or 10,000 each working day.

All of these younger men must go to the conditioning camps. The conditioning camps must be kept filled. The flow into them must equal the rate of flow out of them. These two movements must be carefully coordinated.

The Army must be ready with facilities to receive the men at the stated times and places. The men to be enrolled must be present at those times and places.

The older, experienced men must be continuously enrolled during the same period of 20 working days in the places and at the times that they can be received at the forest camps as established.

This was the final drive. It had been approved the evening before by the President in conference with Director Fechner. In releasing his announcement, Mr. Fechner said in part:

> The Labor Department reports that 165,000 men have already been selected and that the remainder of the national quota will be selected on or before June 1. The Labor Department states it can present for enrollment 9,000 or 10,000 men per day, or more as required. There will be no publication of increments called because this will be a daily occurrence * * * Eight thousand members of the Civilian Conservation Corps are now located in forest camps.

On May 13, a total of 57,076 had been both selected and enrolled. On May 20, this figure had been increased to 101,859. By May 27, the Army had accepted 151,720 men for enrollment and on June 3, the figure stood at 204,860. By June 10, a total of 240,577 had been sent forward by the Labor Department and enrolled, and within a few days thereafter the entire national quota was actually in conditioning camps, or at work in the camps in forest and park.

Second 6-Month Period

On August 19, 1933, the President authorized an extension of Emergency Conservation Work for a second 6 months. On August 30, definite plans for the second enrollment were released by the Labor Department to all its State Directors of Selection.

During the second enrollment period which began October 1, 1933, each State selected sufficient numbers of eligible young men to restore to full authorized strength the original State quota. Every member of the Civilian Conservation Corps present in camp on September 30, was given an opportunity to reenroll if he so desired. It was decided that those who did not reenroll at the camp could not return home and thereafter be reselected. All other replacements were to be made from among eligible applicants who had not had a previous opportunity for service. This was an important principle designed to extend the benefits of the Civilian Conservation Corps to as many qualified young men as possible.

While it was contemplated that enrollees would remain for a minimum of 6 months, an honorable discharge was given to any enrollee when he had a bona fide offer of employment or when there was urgent need for his presence at home. Therefore, at the mid-point of each enrollment period, it was found desirable to replace wastage in authorized strength by means of a replacement or supplementary enrollment. Consequently in January 1934, the Labor Department was called upon to provide additional men to bring State quotas once more to full strength.

A poll of the States was taken during the month of January, the State directors being asked to indicate whether they considered that further enrollment periods should be limited to 6 months as previously,

or be extended to a year's period. Fifteen States with aggregate quotas of 78,500 men voted for the 1-year period, while the remaining States with a combined quota of 171,500 considered a 6-month period to be preferable, with, of course, the privilege of reenrolling at the camps. In general those who voted for the shorter period did so for the following reasons:

(1) Assurance of selection of better-qualified enrollees. It was believed that the longer period might kill initiative in returning to private employment.

(2) Greater stability of enrolled force. The shorter period would permit easier sifting out of undesirables.

(3) Better effect on the morale and welfare of the families of enrollees.

Third 6-Month Period

TENTATIVE plans for the third 6-month enrollment period were announced to the State selecting agencies on February 7, 1934. At about the same time the State Directors of Selection reported that they would have a combined total of more than 306,000 eligible applicants from whom to make selections of qualified men.

Preparatory to the third 6-month enrollment period, important changes in selecting policy and procedure were announced in a bulletin of March 13, 1934. The ineligibility of previously discharged enrollees was stressed, and definite prohibitions were set forth regarding selection of men with impaired mental health and those on probation or parole. Allotments to trustees or to persons unknown to the enrollee were strictly enjoined. The third enrollment in April and May 1934 required the selection of 107,847 men by the Labor Department.

Once more an interim enrollment was conducted, in July 1934, for the purpose of replacing "those who will receive compulsory discharges on June 30, 1934, and to balance wastage in the Civilian Conservation Corps." The selection of approximately 90,000 young men was required, together with 12,000 local experienced men.

Shortly thereafter the President approved the immediate selection of an additional 45,000 juniors (age group 18–25) from cities in the drought areas. The boundaries of the drought-affected region, including all or parts of 22 States, were established by the Department of Agriculture; special quotas were based upon relief statistics furnished by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration; and from drought appropriations made by Congress, a special 1-year allocation for this purpose was provided. State directors were notified by circular letter on June 27, concerning the selection of the special drought contingent from the designated counties.

An interesting experiment was devised in August 1934. The Labor Department was quite naturally concerned, as a corollary to its task of selection, with what was happening to enrollees upon the termina-

tion of their service—particularly in whether they were finding suitable employment. It was therefore decided that each man when discharged would be furnished with a card of introduction to the public employment office nearest to his home in order that he might register and be available for such employment opportunities as he was qualified to fill. Although these cards carried no promise of a job, they did serve to acquaint the men with the procedure for obtaining work and undoubtedly were helpful in a great many cases in actually securing such work.[2]

Fourth 6-Month Period

ANOTHER regular 6-month enrollment—the fourth—took place in October 1934. The procedure for selection differed in no important particulars from preceding enrollments. The total number selected for enrollment on this occasion was 88,369 men.

In a letter of instruction preceding the fourth enrollment the Labor Department pointed out that "the selecting agencies must keep in mind that their primary purpose is not to lighten relief loads, but to make Emergency Conservation Work a success. Emergency Conservation Work is a work program as well as a relief measure."

The final enrollment of the initial 2-year period of Emergency Conservation Work took place in the usual manner in January 1935. The Department of Labor selected 63,086 men to provide replacements for those discharged on December 31, 1934, and for the normal quarterly wastage from the Corps.

Procedure for Selection of Men

AS HERETOFORE stated, the actual selection of the men for the camps has been made by the State and local welfare and relief agencies. They serve for this purpose as representatives and agents of the Department of Labor.

Each 3 months the Labor Department receives estimates stating the number of replacements necessary to bring each State quota to full authorized strength. The Department then notifies its respective State directors that selection of these quotas is authorized under the uniform standards of eligibility prescribed. The State directors break down the State quota assigned them into equitable local quotas.

The county and township selecting agents then proceed to make actual selections of principals and alternates from among the applications on file. Each applicant and prospective allottee is interviewed, preferably at his home. There is no compulsion to force enrollment. The act is a voluntary one on the part of the young man and his family.

[2] For data on employment of former members of the Civilian Conservation Corps see Monthly Labor Review, August 1934 (p. 308) and January 1935 (p. 45).

Upon such dates and in such numbers as are mutually satisfactory to the authorities responsible for both selection and enrollment, the men selected move forward to designated acceptance stations or camps. Army officers receive the certified application forms and examine the principal selectees. Those rejected for physical reasons are replaced by alternates. The men accepted are then enrolled and the function of the Labor Department ceases except insofar as future requests for changes of allotment are referred to its State and local selecting agencies for their recommendations and concurrence. When the man is finally discharged the agency which selected him is notified in writing.

Cost and Results of the Program

THE fulfillment of the Labor Department's task in selecting more than 860,000 men during a period of less than 2 years was made possible through the cooperation and the voluntary and uncompensated services of these State and local relief and welfare agencies. The task also depended upon proper coordination with the other Federal departments represented on the Advisory Council and with the office of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

In accomplishing its 2-year work of selection, the Department of Labor, in addition to its representative on the Advisory Council, has had the full-time compensated services of only one other staff member, although temporary clerical assistance has been necessary on a number of special occasions. The total expenditures of the Department for the work have amounted to $19,144 (including $6,435 for salaries and for stenographic and clerical help). Approximately $8,000 has been used to provide printed bulletins, over one million copies of which have been distributed to State Directors of Selection and to the many local selecting agents. Other bulletins in much larger quantities have been available for distribution to interested applicants, their parents, and other citizens who desire to know more about the fundamental purposes of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the conditions of camp life, the methods of selection and enrollment, and the definite standards of eligibility established by the Department of Labor.

The mechanics of a job can be portrayed graphically and statistically. The physical output can be seen and measured. But the social effects, though more important, are less tangible.

It is well known that the Civilian Conservation Corps is conserving the natural resources of the United States. Frequently, however, it has been asked: "Is this enterprise actually conserving the human resources of the country?" The Department of Labor put this question to the State Directors of Selection, and received a Nationwide response. These reports universally indicate the favorable

reaction of the boys, their families, and the local citizenry toward the program of Emergency Conservation Work.

Thousands of actual case records reflect the fact that Civilian Conservation Corps men have returned to their homes definitely benefited physically and mentally; their outlook toward the future is brighter; their sense of self-reliance and their ability to adjust themselves to economic conditions is stronger.

It is the consensus that the Civilian Conservation Corps is a most beneficial and constructive movement for the welfare of youth in these times, and that the ultimate results of Emergency Conservation Work will prove of lasting value not only to the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps, but also to their home communities, and to the entire Nation.

Historical Review of Wage Rates and Wage Differentials in the Cotton-Textile Industry

By A. F. Hinrichs, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, assisted by Ruth Clem

THE introduction of the cotton-textile code on July 17, 1933, resulted in a very substantial increase in the average hourly earnings of all occupations. The greatest part of this increase occurred before the middle of August 1933, but for most occupations in both the North and the South there were still further increases between August 1933 and August 1934. In table 1 are shown the average hourly earnings from 1924 to 1934 in 11 occupations for males and 9 occupations for females. These averages for the period 1933–34 differ slightly from those shown in the earlier article on wage rates and weekly earnings in the cotton-textile industry [1] because in the present table the earnings are averages for New England and for the South Atlantic States including Alabama.[2]

The occupations shown in table 1 are the more important occupations in the industry, and are the only ones for which data are available continuously since 1924. Information available with reference to the sex which is relatively unimportant in any particular occupation is excluded. For example, earlier Bureau studies do furnish the average hourly earnings of male spooler tenders, but these workers have been so few in number that the regional averages are believed to be without significance. The same holds true with reference to female doffers.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1935 (p. 612).

[2] The reason for making this change is that in the earlier years studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics covered these two areas intensively but did not include an adequate representation of other parts of the country. As wage rates differ between States, it was believed wise to exclude from the averages for 1933–34 such States as New York and Pennsylvania in the North, and Tennessee and Texas in the South, which had been given a heavier representation in this study than they had been given in earlier studies.

The method of averaging used in the development of table 1 should also be noted. Due to the fact that the representation of the various States in the different years studied is not always the same, it was thought that these changing proportions in the process of sampling might unduly affect the averages. Therefore, for each occupation the average is derived by multiplying the average wage for that occupation in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, etc., by the average number of individuals in that occupation in the period 1924–30 in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, respectively. The sum of these products for the New England States, and similarly for the South Atlantic States and Alabama, was then divided by the average number of loom fixers, card grinders, etc., in New England or in the South Atlantic States for the period 1924–30.

Table 1.—Average Hourly Earnings in Cotton-Goods Manufacturing in New England and South Atlantic States, 1924–34, by Occupations

Occupation	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	July 1933	August 1933	August 1934
New England								
Males	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Loom fixers	69.1	62.4	60.0	58.5	49.6	46.3	63.1	64.9
Slasher tenders	64.7	53.9	51.2	49.7	43.1	[1]	[1]	[1]
Warp-tying machine tenders	58.5	53.0	49.8	49.0	40.1	35.0	48.0	50.1
Card grinders	56.9	50.7	49.4	47.8	38.5	34.2	48.3	50.4
Weavers	53.8	46.7	44.7	46.2	35.3	29.9	43.9	44.2
Slubber tenders	55.5	49.8	46.8	46.6	37.5	30.8	46.6	49.1
Speeder tenders	51.4	46.5	44.5	45.2	35.0	29.6	43.6	45.5
Card tenders	46.5	41.6	40.5	40.2	32.8	28.8	40.7	41.7
Doffers	45.3	39.9	39.3	38.6	31.8	27.0	41.7	43.8
Picker tenders	43.6	38.4	37.2	36.2	30.4	28.6	40.6	41.0
Drawing-frame tenders	39.6	35.5	35.1	35.1	29.3	25.9	38.3	39.2
Females								
Weavers	48.6	42.8	41.8	42.6	33.1	28.0	42.6	43.5
Drawers-in, hand	44.5	42.3	40.3	40.6	32.0	33.6	43.6	43.1
Speeder tenders	44.2	39.5	38.0	36.3	32.1	24.9	39.8	40.4
Warpers	44.3	40.4	37.7	36.0	29.8	28.4	39.2	40.0
Spinners, frame	42.5	37.0	35.9	34.9	27.7	23.6	37.3	37.8
Drawing-frame tenders	35.1	31.7	31.3	32.4	25.6	24.0	35.6	35.4
Creelers	32.9	29.1	28.6	29.0	24.9	24.6	33.6	34.6
Spooler tenders	39.0	31.8	30.7	29.2	25.2	22.3	36.4	38.0
Trimmers or inspectors	31.9	27.9	27.0	27.9	22.3	21.4	33.3	33.5
South Atlantic and Alabama								
Males								
Loom fixers	41.6	39.5	39.9	42.0	35.5	32.3	49.8	50.7
Slasher tenders	33.4	31.7	32.3	32.4	27.9	[1]	[1]	[1]
Warp-tying machine tenders	37.5	36.1	35.9	37.1	31.0	24.9	42.4	43.4
Card grinders	37.8	35.4	35.8	36.2	31.4	27.1	44.2	44.4
Weavers	35.9	33.2	34.1	34.9	28.9	23.8	39.6	40.3
Slubber tenders	33.1	31.2	31.7	32.1	26.4	21.1	37.2	37.4
Speeder tenders	33.9	31.3	31.7	32.0	26.0	21.5	36.5	36.7
Card tenders	26.8	25.3	26.0	26.4	21.8	19.1	32.4	32.5
Doffers	28.4	27.4	28.0	28.7	23.5	19.6	34.5	35.0
Picker tenders	24.4	24.4	23.2	23.9	20.5	17.1	30.9	31.3
Drawing-frame tenders	26.8	25.8	26.2	26.1	21.5	19.2	32.7	33.7
Females								
Weavers	31.3	29.8	30.8	31.9	27.3	21.5	38.6	38.4
Drawers-in, hand	28.1	27.7	29.7	29.8	24.0	23.0	38.3	39.4
Speeder tenders	29.6	27.5	28.5	28.3	24.2	19.6	34.5	35.3
Warpers	29.8	27.3	27.1	28.6	22.9	19.4	29.0	33.3
Spinners, frame	23.4	22.2	22.8	22.5	18.5	16.2	32.2	32.0
Drawing-frame tenders	20.2	19.8	20.4	21.3	17.4	15.4	31.2	30.8
Creelers	23.0	22.7	22.1	23.3	19.2	15.8	31.6	31.0
Spooler tenders	22.1	20.6	20.9	22.7	18.8	16.1	32.7	33.3
Trimmers or inspectors	20.3	20.2	20.8	20.9	18.2	15.9	31.0	31.0

[1] Included under "Weavers."

General laborers is the only occupational group of importance for which information is available from July 1933 to August 1934 and not available for earlier years. The relationship of general laborers to the occupations shown in this table in July 1933 will be found in table 1 on page 615 of the March 1935 Monthly Labor Review. In July 1933, in the North, male general laborers were earning 4 percent less than male drawing frame tenders, 7 percent less than doffers, and 12 percent less than picker tenders. In Southern mills male laborers, both white and colored, were earning 13 percent less than picker tenders and 23 percent less than doffers. The difference

between white female laborers and trimmers and inspectors, the lowest paid occupations shown in the present table, amounted to 12 percent in the North and to 13 percent in the South. It follows from these facts that the Bureau, from its historical information, is unable to establish what might be called a customary differential as between the skilled and semiskilled occupations of the cotton-textile industry, on the one hand, and unskilled general labor. For this differential data are available only since July 1933.

Greater increases took place under the code in the South than in the North.[3] It will be seen from an examination of the figures in table 1 that wages in the North in August 1934 in each occupation are at or near levels of 1926 and 1928. In general, wages were higher in 1934 than they had been in 1928, but for the more skilled groups the wages are lower than they were in 1926 except for loom fixers. In the case of the three lowest-paid male occupations shown—doffers, drawing-frame tenders, and picker tenders—average hourly earnings in 1934 approximate the wages prevailing in 1924. In the case of the less skilled of the female occupations in New England, average hourly earnings in August 1934 approximated or exceeded the earnings in 1924. Essentially, therefore, it may be said that in New England the code has operated to restore the wage level prevailing during the twenties.

In the Southern States the wage increases occasioned by the code were so marked that in the case of the less skilled female occupations present hourly earnings approximate the wage rates of 1920, and for all occupations exceed the average hourly earnings in any year since 1922.

The result of these diverse movements has been to close the regional differential between the North and the South. In table 2 the extent of this differential is shown from 1912 to 1934 by individual occupations and as weighted averages for these occupations.[4]

[3] See Monthly Labor Review for March 1935 (p. 612).

[4] The method used in constructing this table is as follows: For an occupation such as slasher tenders, which is comprised almost exclusively of males, the ratio shown in each year is the ratio of the average wage for New England in that year, as shown in table 1, to the average wage for the South Atlantic States in that same year. In certain occupations, such as weavers, drawing-frame tenders, and speeder tenders, there are in the North and the South a large number of both males and females. It has seemed wise in these cases to show the differential for the average wage paid to all weavers or to all speeder tenders, for with a larger employment of males in the South the difference of manufacturing cost is not so great as would be indicated by the differential shown by occupation and sex alone.

In deriving a single figure to express the differential between New England and the South Atlantic States weights have been used. In order that the nature of the differential might not be confused because of possible differences in the number of persons found in each of the occupations shown, constant weights were used for each occupation in each year and in each region. These weights are the average number of persons found in the samples for the United States as a whole from 1924 to 1930.

In the earliest reports of the Bureau, average earnings were shown for only 6 occupations. From 1920 onward 20 occupations form the basis for the averages. In order to show the similarly representative character of the samples of changing size an average for the 6 occupations shown in 1912, from 1912 to 1918, has been computed. Beginning in 1916 and extending through 1922, on the second line of averages in the table is shown a weighted average for the 11 occupations covered from 1916 onward. While these averages differ somewhat from those shown for the smaller list of occupations, the difference is not sufficiently great to invalidate general conclusions drawn from the data for the entire period. The same overlapping technique has been used from 1920 onward.

Table 2.—Ratio of Average Hourly Earnings in New England to those in South Atlantic States, by Occupations

Table 2.—Ratio of Average Hourly Earnings in New England to those in South Atlantic States, by Occupations

Occupation	Sex	Average ratio 1920–32	1912	1913	1914	1916	1918	1920	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	July 1933	August 1933	August 1934
Slasher tenders	Male	164.8	166.0	175.6	182.2	189.1	188.0	150.7	181.9	184.7	170.0	158.5	153.3	154.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Spinners, frame	Female	159.0	140.1	144.1	141.1	171.2	162.4	134.2	168.7	181.6	166.6	157.4	155.1	149.7	145.7	115.8	118.1
Picker tenders	Male	158.3	------	------	------	------	------	140.2	172.1	178.6	157.3	160.3	151.4	148.2	167.3	131.4	131.0
Card tenders	do	157.6	127.6	125.8	125.6	142.6	154.3	138.7	168.5	173.5	164.4	155.7	152.2	150.4	150.8	125.6	128.3
Loom fixers	do	149.4	146.8	144.0	148.8	163.7	165.8	133.7	160.1	166.1	157.9	150.3	139.2	139.7	143.3	126.7	128.0
Slubber tenders	do	148.8	------	------	------	157.6	164.0	127.5	152.0	167.6	159.6	147.6	145.1	142.0	146.0	125.3	131.3
Spooler tenders	Female	148.1	------	------	------	166.3	162.5	130.9	166.0	176.4	154.3	146.8	128.6	134.0	138.5	111.3	114.1
Drawers-in, hand	do	144.5	------	------	------	161.8	172.8	133.2	162.2	158.3	152.7	135.6	136.2	133.3	146.1	113.8	109.4
Doffers	Male	141.2	------	------	------	166.6	147.1	118.7	154.4	159.5	145.6	140.3	134.4	135.3	137.8	120.9	125.1
Warp-tying machine tenders	do	139.8	------	------	------	------	------	127.5	148.1	156.0	146.8	138.7	132.0	129.3	140.6	113.2	115.4
Trimmers or inspectors	Female	137.4	145.5	136.9	140.6	158.0	152.5	125.1	155.9	157.1	138.1	129.8	133.4	122.5	134.6	107.4	108.1
Warper tenders	do	136.1	------	------	------	139.2	144.3	121.9	139.6	148.6	147.9	139.1	125.8	130.1	146.4	135.2	120.1
Card grinders	Male	135.6	------	------	------	------	------	117.0	146.2	150.5	143.2	137.9	132.0	122.6	126.2	109.3	113.5
Weavers	Male and female.	133.2	128.9	126.4	125.5	143.2	147.7	114.8	143.7	149.2	140.2	132.0	131.6	120.7	126.3	110.4	110.6
Drawing-frame tenders	do	131.0	------	------	------	------	------	106.3	136.8	142.9	134.5	131.4	134.1	130.7	130.3	112.9	112.3
Creelers	Female	129.1	------	------	------	------	------	114.3	135.2	143.0	128.1	129.4	124.4	129.6	155.7	106.3	111.6
Speeder tenders	Male and female.	128.8	------	------	------	------	------	112.0	140.5	139.6	133.8	126.4	121.8	127.6	122.6	113.3	114.6
Weighted average [2]		------	137.7	137.4	137.4	158.7	157.5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
						160.2	157.4	128.2	158.9	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
								126.7	157.1	164.3	151.7	143.6	139.0	125.8	138.5	115.9	117.6

[1] Included under "Weavers."
[2] See footnote 4 on p. 1172.

The averages shown in table 2 have general significance, though of course the differential between the North and the South cannot be described with perfect accuracy by any single figure. It will be seen, for example, that from 1920 to 1932 the wages of slasher tenders in New England were approximately 65 percent higher than the wages of slasher tenders in the South. At the other extreme the wages of speeder tenders, creelers, and drawing-frame tenders were only about 30 percent higher in the North than in the South. But the relationship of these regional differentials for various occupations is not constant. For example, in 1928 spooler tenders in the North enjoyed a greater differential over spooler tenders in the South than did hand drawers-in. In 1930 this situation was reversed. It is important that those who make decisions affecting the regional differential should consider its variations as well as its manifestation in averages.

Despite all of the limitations to which the averages shown in table 2 are subject, they are extremely significant. From 1912 to 1914 wages in the North were somewhat more than one-third higher than wages in the South. In 1916 and 1918 this gap was widened, due to the fact that wages in the North advanced more rapidly than wages in the South, reflecting among other things the special concentration of war orders in the northeastern section of the United States. Between 1918 and 1920 wages in the South advanced rapidly and to a greater extent than did wages in the North. The differential, which in 1916–18 had amounted to almost 60 percent, was cut to a differential of less than 30 percent in 1920. From 1920 to 1922 wages were severely deflated in the cotton industry, and also in other industries, but were reduced to a greater extent in the South than in the North, with the result that the differential which had prevailed in 1916–18 again came to prevail in 1922. From 1922 to 1924 there was a fairly marked increase in the hourly earnings of workers in northern mills and also some increase of wages in southern mills. The differential in that year was greater than it had been at any other time and amounted to about 65 percent.

From 1924 to August 1934 average hourly earnings have been shown in table 1. They show, among other things, an almost steady decrease in hourly earnings in all occupations in New England from 1924 to 1930. Relatively, however, the greatest drop occurred in the more skilled occupations. This particular characteristic of the data is best seen for the period 1926–30. In that period, which was one of general business activity but was not one of prosperity for cotton mills in New England, the wages of unskilled or semiskilled labor in the cotton-goods industry remained almost constant. It is at this margin that the cotton-goods industry was competing for labor directly with other industries. In the more skilled branches of the industry, where the worker's alternative to accepting lower wages was to sacrifice his skill

in passing to another industry, wages in New England continued to decline from 1926 to 1930. In the South one may say that in general the wages of all occupational groups were more or less constant from 1924 to 1930.

It is this tendency of wages in the northern mills to decline and of wages in the southern mills to stay constant that is reflected in the dropping differential shown in table 2. As has been said, wages in the North were about two-thirds again as high as wages in the South in 1924. They were only one-half again as high in 1926. In 1928 and 1930 the differential dropped first to 44 percent and then to 39 percent, restoring the differential in 1930 to approximately the level which had prevailed in the period 1912–14.

During the intense depression which followed 1930, wages were at first cut much more drastically in northern textile mills than in southern mills. In the spring of 1932 the Bureau found that wages were only one-fourth again as high in the North as they were in the South. But from 1932 to July 1933 the decrease in average hourly earnings, which was found to be characteristic of all but one of the occupations in both the North and the South, was much greater in the South than it had been in the North. The average differential between wages in the North and the South rose from 26 percent in 1932 to 39 percent in July 1933. The average differential in July 1933 was thus approximately that which had prevailed in 1930 and in the period from 1912 to 1914.

It should not be inferred from what has been said that the differentials prevailing during the twenties constitute in any sense a normal balance for the industry. The South has enjoyed competitive advantages other than that of lower-paid labor. The growth of cotton-textile spindlage in the South has extended over many years and down to 1921 was accompanied by a growth of spindlage in New England as well. But in 1921 active spindlage in New England reached a peak, from which an almost uninterrupted recession took place to 1930 and to later years as well. In this span of 9 years the number of active cotton spindles in New England dropped from approximately 18,400,000 to 11,350,000, a decrease of more than 38 percent in the number of active spindles. During this same period active spindlage in the South continued to grow from 15,700,000 spindles to approximately 18,600,000 spindles. During the years of severe depression active spindlage declined both in the North and in the South, the decline between 1930 and 1932 being substantially greater in the North, however. Spindlage in place, on the other hand, remained almost constant in the South from July 1930 to July 1933, while in the North it declined by 20 percent.

This competition between the North and the South found expression, as has been seen, in the declining wage rates in northern mills.

It can be no function of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make recommendations with reference to what constitutes a proper regional differential, which is a matter of national policy of the first order of importance. Furthermore, average hourly earnings cannot be used to measure precisely differentials of labor cost, which depend not only upon the wage rates but also upon the productivity of labor. The Bureau has no special data bearing on this point, though the data are available for approximate conclusions by such authority as may be responsible for the solution of this problem. The Bureau, however, calls attention to the fact that the differential prevailing during the twenties did not lead to stability in the industry.

In July 1933, when the code was adopted, the differential in average hourly earnings between the North and the South was fixed, as regards the minimum, by the code. The differential for occupations receiving rates higher than the minimum has been affected both by competitive conditions and by the requirement that the wage rate be such that earnings in 40 hours shall be as great as were earnings in a full-time week before the code. The net result has been that the differential between North and South since the code has averaged less than 20 percent. The averages shown in table 2 are 16 percent in August 1933 and 18 percent in August 1934.

One of the observations of the Bureau with reference to wages and working conditions has been that the protest against the so-called "stretch-out" is greater in the South than it is in the North, though workers in both regions protest vigorously. The averages shown in table 2, which have just been described, form an important part of the background of this alleged increased work load. In both regions manufacturers have been faced with a marked increase in hourly wage rates, which would have as its businesslike sequel increased pressure for greater productivity to reduce the effective labor costs. But in the South the pressure to enjoy the comparative position which the industry had enjoyed during the decade of the twenties would presumably have led to an especially marked pressure in that region for greater production per man-hour.

Customary Wage Differentials

THE problem of wage differentials and working conditions has ordinarily been described from the point of view of the differentials prevailing between the different occupational groups of workers. The differential which prevailed in July 1933 has not been maintained under the code. It has been alleged that the differential in July 1933 was an abnormal one in that the wages of the most unskilled groups had been most seriously depressed. From that allegation it is reasoned that the maintenance of differentials as they prevailed in July 1933 would have perpetuated inequalities in the industry which

were not desirable, at a cost to the industry which would have been prohibitive. The cost to the industry of maintaining differentials, and more especially the capacity of the industry to bear the cost, lie beyond the scope of this inquiry.

It is, however, pertinent to a study of wages and working conditions to establish the nature of the differentials which have prevailed between occupations in the past. The Executive order of September 26, 1934, which directed the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make a study of the wages, hours, and working conditions in the textile industry, also charged it with determining "the extent to which differential wage rates apply to the different skills." The first approximate classification of occupations on the basis of skill would seem to follow from an examination of the differentials which were established by economic forces in the labor market.

It is especially important at this point to call attention to the fact that the differential between occupations is not and has not been of a constant character. The averages presented in table 1 have served as a basis for the subsequent discussion. An examination of this table reveals the instability of the differentials as between the average wages in various occupations in New England and similarly as between various occupations in the South Atlantic States. It is impossible to find any constant order in which these occupations reappear year after year. For males in New England the order shown in the table shows substantial stability from 1924 to 1932. For females, however, minor inversions of position do occur. So, for example, warpers had higher wages than speeder tenders in 1924 and 1926, somewhat lower wages in 1928 and 1932, and higher wages again in July 1933. Similar minor inversions are found in the South.

The relative stability of this order of occupations on the basis of average hourly earnings shown in this average for large regions is, however, largely a statistical illusion. An attempt was made by analyzing the occupations with their average earnings on a State by State basis, to develop an order of occupations. It was found, however, that the order between States was radically different and changed sharply from one year to the next. It is possible to say that male loom fixers in all States and in all years have invariably averaged more per year than any other occupation in the industry. It is also possible to state that male card grinders, slasher tenders, warp-tying machine tenders, weavers, slubber tenders, and speeder tenders, both in individual States and in each year, have had higher average hourly earnings than male card tenders, doffers, picker tenders, and drawing-frame tenders. For females in both the North and the South the shifts in position in an array based on average hourly earnings are so marked that exceptions can be found to any grouping which may be devised. Approximately, however, it may be said that weavers and drawers-in, speeder tenders, and warpers are almost invariably

more highly paid than frame spinners, drawing-frame tenders, and spooler tenders. These groups in turn are generally more highly paid than creelers and inspectors. It will also be seen from table 1 that the ordering of occupations which holds with substantial regularity in the North does not hold in the South. For example, slasher tenders in the North regularly averaged more per hour from 1924 to 1932 than did weavers. In the South the average earnings of slasher tenders were less than those of weavers. Other inversions may also be discovered.

In table 3 the average hourly earnings which have been shown in table 1 are expressed in ratio form. The base, or 100 percent in each year, is the average earnings of the four lowest-paid male groups shown in the table—card tenders, doffers, drawing-frame tenders, and picker tenders. For these four groups a weighted average has been constructed in each year for the North and another for the South. The basis of weighting has been the average number of persons employed in each occupation from 1924 to 1930.[5]

It will be seen that the differentials do not remain constant and are not the same from year to year or for the North and the South. However, the average for the period 1922 to 1930 does describe fairly well the ratio for each occupation in each of these years. Thus, loom fixers were earning on the average about 55 percent more than the average for the semiskilled occupations that constitute the base. Card grinders in New England averaged 26 percent more. Slasher tenders in New England were losing status from 1922 to 1930. The differential for weavers fluctuated between 15 and 20 percent.

During this period there was some slight tendency for the status of the lower-paid groups to improve as contrasted with the status of the more highly paid. This was not sufficiently marked to be described in clear-cut terms either in the South or in the North.

As has been said, the Bureau has no knowledge of the wages prevailing for common labor prior to July 1933 and therefore cannot trace with precision the movement of wages in the lowest-paid occupations. Reference to table 1, on page 615 of the March 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, will indicate that the wages of female trimmers and inspectors and of creelers are not greatly in excess of the wages paid to general laborers. The movement of wages from 1930 to July 1933 both in the North and in the South

[5] The lowest-paid male occupations were used as a base because there is a more stable relationship in the wages in these occupations than in the case of more highly paid groups. An attempt was made, for example, to express the wage in each occupation as a percentage of the wage paid to the intermediate groups from card grinders to speeder tenders. The resulting ratios from this intermediate base were unsatisfactory because the wage for weavers dominated the group, rising from 1928 to 1930, when almost all other occupations had falling wages. As a result the ratios in the period 1928–32 all fluctuated slightly because the base was fluctuating. While the difficulty inherent in the instability of the base is not entirely absent from the table as shown, the group selected as a base presents fewer problems than any other which we can determine. This same base of the earnings of four groups of male workers has been applied to the earnings of the various female occupations.

casts doubt upon the premise that average hourly earnings of the lowest-paid groups fell most and conclusively disproves this thesis with reference to the lowest-paid semiskilled occupations. For example, female trimmers and inspectors had averaged 70 to 73 percent of the wages paid to males in the four base classifications. In New England in July 1933 this ratio had risen to 77 percent. Creelers had averaged 73 to 76 percent of the basic wages and in July 1933 averaged 89 percent. Of the lower-paid female occupations in New England only spinners lost status relative to male doffers, etc., from 1930 to July 1933.

Table 3.—Ratio of Average Hourly Earnings in Various Occupations to Those in 4 Lowest-Paid Male Occupations

Occupation	New England										
	1920	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	July 1933	August 1933	August 1934	1922–30
Males	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Loom fixers	143.8	154.9	154.2	157.2	154.2	152.7	157.0	167.1	154.3	153.4	154.6
Card grinders	116.8	128.2	127.0	127.7	127.0	124.8	121.8	123.5	118.1	119.1	126.9
Slasher tenders	129.0	139.8	137.7	135.8	131.6	129.8	136.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	135.0
Warp-tying machine tenders	124.1	129.5	130.6	133.5	128.0	127.9	126.9	126.4	117.4	118.4	129.9
Weavers	111.5	115.9	120.1	117.6	114.9	120.6	111.7	107.9	107.3	104.0	117.8
Slubber tenders	116.6	120.7	123.9	125.4	120.3	121.7	118.7	111.2	113.9	116.1	122.4
Speeder tenders	115.0	120.9	114.7	117.1	114.4	118.0	110.8	106.9	106.6	107.6	117.0
Card tenders	101.3	104.0	103.8	104.8	104.1	105.0	103.8	104.0	99.5	98.6	104.3
Doffers	93.6	100.8	101.1	100.5	101.0	100.8	100.6	97.5	102.0	103.5	101.0
Drawing-frame tenders	90.5	85.9	88.4	89.4	90.2	91.6	92.7	93.5	93.6	92.7	89.1
Picker tenders	92.2	98.0	97.3	96.7	95.6	94.5	96.2	103.2	99.3	96.9	95.6
Females											
Weavers	101.1	104.8	108.5	107.8	107.5	111.2	104.7	101.1	104.2	102.8	108.0
Drawers-in, hand	97.3	103.8	99.3	106.5	103.6	106.0	101.3	121.3	106.6	101.9	103.8
Speeder tenders	93.2	100.5	98.7	99.5	97.7	94.8	101.6	89.9	97.3	95.0	98.2
Warpers	90.1	98.5	98.9	101.8	96.9	94.0	94.3	102.5	95.8	94.6	98.0
Spinners, frame	90.9	95.2	94.9	93.2	92.3	91.1	87.7	85.2	91.2	89.4	93.3
Drawing-frame tenders	72.3	76.6	78.3	79.8	80.5	84.6	81.0	86.6	87.0	83.7	80.0
Creelers	68.4	71.5	73.4	73.3	73.5	75.7	78.8	88.8	82.2	81.8	73.3
Spooler tenders	81.9	86.1	87.1	80.1	78.9	76.2	79.7	80.5	89.0	89.8	81.7
Trimmers or inspectors	66.2	73.0	71.2	70.3	69.4	72.8	70.6	77.3	81.4	79.2	71.3
	South Atlantic and Alabama										
Males											
Loom fixers	142.6	153.6	152.4	149.6	149.4	154.4	157.8	168.2	149.1	150.0	151.9
Card grinders	132.4	139.2	138.5	134.1	134.1	133.1	139.6	141.1	132.3	131.4	135.8
Slasher tenders	113.6	122.0	122.3	120.1	121.0	119.1	124.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	120.9
Warp-tying machine tenders	129.1	138.8	137.4	136.7	134.5	136.4	137.8	129.7	126.9	128.4	136.8
Weavers	127.8	125.2	131.5	125.8	127.7	128.3	128.4	124.0	118.6	119.2	127.7
Slubber tenders	121.3	126.0	121.4	118.2	118.7	118.0	117.3	109.9	111.4	110.7	120.5
Speeder tenders	120.3	123.6	124.2	118.6	118.7	117.6	115.6	112.0	109.3	108.6	120.4
Card tenders	96.9	98.0	98.2	95.8	97.4	97.1	96.9	99.5	97.0	96.2	97.3
Doffers	104.6	103.6	104.0	103.8	104.9	105.5	104.4	102.1	103.3	103.6	104.4
Drawing-frame tenders	99.5	97.6	98.2	97.7	98.1	96.0	95.6	100.0	97.9	99.7	97.5
Picker tenders	87.2	90.4	89.4	92.4	86.9	87.9	91.1	89.1	92.5	92.6	89.4
Females											
Weavers	110.7	113.2	114.7	112.9	115.4	117.3	121.3	112.0	115.6	113.6	114.7
Drawers-in, hand	96.9	101.6	102.9	104.9	111.2	109.6	106.7	119.8	114.7	116.6	106.0
Speeder tenders	100.2	104.0	108.4	104.2	106.7	104.0	107.6	102.1	103.3	104.4	105.5
Warpers	98.1	112.0	109.2	103.4	101.5	105.1	101.8	101.0	86.8	98.5	106.2
Spinners, frame	89.8	89.6	85.7	84.1	85.4	82.7	82.2	84.4	96.4	94.7	85.5
Drawing-frame tenders	70.0	71.2	74.0	75.0	76.4	78.3	77.3	80.2	93.4	91.1	74.6
Creelers	79.4	84.0	84.2	86.0	82.8	85.7	85.3	82.3	94.6	91.7	84.5
Spooler tenders	83.1	82.4	81.0	78.0	78.3	83.5	83.6	83.9	97.9	98.5	80.6
Trimmers or inspectors	70.2	74.4	74.4	76.5	77.9	76.8	80.9	82.8	92.8	91.7	76.0

[1] No data.

On the other hand, in the 9 male occupations and the 8 female occupations which had received higher average hourly earnings in 1930 than those in the base class, the differential decreased in 8 of these between 1930 and July 1933. In some cases the loss of status was very great indeed, as for male weavers and male speeder tenders in New England.

The same conditions hold true in the South. All but one of the occupations listed which had an average hourly wage less than the basic hourly wage for male doffers, etc., gained status from 1930 to July 1933. On the other hand, eight occupations which had received a wage greater than the basic average in 1930 had smaller differentials in July 1933. In only three of these higher-paid occupations did the differential increase.

The columns of the table for August 1933 and August 1934 reflect an even more marked loss of status for the higher-paid groups than has already been shown in earlier sections in comparing July 1933 and August 1934, when comparison is made with the years prior to 1932. In New England only one of the occupational groups (doffers) that had had average wages higher than the average for card tenders, doffers, drawing-frame tenders, and picker tenders, maintained the full amount of its differential. In some of the others the loss of status is comparatively small. This is notably true of loom fixers whose differential both in New England and in the South in August 1934 was approximately as great as the differential which had existed before the depression. Male weavers in New England, however, who had averaged 15 to 20 percent more than the semiskilled males included in the base, were earning only 4 percent more in August 1934. A similar drop occurred for female weavers. On the other hand, the status of those groups earning less than the basic rate tended to improve in New England. The same condition in general holds in the South. There has been throughout the industry a loss of status for the skilled and semiskilled groups, not only with reference to the situation in July 1933, but even more markedly with reference to that differential which had become customary during the decade of the twenties. So far as one can see from the material at hand, this loss of status has occurred whether comparison is made with groups which are generally regarded as semiskilled or with groups which are regarded as completely unskilled.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Unemployment Survey of Lancaster, Pa., 1934[1]

EARLY in 1934 the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a trial census of unemployment in three industrial cities, Bridgeport, Conn., Lancaster, Pa., and Springfield, Ohio. The present article gives the results for Lancaster. For this city no tabulations were made for the "nongainful" persons.

The 26,554 persons enumerated, including all 10 years of age and over with the exception of those classed as "nongainful" (see below), consisted of 823 persons seeking a job for the first time in their lives, 118 who were endeavoring to return to industrial employment after having retired, and 25,613 gainful workers. About three-quarters of these gainful workers were working at their usual jobs or on some stop-gap job, one-fifth were idle because they could find no employment or because of sickness, and the remainder (about 4 percent) were employed on relief work.

In the search for employment older men encountered the greatest difficulty but for women age was not a factor greatly affecting their success or failure.

In the tables which follow, no figures are given for nongainful persons (children under school age, those at school, women and men not working for pay, and those not wishing or unable to work). The term "gainful workers" includes all persons working at their usual occupations, those on stop-gap jobs (private employment other than usual occupations), those on relief jobs (jobs created by Federal, State, or local authorities expressly for the purpose of giving work to the unemployed), and all persons not employed at the time of the survey but who usually follow a gainful occupation and are not retired. It does not include first-job seekers nor reentry seekers.

Tables 1 and 3 give both actual figures and percentages, while table 2 shows percentages only. The basic data from which the percentages were computed may be obtained from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., upon written request.

Employment Status

TABLE 1 shows the employment status of 26,554 persons 10 years of age and over who were working, looking for work, or temporarily idle because of lay-off or sickness. Persons normally classified as nongainful are not included. Of the 26,554 persons tabulated, 18,252 were men and 8,302 were women. There were 17,730 men who were gainful workers (both unemployed and employed), but there were

[1] The third of a series of three articles by Florence M. Clark. The results for Bridgeport were given in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1935 (p. 626), those for Springfield in the April 1934 issue (p. 878).

only 7,883 women in this class. The female gainful workers therefore constituted only about 30 percent of all gainful workers. Slightly more than 3 percent of all persons (823) had never had a job in their entire lives, but were looking for work; of these, 311 were women.

There were 19,415 gainful workers employed at their usual occupations or on some stop-gap job, 981 working on relief jobs, and 5,215 unemployed. The number on relief work is shown separately and not as a part of the employed or as part of the unemployed. Although reasons can be advanced for classifying the relief workers in either of the other two classes, by publishing them separately these workers can be treated as desired.

In regard to the causes of unemployment, 4,559, or 87.4 percent of the 5,215 employed men and women in Lancaster, were unemployed because they could not find work. The number without work included 3,131 men and 1,428 women—87.7 percent of all unemployed men and 86.2 percent of all unemployed women.

Table 1.—Employment Status of Persons (Other than Nongainful Persons) 10 Years of Age and Over, First Quarter of 1934 Lancaster, Pa.

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All persons	26,554	18,252	8,302	100.0	100.0	100.0
First-job seekers	823	512	311	3.1	2.8	3.7
Reentry seekers	118	10	108	.4	.1	1.3
Gainful workers	25,613	17,730	7,883	96.5	97.1	94.9
Employed	19,415	13,215	6,200	73.1	72.4	74.7
Usual job	18,181	12,162	6,019	68.5	66.6	72.5
Stop-gap job	1,233	1,052	181	4.6	5.8	2.2
Unknown	1	1				
Employed on relief work	981	955	26	3.7	5.2	.3
Unemployed	5,215	3,559	1,656	19.7	19.5	19.9
No work	4,559	3,131	1,428	17.2	17.2	17.2
Sickness	581	377	204	2.2	2.1	2.4
Other reasons [1]	70	46	24	.3	.2	.3
Unknown	5	5				
Unknown	2	1	1			

[1] Voluntarily idle (63) and industrial dispute (7).

Unemployment Rates, by Age Groups

THE highest rates of unemployment (i. e., the percent the number of unemployed workers in a particular age group form of the number of gainful workers in the same age group) for both men and women reporting "no work" were found in the age group 65 years or over. Table 2 gives the unemployment rates, while table 3 gives the number of gainful workers in each age group upon which the percentages of table 2 are based. For the group 65 years or over, the rate for men was 28.3 percent, and for women, 23.7 percent. The next highest rate for men (22.5 percent) was in the group 55 and under 65 years; but for women, the second highest rate (20.6 percent) was in the youngest age group, 15 and under 18 years. This appears to indicate that among the men the older persons encounter the

most difficulties in the search for employment; among the women, however, both the youngest and the oldest had more trouble finding jobs than women 25 and under 45 years of age.

About one-twentieth of all the male gainful workers (5.2 percent) were on relief jobs. Of male gainful workers on relief work the largest percentage (6.6 percent) was in the age group 35 and under 45 years and the smallest percentage (1.1 percent) was in the group 15 and under 18 years. The total number of women working on relief jobs was only 26, too few to have any significance except in combination with those reporting "no work" for a comparison with the 1930 unemployment rates.

Table 2.—Unemployment Rates of Gainful Workers in Lancaster, Pa., 1930 and 1934

Age	Unemployment rates (i. e., percent number of workers reporting "no work" and "relief work" form of gainful workers)								
	Lancaster survey, 1934						Census of unemployment, 1930		
	Persons reporting no work			Persons on relief jobs			Class A plus Class B		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All ages	[1] 17.2	[1] 17.2	[1] 17.2	[2] 3.7	[2] 5.2	[2] 0.3	[3] 4.4	[3] 5.3	[3] 2.5
10 and under 15 years									
15 and under 18 years	15.6	11.3	20.6	.5	1.1		6.3	8.8	3.7
18 and under 20 years	18.2	16.9	19.6	1.9	3.3	.3			
20 and under 25 years	18.3	19.2	17.2	3.6	6.0	.3	4.6	6.2	2.3
25 and under 35 years	15.0	14.6	15.6	4.0	5.8	.4	4.0	4.6	2.4
35 and under 45 years	14.4	13.4	16.8	4.8	6.6	.4	3.6	4.0	2.4
45 and under 55 years	17.1	17.0	17.2	4.1	5.5	.2	4.1	4.7	2.0
55 and under 65 years	21.4	22.5	17.6	2.7	3.4	.3	4.5	5.1	2.1
65 years or more	27.5	28.3	23.7	1.7	2.0		7.2	8.0	3.1

[1] No work: Total, 4,559; men, 3,131; women, 1,428.
[2] Relief: Total, 981; men, 955; women, 26.
[3] Class A plus Class B: Total, 1,183; men, 984; women, 199; excluding unknown: Total, 1; men, 0; women, 1.

In 1930 only 5.3 percent of all male gainful workers were unemployed as compared with 22.4 percent for 1934, this being the sum of 17.2 percent with "no work" and 5.2 percent on "relief work." [2] The rate for women in 1934 was also considerably in excess of that in 1930—17.5 percent as against 2.5 percent. In 1930 the younger men experienced the greatest difficulties in the hunt for jobs, although the age group 65 years or over had nearly as high a rate; in both 1930 and 1934 the ages at which it was easiest to find work were from 35 and under 45 years. As for the women, greatest difficulties in

[2] The Bureau of the Census published figures for several classes, of which A (persons unemployed in the strictest sense of the term, being out of a job, able and willing to work, and looking for a job) and B (persons on part time and those on lay-off without pay) are most fairly comparable with the class reporting idleness, in 1934, because of inability to find work. For purposes of comparing unemployment rates in 1930 with those of 1934, however, persons on relief work in 1934 probably should be combined with those reporting "no work"; "relief" jobs are, at best, temporary makeshifts and persons holding such jobs will before long be seeking employment in private business and, therefore, constitute a part of the unemployment problem.

both years were experienced in the oldest and youngest age groups; but the age group which had the least unemployment differed in 1934 from that in 1930. In 1934 the age group showing the lowest unemployment rate for women (15.6+0.4 percent) was 25 and under 35 years, but for 1930 the group with the lowest rate was 45 and under 55 years.

Table 3.—Age of Gainful Workers, Lancaster, Pa., 1930 and First Quarter of 1934

Age	1934			1930		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All ages	26,554	18,252	8,302	26,692	18,726	7,966
10 and under 15 years	10	10	----	1,035	543	492
15 and under 18 years	546	293	253			
18 and under 20 years	1,249	658	591	1,291	634	657
20 and under 25 years	3,616	2,062	1,554	3,910	2,285	1,625
25 and under 35 years	6,823	4,609	2,214	6,396	4,568	1,828
35 and under 45 years	5,481	3,912	1,569	5,363	3,921	1,442
45 and under 55 years	4,574	3,347	1,227	4,333	3,290	1,043
55 and under 65 years	2,886	2,221	665	2,816	2,201	615
65 years and over	1,366	1,138	228	1,536	1,280	256
Age unknown	3	2	1	12	4	8

French Labor Camps for the Unemployed [1]

A DECISION of the French Council of Ministers dated February 26, 1935, provided for the establishment of work centers in the national forests exclusively to provide work for the unemployed. The rapid increase in unemployment during the winter was responsible for this decision which was proposed by the Minister of Labor.

It was provided that work should be begun by March 15, in 13 Departments; some of these are in the Seine Valley but most of the camps are to be established in the Departments along the Rhône and Allier rivers and through southern France. The first work will be reforestation and road building, roads being built for lumbering operations and denuded areas being replanted.

Employment on these projects will be reserved for Frenchmen living in the Departments in which the work projects are located, and priority will be given to persons registered on the unemployment rolls and receiving public assistance in those districts in which the camps are established.

Wages equivalent to those prevailing in the particular district will be paid in addition to food and lodging. Heads of families will be given preference over single men. In case the expected quotas of unemployed Frenchmen are not reached employment may be given to registered unemployed foreigners, but if foreign workers refuse such employment their labor permits will be canceled and their names eliminated from the public fund lists.

[1] From report by Edwin A. Plitt, American consul, Paris, France, Feb. 27, 1935.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Change in Membership of National Industrial Recovery Board

THE President reconstituted the National Industrial Recovery Board on March 21, 1935, when he named one additional representative each of employers and employees to serve and appointed Donald R. Richberg as a member and acting chairman to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of S. Clay Williams on March 22.[1] The following members were continued: A. D. Whiteside, Sidney Hillman, Leon C. Marshall, and Walton Hamilton. In addition to Mr. Richberg the new appointees are William P. Witherow and Philip Murray. By this action the President enlarged the regular membership of the Board and discontinued the two ex-officio members named in the original order which placed the administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act under a Board instead of a single administrator.[2] The ex-officio members previously joining in the Board's deliberations were the economic and legal advisers of the National Recovery Administration.

Activities of Industrial Appeals Board

DURING its first 7 months 44 appeals were heard by the Industrial Appeals Board,[3] the larger portion of which involved questions other than those dealing with discrimination against small enterprises. The Board took office on August 1, 1934,[4] and was created "to act on all complaints of inequitable application of codes to small enterprises or otherwise." After hearing complaints the procedure followed by the Industrial Appeals Board is to recommend to the National Industrial Recovery Board action to be taken. The recommendations become official determinations if and when approved by the Recovery Board.

Of the 44 appeals heard, 42 had been sent to the National Industrial Recovery Board and 2 were still pending when the report under review was made public. An additional 10 cases were awaiting hearing

[1] National Recovery Administration. Blue Eagle, Mar. 29, 1935.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, October 1934 (p. 870).
[3] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 10368. Mar. 6, 1935.
[4] For an account of the formation of the Board, see Monthly Labor Review, September 1934 (p. 618).

before the Industrial Appeals Board. The Board has completed its recommendations in 3 to 30 days from the conclusion of the respective hearings. The National Recovery Administration was upheld in 28 of the cases decided; in 9 it was recommended that there be modification of prior action or that the cases be remanded for further action; and in the remaining 5 cases the National Recovery Administration rulings were reversed, with the recommendation that appeals be granted. In all but a single case the National Recovery Administration followed the recommendations made.

Cases heard have dealt in large part with code provisions governing wages and hours, the classifications of appellants, and interpretation of the code requirements. There have been hearings on a variety of other subjects including machine-hour limitations, provisions as to apprentices and learners, and actions of administrative officials. Appeals have come from 33 industries.

Temporary Reduction in Cotton-Textile Production

TEMPORARY curtailment of productive capacity, where consumer demand does not justify full-time operation, was authorized by an order of the National Industrial Recovery Board issued on March 26, 1935,[1] on the recommendation of the Textile Planning Committee.[2] This action was ordered on the ground that the industry faced an emergency owing to the abnormally restricted market resulting from the high price of raw cotton, the reduction in exports, and an unprecedented increase in imports. The Board believes that by reducing working time not to exceed 25 percent below the code maximum or similarly reducing the number of machines in operation in a particular branch or unit during the preceding 6 months, it will be possible to make the necessary adjustments to market conditions in an orderly way. By the terms of the Board's order a 12-week limit was placed on the period of reduced operations, beginning with the date of the authorization, or the curtailment might continue for a longer period to the extent authorized by law and until the need ceased to exist. This action is in conformity with curtailments in production previously made in the cotton and other branches of the textile industry under codes.[3] The order specifies that, during the 12 weeks of restricted production, no machinery may be used which was not used within 6 months prior to the beginning of such period in producing the type of goods to which restrictions apply. However, no limitation was placed on use of "productive machinery contracted for at the beginning of such period or installed in the course thereof

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 10689, Mar. 26, 1935.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1935 (p. 893).
[3] Idem, February 1934 (p. 295) and June 1934 (p. 1331).

for use in such division or group pursuant to the requirements of the National Recovery Administration as to the installation of additional productive machinery under section VI of the code." Exemption from the order was also made for plants operating machinery on a single-shift basis if such plants operated on that basis within 6 months before the curtailment in production took place.

The order provides for establishment of a research and planning committee to carry out its terms. Such a committee was named accordingly and its membership was announced by the National Recovery Administration on April 1.[4] Appointees of the code authority for the cotton-textile industry were: Goldthwaite H. Dorr, Paul B. Halstead, and Ray Bell. The National Recovery Administration appointed as technical adviser James T. Davis, chief of the textile unit of its division of research and planning.

Any complaints filed charging that the order is discriminatory to individuals or groups or contrary to the public interest were to be heard by a specially created agency. Objections to the order were invited within 20 days of its promulgation, with the further stipulation that the order would be modified, revoked, or suspended if cause for such action was shown.

Restrictions on Wage Payments Below Code Minimum

EMPLOYERS who entered the electrical manufacturing industry after July 15, 1929, are not empowered to pay hourly wages below the code minimum of 40 cents as provided under the terms of article III (b) of the code which permits payment of the minimum as of July 15, 1929, but not less than 32 cents an hour if the rate for the same class of work on the earlier date was lower. In announcing this ruling on March 7, 1935,[5] the National Industrial Recovery Board emphasized the original purpose of the code was that employers who could show on their books that the 1929 wage was lower than 40 cents an hour were entitled to claim the right to pay the lower rate. Companies entering the industry later and having no such records cannot automatically avail themselves of the exception. All employers, however, have the right to apply to the National Recovery Administration for exemption from the code wage provision if they can show that they occupy an unfair competitive position with respect to a particular class of employees as compared with workers similarly employed by a competitor.

[4] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 10762, Apr. 1, 1935.
[5] Idem. Press release no. 10398, Mar. 7, 1935.

Clarification of Terms of Employment for Learners and Apprentices

THE terms, "day", "week", "month" and "year", as used in industrial codes, have been interpreted to mean the respective calendar periods, plus any loss in normal full working time due to interruptions in plant operation or individual failure on the part of employees to work. This was announced by the National Recovery Administration on March 16, 1935,[1] in order to facilitate interpretation of the code terms governing employment of learners and apprentices and to make it possible to apply the codes with greater uniformity.

Code Provisions Supersede Less Favorable Union Conditions

CODE requirements must be complied with in cases in which labor standards arrived at through collective bargaining and incorporated in joint agreements are lower than those established under the applicable codes. This was ruled by the National Recovery Administration, and its order was upheld in a decision of the Industrial Appeals Board rejecting an appeal of a trucking company in New Jersey. The decision in question was announced by the National Recovery Administration on March 15, 1935.[2]

The code for the trucking industry, as approved on June 17, 1933, provides that wages of drivers may not be reduced unless working time is shortened 15 percent. The New Jersey company entered into an agreement with its employees on April 1, 1934, whereby the drivers were to be paid $38 per week. This would have meant earnings in excess of the code figure for approximately half the employees and lower earnings for the remaining half. Accordingly the company requested an exemption from the code standards where they were not in harmony with the collective agreement. In making its adverse decision the Industrial Appeals Board cited the language of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act on which the appeal was based. Section 7 (a), the Board stated, provides for the inclusion in all codes of the following statement: "* * * employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President." The Board held that its decision was not inequitable in that employers who paid wages in excess of the code minimum when the code became effective were neither aided nor injured. Other employers were uniformly brought up to a minimum standard of wage payment.

[1] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 10549, Mar. 16, 1935.
[2] Idem. Press release no. 10528, Mar. 15, 1935.

Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During March 1935

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during March 1935 under the National Industrial Recovery Act are shown in summary form in the following tabular analysis. This summary is in continuation of similar tabulations carried in the Monthly Labor Review since December 1933.

In presenting the code provisions in this manner the intention is to supply in readily usable form the major labor provisions, i. e., those affecting the great bulk of employees in the industries covered. Under the hours provisions in every instance the maximum hours permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes of which one or more are allowed for in practically all codes, such as (under the hours provisions) executives and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually $35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and repair crews, and workers engaged in continuous processes where spoilage of products would result from strict adherence to the hours as established. Similarly, the existence of specific classes exempted from the minimum-wage provisions is not indicated here, as for example, apprentices, learners, and handicapped workers. For complete information relative to the exempted classes under the hours and wages sections, special provisions for the control of homework, sale of prison-made goods, and studies of occupational hazards, it is necessary to refer to the original codes. Provisions for overtime rates of pay and employment of minors lend themselves to fairly complete analysis within a restricted space, and code limitations thereon are described in the accompanying tabular analysis.

A special section at the end of the table is devoted to amended codes that have already been printed in original form.

Tabular Analysis of Labor Provisions in Codes Adopted under National Industrial Recovery Act during March 1935

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Bowling and billiard equipment industry and trade (Apr. 8).	35 cents per hour, wrapping, labeling, packing, or off-bearing operations. 40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office. $13 per week, office boys or girls under 21 years of age (not to exceed 1 such employee or 5 percent of office force, whichever is higher).	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 40 per week, 8 in 24, office. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 44 per week, firemen and outside delivery men. 40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year), installation, repair, or erection work.	1⅓ regular rate after 40 hours per week (overtime not to exceed 8 hours per week), general. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Graphic arts industry in the Territory of Hawaii (Apr. 6).	$13 per week in city and county of Honolulu and $10 per week elsewhere, nonmechanical employees. 20 cents per hour in city and county of Honolulu and 15 cents per hour elsewhere, office boys and girls 16 and under 18 years old, etc. (not to exceed 10 percent of nonmechanical employees). 40 cents per hour, mechanical employees.[1] $0.25–$1 per hour, according to occupation, period of code operation and length of service, city and county of Honolulu and 25 percent less, provided rate is not less than 25 cents per hour, elsewhere, skilled employees.	44 per week, general. 48 per week, wash-up crews, shipping crews, material handlers, elevator operators, and other mechanical employees not directly connected with graphic arts processes, and outside delivery men, porters, engineers, firemen, janitors, and watchmen. 6 shifts per week. 13 days in 14, engineers, firemen, janitors, or watchmen. 40 per week, employees in lithographic establishments.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 44 per week, mechanical employees (maximum 572 hours in 13 weeks), nonmechanical workers paid on an hourly basis, emergency repair, highly skilled, etc. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, employees in lithographic establishments.	Under 16, mechanical and manufacturing department. Between 14 and 16, other than mechanical or manufacturing department for 3 hours per day not to interfere with school hours or impair health. Under 12, sale of newspapers. Between 12 and 14, delivery of newspapers (except that minors between 10 and 12 on fixed routes in cities of 25,000 or under when code became effective may continue). Female minors may not sell or deliver newspapers (except that minors 14 years of age in cities of 25,000 or under so employed when code became effective may continue). 3 hours per day on school days and 4 hours per day on other days, sale or delivery of newspapers.
Ideographic division	$13 per week, nonmechanical employees. $5.28 per week or 12 cents per hour, office boys and girls 16 and under 18 years old, etc. (not to exceed 10 percent of nonmechanical employees). 20 cents	do	do	

per hour, unskilled mechanical employees. 21–28½ cents per hour, accord-

	per hour, unskilled mechanical employees. 21–28½ cents per hour, according to occupation, skilled mechanical employees.[1]			
Music publishing (Mar. 18).	$15 per week, general. $12 per week, office boys, girls, and messengers (not to exceed 20 percent of employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee). 42 cents per hour, part-time employees.	38 per week, 7 in 24 (in peak periods 40 per year additional, maximum 46 in 1 week), 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 7 hours in 24 and 38 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work.	Under 16.
Restaurant trade in the Territory of Hawaii (Apr. 4)	$10–$12 per week, according to population, service employees. $11.50 to $13.50 per week, according to population, nonservice employees. Cost of uniform not to exceed $5 (except that man's uniform of standard design may cost up to $20). 25 cents per uniform, maximum laundry charge. 25 cents per meal and $3 per week, maximum meal charge and $2.50 per week, maximum lodging charge, provided such charges do not reduce weekly pay below level of June 16, 1933.	48 per week, females, and 54 per week, males, general. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen and guards. 56 per week, 7 days per week, chief cooks paid not less than $18 per week. 6 days per week (except in emergencies, when executives, maintenance employees, watchmen, and/or guards may exceed the limit). Unrestricted hours limited to 1 worker in 5 in restaurants employing 20 persons or less and 1 in 5 for the first 20 and 1 in 8 for those in excess of 20 in restaurants employing over 20. Shift not to exceed 14 in 24 with 2 intervals off duty (time off for meals not to exceed 1 hour and not to constitute an interval off duty).	1½ regular rate after hours specified, maintenance employees.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous occupations.
Wholesale and retail automobile sales, supply, repair, maintenance, and service industry in the Territory of Hawaii (Apr. 25).	20 cents per hour, watchmen. 25 cents per hour, first 3 months, 30 cents per hour, over 3 months, artisans' helpers. 40 cents per hour, artisans (mechanics, machinists, electricians, painters, trimmers, carpenters, radiatormen, tinsmiths, and blacksmiths). $12 per week, general. $14 per week, chauffeurs and drivers. $60 per month on salary basis or $50 per month drawing account on commission basis, outside salesmen and collectors.	44 per week, 8 in 24, general. 48 per week, sales employees (except outside salesmen and collectors), watchmen performing other duties, filling-station attendants, garage floormen, janitors, chauffeurs, and drivers. 52 per week, 10 per day (but split shifts allowed with minimum of 2 hours between shifts and maximum total working time including intervals between shifts, 15 hours), filling-station attendant employed as only worker in station. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen performing no other duties. 4 on designated holidays, filling-station employees.	1½ regular rate after hours specified, general and emergency work.	Do.
Zinc (Apr. 8)	35–40 cents per hour, according to industrial and geographic division, above ground. 35–47½ cents per hour, according to geographic division, underground workers in zinc mining division. $15 per week, office. $12 per week, office boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee) and laboratory boys (not to exceed 5 percent of laboratory employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week averaged over 3 months, 8 in 24, general and office working concurrently. 40 per week (48 per week during 1 week in 1 month), 8 per day (normal), office. 48 per week, hoistmen, powerhouse men, pumpmen, and truckmen. On 3-shift operation in 24 the 8 per day provision does not apply, general and office. 84 in 2 weeks (56 in 1 week), 6 days in 7, watchmen. 6 days in 7, standard week.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week, emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 1 relief shift in 1 week of 40 hours, employees acting as temporary relief.	Under 16, clerical, office, sales, service, technical, and engineering department office employees. Under 18, others.

[1] Unless rate was lower on July 15, 1929, but in no case less than 25 cents per hour.
[2] No employee's wage to be reduced below that paid June 16, 1933.

Tabular Analysis of Labor Provisions in Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During March 1935—Continued

Amended codes [3]

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Artificial limb manufacturing (Sept. 17, 1934; amended Mar. 30, 1935).	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office.	*45* per week, *9 in 24*, 6 days in 7, general	1½ regular rate after *9* hours per day and *45* per week, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Baking (July 9, 1934; amended Mar. 27, 1935).	35 cents per hour in South, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. 27 cents per hour in South, 32 cents per hour elsewhere, icers, wrappers, and cleaners. $14–$16 per week, according to population, office. $12–$14 per week, according to population, office, messenger, and delivery boys (not to exceed 1 to every 10 office employees or fraction thereof). $11–$14 per week, according to population in South, $12–$15 per week, according to population, elsewhere, store employees. $17–$21 per week, according to population, in South, $18–$22 per week, according to population, elsewhere, salesmen.	40 per week, 8 per day, general. 40 per week (40 per year additional to take care of peak periods), office. 48 per week, chauffeurs, supply truckmen, delivery men. 44 per week, 9 per day, firemen, engineers, and oilers. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, 10 per day, sales employees in retail stores. 48 per week, 8 per day (11 per day in peak periods and on workdays preceding and following Sundays and holidays), employees in handicraft shops, *44 per week, 8 per day (11 per day on days preceding and following holidays and Sundays, production and shipping departments), semihandicraft shops.* 40 per week, 8 per day (10 per day in peak periods and on workdays preceding and following Sundays and holidays, employees in a production or shipping department), employees in other than handicraft *and semihandicraft* shops. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Beverage dispensing equipment (Mar. 26, 1934; amended Mar. 16, 1935).	40 cents per hour, general. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months) general. 40 per week, 9 in 24, 6 days in 7, office. 48 per week, firemen and watchmen. 44 per week, truck drivers, installation, etc.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, general (*maximum 8 hours in 1 week*), and emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours in 24, truck drivers, installation, etc.	Do.
Electric hoist and monorail manufacturing (July 24, 1934; amended Mar. 30, 1935).	36–40 cents per hour, according to population, general. $15 per week, employees other than in plant operations and traveling salesmen. $12 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week (in peak periods, 48 per week, during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 45 per week, 6 days in 7, power-plant engineers and firemen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, emergency work, and specially skilled workers. 1½ regular rate for all time worked on Sundays and 7 legal holidays (watchmen, power-plant engineers, and firemen excepted).	Under 16, office work. Under 18, others.
Hosiery (Sept. 4, 1933; amended Mar. 8, 1935).	*$16.25 per week, South, and $18 per week, North, engineers, electricians, machinists,*	40 per week, 8 per day, 5-day week, *Monday to Friday*, productive operations (*except where*	*1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, office and dye-*	Under 16.

Hosiery (Sept. 4, 1933; amended Mar. 8, 1935).	*$16.25 per week, South, and $18 per week, North, engineers, electricians, machinists, repair-shop men, skilled dyehouse workers. $12 per week, South, and $13 per week, North, office, firemen, unskilled dyehouse workers, shipping, watchmen, cleaners, outside workers, and others.* $15.50 per week for boarders, $16.75–$24.75 per week for leggers, footers, South; $17 per week for boarders, $18.50–$27.50 per week for leggers, footers, North.	40 per week, 8 per day, 5-day week, *Monday to Friday,* productive operations (*except where State laws prevent 2 shifts of 40 per week each when 1 shift of 6 may be worked on Saturday*). 40 per week (*in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months*), office. *44 per week, supervisory employees in nonproductive work earning less than $35 per week but over 50 cents per hour, engineers, firemen, electricians, machinists, repair-shop men, shipping, cleaners, and outside workers. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.* Operations limited to 2 shifts.	*1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week, office and dyehouse workers. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 44 per week, machine fixers.*	Under 16.
Motion-picture production (Dec. 7, 1933; amended Mar. 11, 1935).	40 cents per hour, general. 50 cents per hour, office, clerical, and service employees. $0.60–$2.25 per hour (for distant locations, $6.50–$27.25 per day (for less than 1 week)), $37.75–$161.75 per week, studio mechanics. $7.50–$15 per day, according to character of performance and wardrobe required, extras. $25 per day, bit players. $5 per day, atmosphere people, crowds.	40 per week, general. 36 per week, studio mechanics. 320 in 8 weeks, employees engaged directly on newsreel production. 44 per week, employees of producers of animated cartoons. 8-hour day, with overtime as provided by California statutes, for extras.	Regular rate after 36 cumulative hours, assistant cutters, chauffeurs, and laboratory workers. 1½ regular rate after 6 hours, studio mechanics. Day off without pay for each 6 hours over 36 per week (weekly average) at end of any production, emergency and repair work (with overtime pay). Day off without pay for each 6 hours over 36 per week (weekly average), but with 1 full day's pay for each 6 hours or fraction thereof above 54 per week at end of any production, art directors, etc., receiving $70 per week or less (without overtime pay). Day off with pay for every 4 cumulative days (24 hours per day) away from base of operations except if on roving assignments, newsreel cameramen.	Under 16, except in child parts.
Distribution	$14–$15 per week, according to population, general.	40 per week	No provision	Under 16.

[1] Amendments given in italics.

Tabular Analysis of Labor Provisions in Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During March 1935—Continued

Amended codes—Continued

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Motion-picture, etc.—Con. Exhibition	Employees other than actors: Range from present rate plus 20 percent (but wage not to exceed 25 cents per hour) to 35 cents per hour, according to population, ticket-sellers, doormen, office help, etc.; 25 cents per hour, ushers; 40 cents per hour, others. Vaudeville and presentation motion-picture theaters: $7.50 per day, $25–$40 per week, according to experience, performers; $25–$35 per week, according to theater, chorus. *½ weekly wage if required to rehearse over 2 weeks, principals. $3 per day during lay-off exceeding 7 days in 6 weeks, due to irregularity of bookings, chorus.*	*1 day off per week with pay, or 1 week off with pay in 6 weeks, chorus.*	*1½ regular rate on 1 day each week when rehearsal is permitted between 8 and 9 a. m., chorus.*	Under 16, except in child parts in connection with exhibition of motion pictures.
Oyster-shell crushers (June 11, 1934; amended Mar. 14, 1935).	25 cents per hour in South and 30 cents per hour elsewhere, general. $15 per week in South and $16 per week elsewhere, office. $13 per week in South and $14 per week elsewhere, office boys.	40 per week, 8 per day, general and office. 48 per week, employees in crushing, screening, or packing, preliminary to meeting a sailing date on a water shipment. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, employees engaged in crushing, screening, or packing *and loading and unloading vessels. 1½ regular rate after specified hours, emergency work.*	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Photographic and photofinishing (Apr. 2, 1934; amended Mar. 4, 1935).	$14–$15 per week, according to population, general. Proportionate increase for hours above 40 per week, cameramen or drivers.	40 per week, general. 48 per week, cameramen or drivers. 52 per week, watchmen.[4] 144 additional per year, all employees. 6 days in 7.	1⅓ regular rate for 144 hours per year permitted beyond specified maximum.	Do.

[4] "Employees in managerial capacities and self-employers" were deleted from the 52-hour per week provision by the amended code.

SOCIAL SECURITY

State Unemployment-Insurance Laws

OF THE 44 State legislatures in regular session this year, New York, Utah, and Washington have passed unemployment-insurance laws. The three acts were for the most part drafted to take advantage of the proposed Federal economic security measure. A fourth act in Wisconsin has already been put into operation, and benefits are payable July 1, 1935.

There are two main types of unemployment-insurance acts—i. e., providing for a pooled fund, and providing for individual reserve accounts.

New York and Washington have adopted the "pooled fund" type. All contributions are paid into a single undivided fund from which benefits are paid to all eligible employees.

Wisconsin, in its act passed in 1932, established an unemployment reserve fund which has in part been followed by the legislature of Utah. Under this type of law, contributions to the fund are segregated into separate employer's accounts. The benefit liability of each employer's account is limited to the employees of that particular employer. After sufficient actuarial data have been collected, each employer's rate of contribution will vary according to his benefit experience. In this way the reserves plan is expected to operate as a stabilizer of employment.

Summaries of the four unemployment-insurance laws on the books May 1, 1935, follow:

New York

Coverage.—Employees of establishments having 4 or more employees. Excludes nonmanual workers with salaries of more than $2,500 a year or more than $50 a week; farm laborers; spouse or minor child of the employer; workers in nonprofit organizations operated for religious, scientific, charitable, or educational purposes. An employer not otherwise subject to the act may elect to become subject to it.

Contributions.—Payable by each employer subject to the act, on and after January 1, 1936. Contributions are at the rate of 3 percent of the pay roll, except that during 1936 the rate is to be 1 percent and during 1937, 2 percent. No agreement by an employee to pay any part of the contribution shall be valid and no employer shall make a deduction for such a purpose.

Benefits.—Fifty percent of full-time weekly wages, but not to exceed $15 per week, nor be less than $5 per week.

Duration of benefits.—Payable in the ratio of 1 week of benefit for each 15 days of employment within the 52 weeks preceding the beginning of the payment of benefits. The total amount of benefits to which an employee shall be entitled in any consecutive 52 weeks shall not exceed 16 times his benefit for 1 week of total unemployment.

Eligibility.—To be entitled to benefits an employee must have had 90 days of employment within the preceding 12 months or 130 days of employment in the preceding 24 months. He must be able to work and willing to accept employment for which he is reasonably fitted, but is not disqualified for refusing to accept employment which would require him to join a company union or interfere with his joining or retaining membership in any labor organization. He is not required to accept work in an establishment in which there is a strike or industrial controversy, or where the wages, hours, and conditions of employment are substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or where the employment is a great distance from his home.

Waiting period.—No benefits are to be paid until a waiting period of 3 weeks has elapsed, but not more than 5 weeks of unemployment for which no benefit is paid shall be required as a waiting period within any calendar year. The waiting period is extended to 10 weeks in cases in which either an industrial controversy or the worker's misconduct in connection with his employment results in loss of employment.

Seasonal industries.—In industries not operating more than 18 weeks in a year and employing persons not ordinarily employed in other employments for hire, the commissioner shall determine the seasonal period for the industry, the right to benefit, and the conditions required for the payment of the benefit so that such persons will receive benefits in reasonable proportion to the length of time worked in such industry.

Unemployment insurance fund.—The fund is to be administered in trust and used solely to pay benefits. All contributions paid are to be deposited in or invested in the obligations of the "unemployment trust fund" of the United States Government. An unemployment administration fund is created, to be used for administration of the act. To provide for the establishment and administration of public employment offices, an employment service account is maintained as part of the unemployment administration fund.

Administration.—A commissioner administers the system. A State advisory council of 9 members appointed by the governor is also established, 3 as representatives of employers, 3 of employees, and 3 of the public. Their powers are advisory and investigatory. The council must report by March 1, 1939, as to the practicability of adjusting contributions with respect to the hazards of unemployment in various establishments.

Claims.—Claims for benefits shall be filed at the local State employment offices where workers register as unemployed. Within 10 days after a decision of the manager of a local employment office, a dissatisfied party can appeal to an appeal board of 3 members, appointed by the governor. Further appeal, limited to questions of law, may be made to the courts.

Effective date.—The act provides that it shall take effect immediately. Payment of benefits is to begin January 1, 1938.

The act was approved by the Governor on April 25, 1935.

Utah

Coverage.—Employees of establishments having 4 or more employees. The act excludes employees of the State or its political subdivisions, employees of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, members of the immediate

family of the employer, nonmanual workers paid $2,000 or more a year, farm laborers, and employees of seasonal industries in which it is customary to work not more than 12 weeks in any 12 months. The State industrial commission, after hearing, is to determine whether an industry is seasonal.

Contributions.—Payable by every employer subject to the act on and after January 1, 1936, at the rate of 3 percent of pay roll during the first 2 years. After 2 years, the commission may reduce or suspend contributions if (1) the employer's account contains $75 to $100 per employee, in which case the rate is reduced to 1 percent; (2) the account contains over $100 per employee, in which case contributions are suspended during the next accounting period. All agreements by employees to pay contributions are void and an employer may not deduct from wages to make payments.

Benefits.—Become payable 2 years from the date on which the employers' contributions become payable under the act. An employee receives 50 percent of his average weekly wage but not to exceed $18, nor be less than $6 per week. Benefits may be reduced if the amount in the employer's account is insufficient to pay the benefits provided for in the act.

When an employee is employed by more than 1 employer within any 12-month period, the payment of benefits due such employee shall be made from the successive employers' accounts in inverse order to such successive employments.

Duration of benefits.—An employer's account shall pay benefits to employees in the ratio of 1 week of benefit to each 3 weeks of employment of such employee by such employer within the previous 52 weeks, but no more than 16 weeks' benefits in any 12 months shall be paid to any employee. An employer's account is not liable to pay benefits to an employee for any unemployment occurring more than 12 months after the date on which such employee last performed services for such employer.

Eligibility.—To obtain benefits an employee must have been employed not less than 20 weeks during the preceding 52 weeks. He must be available for employment and unable to find it in his usual occupation or one for which he is reasonably fitted. He is not, however, required to accept work (1) available as the result of a labor dispute, nor (2) in which the wages, hours, and conditions of work are less favorable than those prevailing for similar work, nor (3) if acceptance of such employment would limit his right to refrain from joining, or to retain his membership in a labor organization. Benefits are not payable for unemployment due to a labor dispute.

Waiting period.—No benefits are payable until 2 weeks after notification of unemployment, but no more than 2 weeks of unemployment for which no benefit is paid are required as waiting period within 13 consecutive calendar weeks.

Unemployment reserve fund.—The fund is to consist of all money paid in. Each contributing employer has his separate account, except that two or more employers in the same industry or locality may merge their accounts subject to the commission's approval. To maintain the safety of the funds, the commission may require the pooling of employers' contributions in any industry or locality. Employers are subject to an assessment of not more than three-tenths of 1 percent of the pay roll for administrative expenses. The law appropriates $30,000 but provides that this sum shall be refunded to the State from contributions made to the fund.

Administration.—The State industrial commission administers the act. It shall appoint an advisory council representing in equal numbers employers, employees, and the public, and shall establish as many public employment offices as are necessary to carry out the act. The act provides for the acceptance of the Federal Wagner-Peyser Act. Trade associations or organizations of employers and employees acting under collective agreements may also establish employment offices subject to the supervision of the commission.

Claims.—Claims are made and payable through the employment offices established under the act. The officer of the employment office shall hold hearings when requested. The State is divided into appeal districts each with an appeal board composed of 3 members (1 representing employers, 1 representing employees, and an umpire) appointed for 2-year terms. There is also a central appeal board of 3 umpires designated by the commission. Decisions of the central appeal board are reviewable in the courts to determine whether the commission acted beyond its powers and whether the findings of fact support the award.

Effective date.—The governor is empowered to declare the effective date of the act after passage and approval of a Federal law establishing unemployment reserves or compensation. The State act was approved March 25, 1935.

Washington

Coverage.—Employees of establishments having 4 or more employees.

Contributions.—Payable at the rate of 3 percent of pay roll, by each employer subject to the act, on and after January 1, 1936. For the calendar years 1936 and 1937 the amount is dependent upon the Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of industrial production; if for the year ending September 30, 1935, this index is not more than 84 percent of its average for 1923–25, the contributions for 1936 will be 1 percent of the pay roll, and if between 84 percent and 95 percent then the contributions will be 2 percent. For 1937 the contributions shall be determined in the same manner, but the measure shall in no event be less than that of 1936. In 1941 and thereafter the contributions shall be dependent upon the benefit and contribution experience under the act but the minimum contribution shall in no case be less than 2 percent of the pay roll and the average contribution rate of all employers shall be approximately 3 percent of the pay roll for any calendar year.

The act provides that employees, also, shall contribute 1 percent of their wage, but no agreement by an employee to pay any portion of the contribution required from employers shall be valid.

Benefits.—For total unemployment, 50 percent of full-time weekly wage, but not to exceed $15 per week. For partial unemployment, whatever amount is necessary to equal, with the week's earnings, $1 more than the weekly benefits to which the employee would be entitled if totally unemployed.

In unusual cases—as when the employee is able to secure employment only outside the locality—the commission may discharge the fund's benefit liability by paying him a lump sum of not less than 50 percent nor more than 80 percent of the maximum amount of benefits.

Benefits commence 2 years after contributions become payable.

Duration of benefits.—The fund shall pay benefits to employees in the ratio of 1 week for each 4 weeks of employment occurring within the 104 weeks preceding the close of the employee's most recent week of employment. No worker, however, shall receive more than 15 weeks' total unemployment benefits for unemployment occurring within any 52 consecutive weeks. An employee who has received such maximum benefits may receive additional benefits in the ratio of 1 week of total unemployment benefit to each unit of 16 aggregate weeks of employment occurring within 260 weeks preceding the close of the employee's most recent week of employment.

Eligibility.—To be entitled to benefits an employee must have had 40 weeks' employment within 104 weeks preceding application or 26 weeks' employment within the preceding 52 weeks, and must be available for work during the period in which he claims benefits. He is disqualified for benefits for any week, if his unemployment is directly due to a labor dispute still in active progress in the

establishment in which he was last employed. He is disqualified for 9 weeks, if he left his employment voluntarily without good cause; for 9 to 17 weeks, if discharged for misconduct; and for 4 weeks, if he refuses to accept suitable employment; further, in each of these cases such weeks shall be charged against his benefit record as if benefits for total unemployment had been paid therefor. An employee, however, is not disqualified from benefit because of refusal to accept employment which would require him to join a company union or interfere with his joining or retaining membership in any labor organization, nor of refusal to accept work in an establishment in which there is a strike or industrial controversy, or where the wages, hours, and conditions of employment are substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

Waiting period.—No benefits are to be paid until after a waiting period aggregating 6 weeks of total or 12 weeks of partial unemployment within the 52 weeks preceding the start of any given weeks of unemployment. Such waiting period need not consist of consecutive weeks.

Unemployment compensation fund.—The fund is to be administered in trust and used solely to pay benefits. All contributions paid are to be deposited in or invested in the obligations of the "unemployment trust fund" of the United States Government. An unemployment administration fund is established to provide for the administration of the act. To maintain the public employment offices provided for under the act, an employment service account is established as part of the unemployment administration fund.

Administration.—The unemployment compensation commission, composed of three members appointed by the governor, administers the act. The members shall serve for terms of 6 years. The commission shall have the power to make and enforce all reasonable rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of the act, and shall also appoint a State-wide advisory council and local advisory councils composed in each case of equal numbers of employer and employee representatives and those representing the public, which shall aid the commission in formulating policies. The commission shall try to reduce unemployment and assist in the adoption of practical methods of vocational training. It shall establish and maintain such free public employment offices as may be necessary; to this end the act accepts the Wagner-Peyser Act to establish a national employment system.

Claims.—Claims are made through the employment offices. Deputies designated by the commission decide the validity of claims, but one or more appeal tribunals are to be established by the commission to decide cases where hearings are requested. Such tribunals shall consist of a full-time salaried examiner and two others, one an employer and one an employee, paid on a per diem basis. The decision of these bodies shall be subject to judicial review solely on questions of law.

Effective date.—The act provides that it shall become effective after the enactment date of a Federal unemployment-insurance law. The State act was approved March 21, 1935.

Wisconsin

Coverage.—Employees in establishments employing 10 or more persons. The act excludes farm laborers, domestic servants, relief workers, elected and appointed public officers, workers in the logging industry, interstate railroad employees, school teachers, and registered part-time workers.

Contributions.—Employers contribute 2 percent of pay roll to the unemployment reserve fund and 0.2 percent to the administration fund. After a reserve of $55 per worker is accumulated, the employers contribute 1 percent until the reserves amount to $75 per worker, when contributions are suspended until the

reserve falls below $75 per employee. Any agreement by an employee to contribute is void, and employers are forbidden to make deductions from wages for this purpose.

Employers who guarantee 42 weeks of employment in a year, at the rate of at least two-thirds of the full-time weekly hours, are exempted from the payment of the regular contributions to the reserve fund.

Benefits.—For total unemployment, an employee is entitled to $10 per week or 50 percent of his average weekly wage, whichever is lower, but not less than $5 per week. For partial unemployment, the benefits are the difference between the employee's actual wages for the week and the weekly benefit to which he would be entitled if totally unemployed. The employer's account is liable for benefits in the ratio of 1 week of total unemployment benefit to each 4 weeks of employment. The liability of the account is dependent upon the resources in the account at the beginning of the month. In case the amount in the employer's account is insufficient to meet the payments provided for in the act, the benefits are reduced. When an employee is employed by more than one employer within any 12-month period, the payment of benefits is made from the successive employers' accounts in inverse order to such successive employments.

Duration of benefits.—Benefits are payable for not more than 10 weeks in any 1 year.

Eligibility.—To be eligible for benefits an employee must be willing and physically able to work; and have been a resident of Wisconsin for 2 years or have been gainfully employed for 40 weeks within the preceding 2-year period. In order to obtain benefits from an employer's account, the worker must have been employed by him for at least 4 weeks. No benefits are to be paid if the employee received in wages during the 12 months preceding unemployment $1,500 or more, or if he has lost his employment through misconduct, left it voluntarily without good cause, or because of an industrial dispute still in active progress in the establishment in which he was last employed. Benefits are not withheld, however, because of refusal to accept employment available because of an industrial dispute or to accept work in an establishment where the wages, hours, or conditions of employment are not those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

Waiting period.—No benefits are paid until 2 weeks of total unemployment have elapsed, but not more than 2 weeks' waiting period per employer shall be required of any employee in any 52 consecutive weeks.

Unemployment reserve fund.—The fund is administered by the State. The act provides for a separate account for each employer contributing to the fund. No account shall be merged with that of any other employer except in cases in which the commission approves the pooling of accounts of two or more employers who desire to have joint accounts.

Administration.—The State industrial commission administers the act. It has the power to adopt and enforce rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of the law, and to establish as many free employment offices as it deems necessary. The commission also appoints advisory employment committees whose duty it is to assist the commission.

Claims.—Claims are made and payable through the superintendents of the public employment offices. Appeal from the superintendents' decisions may be taken to a board established in each employment office district. Decisions of these boards are reviewable by the commission or its representative. The decisions of the commission are subject to judicial review.

Effective date.—The voluntary features of the act became effective January 29, 1934, but the compulsory features were not operative until July 1, 1934, when contributions became payable. Benefits begin July 1, 1935.

Report of Oregon Unemployment Insurance Commission [1]

A COMMISSION, consisting of one representative each of employers, employees, and the public, was appointed in Oregon to consider the subject of unemployment insurance in relation to all the local factors in the State, with a view to directing legislation along sound and workable lines.

The most important industries in Oregon are lumber, construction, and canning and preserving, and the commission found that these industries had suffered as much or more from adverse business conditions than the other industries of the State. These other industries are too small to constitute, separately, insurable risks, and because of this fact and the relatively adverse position of the large-size plants the commission recommended against separate funds and in favor of a State-wide fund. The report recommends a 3-percent tax upon employers to cover the payment of regular benefits, a tax of 1 percent of wages paid by the workers, and a contribution from the State equal in amount to the sum derived from the workers, the workers' and State's contributions to be deposited in an emergency fund for the payment of extended benefits. The majority of the commission regarded the levy against the workers and the State as justifiable on the grounds of absolute necessity, but it was also considered just that the workers should share in the cost since they are the first beneficiaries of the scheme while the State has a definite interest in the success of the plan and may benefit through the reduction in relief costs. The employee representative, however, differed from this position in regard to employee contributions on two grounds: (1) That the workers already share the cost in the difference between benefits and wages, and (2) the amount that the employer pays may be expected to be passed on to employees (and other consumers) in the form of higher prices.

The members of the commission felt that a long waiting period was particularly undesirable because of the seasonal or intermittent nature of the work in the important industries and a minimum waiting period of 6 working days and a maximum of 18 days was therefore recommended, with power entrusted to the administrative authority in charge of the law to vary the period within these limits according to conditions prevailing in the important industries. The benefit period, it was considered, should be from 6 to 8 weeks according to the determination of the administrative authority.

Extended benefits from the emergency fund formed from the workers' and State's contributions, it was recommended, should be equal to two-thirds of the time fixed for initial benefits and should be

[1] Oregon. Unemployment Insurance Commission. Report and recommendations. Salem, 1935.

paid to needy insured persons who either had not qualified for regular benefits or had exhausted their rights to such benefits and who were unable to find employment on public works. The emergency fund would be administered by the same authority as the general fund derived from the employers alone, except that the question of need might be delegated to the State relief committee for investigation and a sufficient amount of the fund transferred to that committee to cover the cost of the service.

Unemployment and Social-Welfare Expenditures of Irish Free State, 1934–35 [1]

THE Irish Free State, with a total population of 3,000,000, appropriated in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, nearly £8,000,000,[2] or one-fourth of its budget, for various items of social service, including unemployment insurance, assistance, and relief, old-age pensions, food distribution, and housing. This was in addition to sums expended by local governments and private organizations.

Unemployment in the Irish Free State is reported to have been increasing at the rate of 3,000 a week over the greater part of the period from November 1934 to January 1935, and in March the figure was 141,626, approximately twice what it was a year ago. This great increase is largely accounted for, however, by the fact that unemployment-assistance schemes and relief work have served to bring applications from small farmers and farm laborers who formerly did not appear on the lists of unemployed.

The appropriations relating directly to unemployment were—

Unemployment assistance	£1,710,000
Unemployment-relief schemes	500,000
Free-milk schemes	100,000
Free-beef schemes (October–March)	190,000
Unemployment insurance	240,000
Total	2,740,000

Unemployment assistance includes cash payments for unemployment relief (£1,500,000) and £210,000 for the maintenance of employment offices, including salaries and expenses. Unemployment-relief schemes include some public works projects, such as drainage of bogs and road building. The items dealing with food involve the purchase of fresh milk and its daily distribution to necessitous children of the unemployed, and the distribution to the most impoverished on the

[1] Data are from report prepared by Henry E. Jones of the American Legation, Dublin, and submitted by James Orr Denby, chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Legation.

[2] Pound at par=$4.8665; average exchange rate in March 1935 was $4.7762.

relief rolls of free beef in sufficient quantity for one meat meal a day. When this project was undertaken, in October 1934, an appropriation of £133,000 was made to reimburse butchers at the rate of 5d. for each pound of beef so distributed. Later the appropriation had to be increased by £57,000 to cover the growing demand and to readjust payment to meat dealers, who claimed they were losing money on the 5d. rate. Since the appropriation of £190,000 covered only part of the fiscal year, it is evident on this basis that the annual requirement of funds for this purpose will be £325,000. The amount entered as unemployment insurance represents the Government's contribution to the unemployment insurance fund. All told, the average expenditure for unemployment relief in the Irish Free State for the fiscal year just ended was $4.66 per capita.

Appropriations for social welfare work other than unemployment measures were as follows:

Pensions:	
Old-age pensions	£3, 456, 900
Military service pensions	320, 000
Wounds, disability, and dependents' pensions	86, 033
Welfare:	
Child welfare	24, 000
School meals	19, 500
Welfare of the blind	8, 000
Housing:	
Local and individual grants	401, 000
Gaeltacht housing grants	105, 000
Improvement of estates	250, 050
Public health:	
Treatment of tuberculosis and other diseases	127, 880
Medical treatment of school children	24, 500
Grants to hospitals	2, 755
National Health Insurance benefits	239, 350
Total	5, 064, 968

Unemployment Insurance in Switzerland in 1934

A TOTAL of 539,830 persons was covered under the unemployment-insurance system of Switzerland in 1934. These represent 62.6 percent of the wage earners in the most important occupational classes covered by unemployment insurance. This latter figure is only approximate, as among some of the groups which are not in general subject to unemployment insurance, such as domestic servants, members of managerial groups, persons belonging to the liberal or intellectual professions, nurses and hospital attendants, apprentices, etc., there may be individuals subject to insurance although these entire groups have been excluded.

A census of insured persons has been taken at the end of September each year since 1927. The results of the 1934 census and a review of the development of unemployment insurance in the Swiss Cantons since the enactment of the Federal law of October 17, 1924, are given in the January 1935 issue of La Vie Économique published by the Swiss Department of Public Economy. The account covers the number of wage earners insured in each Canton in 1934, as well as the number of insured persons in relation to the total population.

Table 1 shows the number of insured persons in the different Cantons in the different types of funds.

Table 1.—Number of Insured Persons in the Different Swiss Cantons at the End of September 1927 and 1934, by Type of Fund

Cantons	Number of insured persons							
	Public funds		Trade-union funds		Joint funds		Total	
	1927	1934	1927	1934	1927	1934	1927	1934
Zurich	2,073	46,686	33,453	67,104	4,831	20,039	40,357	133,829
Berne	3,827	12,468	24,699	50,788	3,678	8,672	32,204	71,928
Lucerne	.....	7,402	3,585	7,402	407	2,941	3,992	17,745
Uri	.....	188	140	345	13	350	153	883
Schwyz	.....	15	413	2,461	.....	525	413	3,001
Unterwald-le-Haut	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	95	.....	241
Unterwald-le-Bas	.....	504	5	150	.....	13	5	667
Glaris	7,374	7,050	747	948	.....	13	8,121	8,011
Zoug	.....	1,908	871	2,030	292	327	1,163	4,265
Fribourg	.....	.....	819	1,526	64	3,006	883	4,532
Soleure	7,338	12,368	10,806	10,915	10,988	9,473	29,132	32,756
Bâle-Ville	8,927	17,619	16,179	13,359	10,501	9,753	35,607	40,731
Bâle-Campagne	.....	9,454	1,802	4,528	1,082	2,129	2,884	16,111
Schaffhouse	.....	7,092	2,897	3,367	.....	173	2,897	10,632
Appenzell-Outer-Rhodes	1,800	4,734	4,264	3,849	30	36	6,094	8,619
Appenzell-Inner-Rhodes	.....	.....	178	490	.....	1	178	491
St. Gall	7,188	17,281	17,121	25,897	388	1,996	24,697	45,174
Grisons	.....	17	1,189	3,450	.....	667	1,189	4,134
Argovie	.....	58	9,644	18,563	4,609	11,231	14,253	29,852
Thurgovie	.....	3,356	4,688	8,374	264	6,626	4,952	18,356
Tessin	.....	.....	2,196	4,953	.....	361	2,196	5,314
Vaud	.....	3,367	4,186	11,049	2,088	5,895	6,274	20,311
Valais	.....	418	1,178	2,530	.....	1,938	1,178	4,886
Neuchâtel	5,118	6,863	13,671	14,326	5,371	4,801	24,160	25,990
Geneva	.....	6,275	4,014	16,848	151	8,248	4,165	31,371
Total	43,645	165,123	158,745	275,398	44,757	99,309	247,147	539,830

The growth of the social insurance funds has been very unequal in the different Cantons, due to the different types of legislation in force and to differences in structure and in economic conditions in the Cantons, as well as to differences in the degree of activity shown by the organizations dealing with social policies.

Since the enactment of the Federal law all of the 25 Cantons have enacted legislation based upon and supplementing the Federal law, and all but one of the Cantons now grants regular subsidies to the funds. The cantonal legislation is compulsory in 13 Cantons, i. e., Glaris, Neuchâtel, Bâle-Ville, Soleure, Zoug, Uri, Schaffhouse, Bâle-Campagne, Thurgovie, St. Gall, Appenzell-Outer-Rhodes, Geneva, and Unterwald-le-Bas; in the last four Cantons this legislation was

enacted in 1932 and 1933. In these Cantons public unemployment funds have been established and subsidies are also paid to recognized private funds. Eight Cantons subsidize recognized funds and grant to the communes the right to decree compulsory insurance. These Cantons are Berne, Valais, Zurich, Vaud, Fribourg, Lucerne, Tessin, and Grisons. Three Cantons—Argovie, Appenzell-Inner-Rhodes, and Schwyz—pay subsidies regularly to recognized funds, and one Canton—Unterwald-le-Haut—does not participate regularly in the financing of unemployment insurance.

It should be noted that even in the Cantons and communes which have extended the compulsory features of the law beyond the workers subject to the factory laws the act does not apply to professional workers. Many wage earners or salaried workers are excluded whose situation is too difficult of coverage by the normal insurance organization as well as those whose situation leaves them more or less on the verge of unemployment or in need of assistance. Homeworkers are nearly everywhere excluded as well as persons working by the day in the home of the employer, peddlers, commercial travelers, members of the liberal or intellectual professions, employees in the administrative and public services, and employees with incomes above a certain limit.

The economic crisis has demonstrated the desirability of voluntary insurance to workers who were not compulsorily insured and who have normally had stable employment and, therefore, had not taken out insurance. This accounts for the increase in the number of insured persons in Cantons in which the following industries are important: Ribbon and embroidery, watches and clocks, metallurgy, textiles and auxiliaries of these industries, and construction and commerce.

The development of unemployment insurance in Switzerland has been due in large part to the initiative of associations of employers and of workers. Some of the central employers' organizations founded joint funds open to the personnel of certain branches of activity over all Swiss territory. In addition numerous regional employers' associations established joint associations open to many establishments having the same type of activity or located in the same region. Such insurance institutions are particularly developed in the Cantons of Zurich, Berne, Fribourg, Soleure, Bâle-Ville, Argovie, Thurgovie, Vaud, and Geneva.

During the earlier years many persons had been admitted to insurance without sufficient justification, as, for example, persons whose working capacity was much reduced, or who were unable to prove a willingness to work, or for various reasons were incapable of being placed. As a result the authorities in charge of subsidies have instituted strict measures to insure that the unemployment insurance shall

not deviate from its purpose and as a consequence many persons have been excluded from membership who could not qualify for insurance and the receipt of benefits. In addition hundreds of wage earners, especially married women and old persons, have been definitely eliminated as the depression has been prolonged and intensified.

Table 2 shows the percentage of insured persons unemployed in the different Cantons in September 1927, 1930, and 1934. This table gives only an incomplete picture of the intensity of the unemployment in each Canton, as it does not show either the duration of unemployment for those workers entirely or partially unemployed or the number of hours by which the work of those partially unemployed was reduced.

Table 2.—Percentage of Insured Workers Unemployed in Switzerland, by Cantons, at End of September 1927, 1930, and 1934

Canton	Percent of workers—					
	Wholly unemployed			Partially unemployed		
	1927	1930	1934	1927	1930	1934
Zurich	0.9	1.3	6.2	0.3	6.2	3.7
Berne	2.6	4.0	9.5	1.9	11.7	6.5
Lucerne	.9	.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	1.6
Uri	.7	----	2.2	----	----	.1
Schwyz	.7	2.3	7.5	.2	.7	3.6
Unterwald-le-Haut	----	----	5.0	----	----	----
Unterwald-le-Bas	----	----	1.9	----	----	----
Glaris	.2	1.5	7.6	2.5	9.9	13.6
Zoug	----	.2	.8	----	20.9	14.0
Fribourg	.8	.3	14.0	.1	.1	.8
Soleure	.4	2.0	7.8	1.1	8.2	14.0
Bâle-Ville	2.2	2.7	7.3	1.9	4.5	2.2
Bâle-Campagne	1.4	2.3	4.6	8.9	12.8	3.0
Schaffhouse	.4	.9	3.6	.1	29.0	6.3
Appenzell-Outer-Rhodes	15.2	13.7	14.9	5.8	9.6	18.1
Appenzell-Inner-Rhodes	----	9.4	14.3	.6	2.5	1.6
St. Gall	2.5	3.9	6.6	1.3	4.5	4.6
Grisons	.8	.8	4.3	.1	----	.9
Argovie	.3	.5	4.7	2.4	2.1	8.4
Thurgovie	3.3	2.0	2.8	.6	1.7	5.6
Tessin	4.2	4.5	5.2	.1	1.0	1.2
Vaud	1.1	.7	5.9	1.9	1.0	3.6
Valais	.2	----	5.0	----	----	----
Neuchâtel	.3	4.0	15.6	.6	21.2	15.8
Geneva	2.5	1.7	5.4	.7	2.5	1.6
Average	1.7	2.5	7.0	1.5	8.3	5.7

The number of persons insured against unemployment, the number of persons receiving insurance benefits, and receipts and disbursements of Swiss unemployment-insurance funds during the years 1930 to 1933, inclusive, are shown in table 3.[1]

[1] Report by J. Tuck Sherman, American vice consul, Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 12, 1934.

Table 3.—Expenditures and Receipts of Swiss Unemployment Funds and Number of Insured Persons and Beneficiaries, 1930 to 1933

[Franc at par = 19.3 cents; average exchange rate for 1930-32 was about par; for 1933 was 24.8 cents]

Item	1930	1931	1932	1933
Number of insured	324,774	416,811	496,071	532,972
Number of beneficiaries:				
Male	59,267	105,545	153,165	172,859
Female	24,094	40,889	50,571	42,971
Total	83,361	146,434	203,736	215,830
	Francs	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*
Contributions	5,151,303	7,428,272	11,338,888	15,694,328
Subsidies	13,476,871	32,135,977	53,365,722	54,800,000
Total	18,628,174	39,564,249	64,704,610	70,494,328
Benefits	16,734,536	37,942,827	65,197,532	68,000,000

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Miners' Welfare Activities in Great Britain

THE mining industry of Great Britain since 1920 has supported an organized system of welfare activities in the interest of mine workers and mining communities, through a fund raised by a statutory levy on the output of the mines. The Mining Industry Act of 1920 (sec. 20) imposed a tax of 1 penny on each ton of coal mined in Great Britain, specifically to create a miners' welfare fund to be used "for such purposes connected with the social well-being, recreation, and conditions of workers in or about coal mines, and with mining education and research" as the Government, through designated agencies, should determine.

The original act limited the collection of the levy on output to a 5-year period, but because of the interest of both employers and workers in the movement the period was extended in 1925 for another 5 years, and an act of 1931 added a third 5-year period. Before the last extension had expired the success of the Government-sponsored welfare activities was further recognized in legislation of 1934, which extended the life of the fund for 16 years, thus insuring the operation, for at least 31 years, of a system that was started as a short-lived experiment. The act of 1934, however, reduced the amount of the output levy to a half penny a ton, because of the depressed condition of the industry. (Secs. 1 and 2, Mining Industry Act, 1934.)

The Mining Industry Act of 1926 imposed (sec. 17) a further tax for the benefit of the miners' welfare fund, the proceeds of which must be devoted to providing facilities at the mines for baths and the drying of pit clothing. This second levy is known as the "royalties welfare levy" and is a tax of 5 percent imposed on the rental value of coal rights. Thus not only the coal operators but the owners of coal-producing lands are required by law to make definite contribution to the welfare of the workers in the industry and their families.

While the output levy and the royalties levy are treated and used separately, together they comprise the miners' welfare fund and are administered by the same agency, the Miners' Welfare Committee. At present this body consists of nine persons appointed by the Board of Trade—a chairman and two members not associated with the

industry, two members recommended by the Mining Association of Great Britain, three members recommended by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and one member selected with the advice of associations or bodies representing royalty owners.

Shortly after the life of the fund was extended to cover the period 1931–36, the Secretary for Mines appointed a departmental committee of inquiry "to inquire how far the objects of section 20 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, have been met, what remains to be done * * * and to report on all these matters with particular reference to the question of the amount and duration of the levy in the future." The committee made an extensive study of the entire welfare system carried on through the fund and submitted its report 18 months after it was appointed.[1] The act of 1934 reflects the findings and recommendations of this committee. The committee's majority report recommended the 50 percent reduction in the amount of the output levy paid by the operators because of the depressed condition of the industry, but added that "if and when the financial state of the industry permits, the amount should be increased."

The committee's estimate of the value of the welfare scheme itself is summed up thus in its report:

> The whole tendency of the work done by the miners' welfare fund has been to make the miner a healthier, more contented, and more intelligent man, and it has served to bring owners, officials, and men into closer contact through the local and district committees than has ever been the case before. In our view its establishment not only created something unique in any industry as a whole in any country in the world, but was a progressive and far-seeing step that has done more than anything else could have done to improve the lot of a community which in the past has suffered many disadvantages and handicaps and to bring together and create a new sympathy and understanding between employers and employed.

Method of Operation of System

THE British coal-mining areas are divided into 25 districts, and the welfare plan is promoted and handled by a district welfare committee for each district. These committees are variously constituted, but in all cases both mine owners and workers are represented. Four-fifths of the money collected in each district is allocated to the use of that district and is called the district fund. The remaining one-fifth goes into a general fund that is used for purposes other than local.

The district welfare committees are nominally advisory bodies whose function is to assist the central agency, the Miners' Welfare Committee, in planning local welfare schemes. In practice the district committees are actually administrative agencies which act upon plans submitted to them by local groups, and pass on to the central committee for final action only those receiving the approval of the

[1] Great Britain. Mines Department. Departmental Committee of Inquiry (1931). [Report on] Miners' Welfare Fund. London, 1933. (Cmd. 4236.)

district committees. Hence the district committee stands in the same relation to local groups within the district as that of the Miners' Welfare Committee to the country as a whole, and by eliminating plans and suggestions of which it does not approve it arrogates some of the prerogatives and limits the scope of the central agency. This situation has come about because of the great amount of work to be done, the inadequate central staff, and the fact that the members of the Miners' Welfare Committee serve without pay.

Application for an appropriation from the district fund originates as a rule in a local group—either a local colliery or a mining community—which desires to undertake some one of the welfare activities provided by the fund. Plans and specifications are then submitted to the district committee, which considers them and makes its recommendation to the Miners' Welfare Committee. In some cases, and for some types of activity, the district is the unit and the plans adopted affect the entire district rather than merely the local mine or group of mines.

The central committee employs a technical staff which includes a chief adviser and two assistants, one of whom specializes in outdoor recreation schemes and one in indoor schemes and buildings in general. The services of these specialists are available to any local group or district committee for assistance in deciding what plans to propose and in carrying out specifications and details after that decision is made. Recommendations received from district committees are submitted to these advisers for their opinions before being acted upon by the Miners' Welfare Committee. After approval by that committee, the district committee is notified and payment is made by the Mines Department, either in a lump sum or in installments, to the bank account of the corporate body responsible for the scheme. The Miners' Welfare Committee requires that all schemes for which it grants money shall be vested in trustees, or charitable trusts if practicable, or, occasionally, in some form of friendly society. Exception is made in cases where the scheme is administered by public bodies such as local governments; this is true of some of the playgrounds established by the fund, or by universities, as in the case of the scholarship grants. Once a scheme has been established and turned over to the trustees, it becomes entirely a local enterprise and the Miners' Welfare Committee has no further responsibility for it and no authority over its administration or maintenance. Maintenance costs are ordinarily met by contributions from the mine operators and weekly deductions of small sums from the earnings of the workers by agreement between the employers and workers.

The central agency established a rule at the outset of its administration of the fund that grants from the fund would be made only for capital outlays, thus making maintenance and operation a local

responsibility. That rule has been generally adhered to, but conditions in the industry after 1929 made necessary, and the extensions of the life of the fund made possible, some modification. Accordingly, grants for maintenance purposes are now made from the district funds, for periods not to exceed 13 weeks at a time, in cases where the mines are temporarily closed or where the number employed in a mine which has a welfare scheme is so reduced that those remaining cannot support it. In 1932 the Committee decided that the permanent closing of local mines did not necessarily make a mining community derelict and ineligible to share the fund, since the men might get work at neighboring mines. Hence in those circumstances maintenance grants might be made if the district committee could certify that in spite of the closing down of the mines the scheme had a reasonable chance to become self-supporting within 12 months. Further, the act of 1934 directs that the miners' welfare fund is still available for the service of persons who have ceased to be employed in or about coal mines for any reason but who have not subsequently changed their occupation, and for the dependents of such persons.

Types of Welfare Activities

THE act creating the welfare system does not specify the types of activity contemplated, beyond the generalization of "social well-being, recreation, and conditions of living." The provision for "mining education and research" is hardly more specific. At the outset (Oct. 20, 1921), the Committee issued a statement giving its interpretation of the uses to which the fund could be legitimately and beneficially put, and suggested that—

> The provision of facilities for recreation would cover such objects as workmen's institutes, reading rooms and public libraries, swimming baths, playing fields of all kinds, gymnasia, allotments, vegetable and flower shows, etc.
>
> In connection with public health and social well-being in general, assistance might be given to such objects as pithead baths and drying rooms, the supply of drinking water to underground workers, planting of trees on the older disused pit-heaps, etc. While under the head of safety, attention should be paid to the establishment of ambulances, first-aid and home-nursing classes, in intercolliery competitions in ambulance work, cottage hospitals and convalescent homes, massage centers, and facilities for miners disabled by accidents to learn other trades.

The latitude allowed the district committees by the central agency and the widely divergent make-up of the committees themselves have resulted in the selection of a great variety of plans. Beyond requiring that the schemes adopted by the local groups must have a reasonable chance of becoming permanent, the Miners' Welfare Committee seldom interferes with the autonomy of the district in deciding what form of activity is to be developed. Since the creation of the royalties levy

for the purpose of providing pithead baths, however, considerable emphasis has been placed upon that specific item.

The report of the departmental committee of inquiry classifies the various kinds of welfare provisions thus: (1) Indoor recreational or social facilities; (2) outdoor recreational facilities; (3) matters connected with health; (4) facilities connected with working conditions, including pithead baths; (5) nonvocational and cultural education; (6) mining education; (7) research.

Recreation in some form is preeminently the preference of local groups in selecting the activity for which they apply. At the end of 1933, recreation schemes accounted for 1,340 of the 2,149 plans established under the act, and had consumed considerably more than half the district funds available from the output levy.

Indoor Recreation Facilities

One of the most popular uses to which district funds have been put is the erection or purchase of "miners' institutes", as the recreation halls or clubhouses are called. In this instance the fund merely accelerated a popular movement, since many institutions of that kind were in existence before the fund was created.

> The many institutes and halls which are now in existence vary very greatly in their size and character. Some consist merely of converted Army huts, others are handsome buildings of considerable size and architectural pretensions; some are bright, cheerful places, others rather drab and unattractive; some are continually in use by persons of both sexes and all ages, others appear to be little more than drinking places with no more facilities for recreation than might be found in a public house. The majority include a hall available for social gatherings, dances, concerts, and dramatic entertainments and one or more billiard rooms. Some contain little or nothing else, but others contain in different combination committee rooms, games rooms, dressing rooms in connection with halls, libraries and reading rooms, ladies' rooms, child welfare clinics, caretaker's quarters, and slipper or shower baths.

The extent, in kind and degree, of the uses to which these facilities for social intercourse are put, and the success of the undertaking depend largely upon the initiative and organizing ability of the person or committee in charge. Some of them are self-supporting through entertainments, concerts, moving pictures, dances, and the like, augmented by income from billiard tables, rent of halls, sale of tobacco, candy, etc. Some institutes maintain their own libraries, some operate a branch of the public library system of the community, and others receive and distribute regular consignments of books from the county library. The investigating committee reported in 1931 that no miners' welfare institute had a properly equipped gymnasium, although some of them had a limited amount of gymnasium apparatus.

An interesting adaptation of the institute idea is reported by the Miners' Welfare Committee in its report for 1932. Appropriations

were granted in that year for the erection of an institute in each of two old mining villages in different districts where the mines have been abandoned and the villages, now occupied solely by aged mine workers, are miles from any other miners' institute.

Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Grants to the amount of about £2,000,000 had been made to provide outdoor recreation grounds in some 630 areas at the end of 1931. The nature of these is so diverse that they are said to have practically no common characteristics.

In some places only one form of outdoor facility has been provided and this may be a football field, a bowling green, or a children's playground. At the other end of the scale, one scheme may include football, hockey, and cricket grounds, several tennis courts and bowling greens, a children's playground, a park space with bandstand, and perhaps a dancing area, a putting course, one or more pavilions, shelters, seats, lavatory accommodation, a refreshment kiosk, trees, shrubberies and flower beds, a groundsman's corner, and possibly a greenhouse and a residence for the groundsman. The number of schemes including all these things is probably small, but there are a great many which include the majority of them. Grants have also been made from the fund for open-air swimming baths, at least one golf course, a permanent holiday camp for boys, and contributions to the cost of public parks. At a scheme in Durham a large suspension bridge across a valley was provided from the fund to afford a ready means of access to the recreation ground.

Criticism is directed by the committee of inquiry against the manner of using some of the recreation grounds, and the committee also reports some feeling against providing this kind of facility through the fund on the ground that such provision is the recognized duty of local governments. On the other hand, in isolated mining communities, that duty is one which local governments find impossible of performance. Methods of operation of outdoor recreational undertakings are open to criticism because in some cases they are in effect playgrounds for the public rather than for miners, and in other cases their use is limited to young persons and amateur sportsmen, almost to the point of excluding the mining community as a whole. The welfare fund has introduced tennis into these areas, where it was scarcely known before, and that pastime has become very popular among the young people. Bowling greens are probably the most widely requested outdoor facility, and provide opportunity to a much greater number of people than do tennis courts. Some excellent children's playgrounds have been established through the fund, but supervision and cost of maintenance and replacements are deterrents to an extensive development of that type. Recent allocations with respect to children's playgrounds have been for the erection of shelters, lavatories, and in some cases pavilions with arrangements for serving refreshments.

Health Facilities

Provisions for health are second in importance and in amount of expenditure under the output levy; these had received, by the end of 1933, £3,205,704,[2] or more than one-third the total amount allocated. The purposes for which this money has been granted are, broadly, convalescent treatment, hospitals, ambulance schemes, and nursing service.

Convalescent treatment is provided either in homes established and endowed through the fund, or by endowing beds in existing private homes for the use of miners, or by establishing ticket funds to provide for admission of miners to public convalescent homes.

Twelve convalescent homes have been established. Only two of these have been erected by the fund. In the other 10 instances existing buildings, some of them mansions on large estates, were purchased and adapted. Only one of these district homes is open to women as well as men, although two other homes admit a limited number of women and children. Convalescent homes, with one exception, are district and not local projects.

Two districts have endowment funds through which miners needing special post-accident treatment or care may receive it in their own homes or in hospitals; three other districts have a fund for providing special surgical appliances or invalid chairs and still another provides eyeglasses for miners and their dependents.

Funds allocated to hospitals, which amounted to £374,012 by the end of 1933, are for the general purpose of endowments, providing new equipment, or building extensions. These grants are conditioned upon reciprocal concessions in the interests of sick or injured miners.

Grants are made for ambulances and ambulance services for sickness and noncolliery accidents among miners and mining families. In a few instances these cover first-aid stations as well. The miners' welfare fund is used in some districts to contribute to the maintenance or equipment of district nursing associations.

The establishment of homes for aged miners has only recently been recognized as a legitimate outlet for welfare fund money. Since this decision was reached, two grants have been made to existing associations organized for the purpose of providing such homes. The entire allotment of one grant and part of the other were for building purposes; the remainder in the second case took the form of an endowment of homes already provided by the association.

Pithead Baths

Facilities so far discussed are provided through the output levy only. Among the recommendations, made by the Miners' Welfare

[2] Pound at par=$4.8665; average exchange rate in 1933 was $4.2368.

Committee early in its existence, as to desirable uses to which the fund might be put, was the installation of pithead baths. Up to 1926, 18 such facilities had been provided through the original welfare fund.

The legislation of 1926 creating the royalties welfare fund for pithead baths contemplated their provision at all mines. Since then, increasing emphasis has been placed upon carrying out as rapidly as possible a comprehensive program toward that end. With a view to accelerating the movement, the Miners' Welfare Committee decided to contribute annually to the bath fund the amount earned in interest on the unexpended balance in the output levy fund. Later the committee undertook to appropriate enough from the general fund, in addition to the interest, to bring its contribution to the bath fund up to £150,000 yearly. This practice was made mandatory by the Mining Act of 1934, which provides that the difference between the amount of money raised by the royalty tax and £375,000 shall be appropriated from the output levy fund. Moreover, that sum is to constitute the first claim on the output levy and takes priority over any other demands. This provision will mean that the installation of pithead baths will become the chief purpose of the fund and of the Miners' Welfare Committee, at least, in the language of the act of 1934, "until the board of trade otherwise direct."

For the purpose of planning an annual program the Committee makes tentative apportionments, among the districts, of the funds available each year for construction of pithead baths. Priority within a district is determined from lists of all mines of the district the working period of which is 15 years or more, so arranged as to list first those whose workers live more than a mile from their work and travel mainly by public conveyance, second, those subject to only one of these conditions, and third, those subject to neither. These priority lists must be accepted by district committees unless they can show good reason for substituting a list drawn up on some different principle more important locally. Funds are allocated according to the position of the petitioning group on the list, unless the mine operator is willing to contribute to the capital cost or the district committee is willing to recommend a contribution from the district fund; in such cases special priority is granted. In any case an initial requirement is that the mine operator give either the site or a long-term lease on the site, undertake responsibility for the disposal of the waste, and make adequate arrangements with his workmen for the maintenance of the baths. Upon completion, the whole project—buildings, equipment, and responsibility—is turned over to trustees representing owners and workers equally.

Among the important functions of the advisory staff of the Miners' Welfare Committee is the study and continuous improvement of the types of installation and equipment of pithead baths. The first ones, built under the output levy fund in the early days of the movement,

were not satisfactory and some of them have been, or are being, extended and remodeled on newer lines, while the oldest of all is being replaced. Developments have been along the line of improvements in the design of the shower cubicles and the lockers, and of lay-out. In the latter field the direction of the movement of the men and the position of the pit-clothes driers and clean-clothes lockers in relation to the position of the pit entrance and the street make a very material difference in the convenience and serviceability, hence of the popularity, of the entire undertaking. Accordingly, in the newest types, described in detail in the Committee's report for 1932, the movement is from the pit entrance to the pit lockers to the shower cubicles to the clean-clothes lockers to the street, or "clean", entrance. In the reverse movement, or upon going to work, the miner enters the building at the "clean" entrance, leaves his street clothes in the clean-clothes locker, gets his dry pit clothing, and enters the pit.

Facilities for drying pit clothing are an essential part of the service and are specifically mentioned in the act of 1926. A small first-aid room is also provided. The act of 1934 provides further for "such accommodations and facilities for workers in and about coal mines as the Miners' Welfare Committee think can be conveniently and properly combined with accommodations and facilities for taking baths and drying clothes." The most popular of these additional conveniences are bicycle sheds and "canteens" for serving hot drinks and light refreshments. The Committee regards laundries and repair shops as a desirable expansion of the services available through the pithead baths.

The per capita cost to the workers of operating and maintaining pithead baths varies considerably, since the employers contribute varying amounts and in some cases meet the entire expense. The committee of inquiry reported a range of 4½d. to 10d.[3] per capita a week, with an average of about 6d. The report of the Miners' Welfare Committee for the year 1932 contains a study of income and expenditure accounts for 60 baths, and the extent of their use. In the latter connection the report says:

> In considering the use made of the baths it is necessary to allow for the fact, which we are the first to deplore, that, owing to the difficulties through which the industry is passing, the number of men employed at some collieries is now less than can be accommodated in the baths. In these cases, the significant ratio is that of the number of users to the total number of men employed, rather than to the maximum accommodation of the baths. Taking this into account, the average percentage of users of the 60 baths works out at 85 percent. We consider that this figure gives cause for congratulation.

Average per capita costs per week for 56 of the 60 baths furnishing comparable data are shown in the following statement. Heating cost is not included because that expense is frequently met by the opera-

[3] Penny at par=2.03 cents.

tors. The Committee estimates an average heating cost of 1½d. per week, which, when added to the itemized costs shown below, brings the average total cost of maintenance to 7d. per capita per week.

	Weekly per capita cost (in pence)
Total expenditure (excluding heating)	5. 45
Wages of attendants	3. 02
Insurance	. 15
Materials for cleaning the baths, fumigants, etc	. 32
Reserve for repairs and renewals	. 72
Water	. 44
Electricity	. 49
Management and incidental expenses	. 34

Education and Research

Undertakings in the fields of education and mining research are chargeable to the general fund only. They are of three kinds—nonvocational and cultural education, advanced technical education in mining, and mine safety research.

While the enabling act directs that the fund shall be used for "mining education", the first administrative agency placed a broad construction upon the provision and planned for grants for "education in mining areas." As that decision has never been reversed by any Secretary for Mines, the Government official who holds veto power over the entire system, cultural education has been promoted by the Miners' Welfare Committee from the start, although not without opposition. The committee of inquiry supported the principle, because it felt that nonvocational education is definitely essential to "social well-being", hence clearly within the purpose of the act. The miners' welfare scholarship scheme, created out of the general fund, provides for the annual grant of a limited number of scholarships for university-degree courses for miners and their children. In addition, it permits grants-in-aid to especially deserving or able persons who applied unsuccessfully for scholarships. The duty of passing upon applications for both scholarships and grants-in-aid falls upon a selection committee appointed by the central agency to administer the scholarship scheme. The standards set by the selection committee are high in the extreme, so that the qualifications of the few successful candidates are unquestionable. The report of this committee for the year 1932 shows that from the inception of the scholarship plan to the end of 1932 applications had been received from 876 mine workers and from 2,347 children (of whom 479 were daughters) of mine workers. Of the 80 persons who had received scholarships, 40 were miners, 28 were sons, and 12 were daughters of miners.

The subject for which the largest number of awards has been made is economics, for which 15 persons have received scholarships. * * * Eight awards were

made for mining engineering, 6 for geology, 4 for civil engineering, 1 each for electrical engineering, fuel technology and metallurgy, and 10 for other science subjects—a total of 31 for pure and applied science. For arts subjects 17 awards were made, including 6 for languages, 4 for English, 4 for history, and 3 for classics. For medicine 5 awards have been made, for mathematics 4, and for biology 3, while 2 awards each have been made for music and commerce and 1 for education.

One of the early administrative acts of the Miners' Welfare Committee was to establish a fund to provide buildings and equipment through which mining education of senior, advanced, or university standard would be made available. A condition of receiving an allocation for this purpose from the general fund is that local educational facilities afford adequate elementary and secondary training. The fund was originally £475,000, but was increased to £750,000. In 1931 the committee of inquiry found that the greater part of the work of providing mining buildings and equipment had been accomplished.

Four new university mining departments have been provided largely at the cost of grants from the general fund, totaling £58,880, a fifth has been extended and provided with two special large-scale laboratories at a cost of £19,950, and two more have received equipment to the value of £5,528. In addition 45 new senior or advanced mining schools, or new mining departments at technical colleges, have been provided and equipped, almost entirely from the fund, at a cost of £361,193, and 9 mining schools or departments were extended and provided with new equipment at a cost of £94,919, while 14 more received grants for equipment only totaling £17,066. All the buildings are completed or, in a few instances, now in course of completion. Grants amounting to £110,137 have also been made for 14 more schools or departments which have not yet been commenced, and £7,165 expended on special grants to the education authorities of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire to pay for the maintenance costs for 1 year of the mining schools at Treforest and Crumlin to enable these authorities to accept the free gift of the schools from their former owners.

The Miners' Welfare Committee discharges its statutory obligation with regard to mining research by making grants to existing agencies—the Safety in Mines Research Board and the Health Advisory Committee. The act of 1934 makes mandatory the appropriation of £20,000 "for the purpose of promoting research into methods of improving the health and safety of workers in or about coal mines," which, if the recommendation of the departmental committee is adopted, will continue to be allocated to independent agencies. The Safety in Mines Research Board has for some time been working on problems of coal-dust explosions, fire damp, haulage accidents, and falls of ground, and on the designing of safe electrical shot-firing apparatus.

Distribution of Total Fund, 1921–1933

TABULAR data presented in the Ministry of Labor Gazette of March 1934 show the distribution of the district and general funds for

the year 1933, and the number of schemes adopted and their total cost since the inception of the movement. These statistical data follow:

Distribution of District and General Miners' Welfare Funds in Great Britain 1933 and Cost to End of 1933

[Pound at par=$4.8665; average exchange rate in 1933 was $4.2368]

Purpose for which allocated	Number of schemes to end of 1933	Total amount allocated—	
		In 1933	To end of 1933
District funds			
Recreation (institutes and halls, recreation grounds and children's playgrounds, swimming baths, boys' clubs and camps, etc.)	1,340	£284,868	£4,810,174
Health:			
Convalescent homes and funds	34	36,070	2,523,079
Hospitals	83	70,221	374,012
Ambulances	82	12,717	116,733
District nursing	47	6,905	60,782
Aged miners' homes	2	13,840	47,200
Special medical treatment and appliances	18	6,209	83,898
Pit welfare:			
Baths	73	139,369	371,344
Baths canteens	64	12,759	60,695
Other pit schemes	46	2,913	24,527
Education:			
Mining only	30	533	39,161
General	330	6,735	72,417
Administration expenses	----------	9,634	107,691
Total	2,149	602,773	8,691,713
General fund			
Research regarding safety and health problems under the Safety in Mines Research Board	----------	46,089	802,433
Education:			
Mining	----------	24,770	714,861
Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Endowment Fund	----------	----------	160,000
General, other expenses	----------	970	12,782
Other purposes (including administration expenses)	----------	16,070	81,938
Transferred to baths fund	----------	16,000	460,920
Total	----------	103,899	2,232,934

SOURCES.—Great Britain: Mines Department, Departmental Committee of Inquiry (1931), Miners' Welfare Fund, report to the Secretary for Mines, London, 1933 (Cmd. 4236); Mines Department, Miners' Welfare Fund, annual report, 1932 Miners' Welfare Committee, The Miners' Welfare Fund, by Viscount Chelmsford, London, 1927; and Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, issues of March and April 1934.

Occupations of Gainful Workers on Urban Relief [1]

APPROXIMATELY 3,485,000 workers, aged 16 to 64 years, reporting themselves as either working or looking for a job and having previous work experience, were on the urban relief rolls of May 1934. Nearly 44 percent of these workers were classified as belonging in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, 20.6 percent in domestic and personal service, 10.3 percent in transportation and communication, and 9.9 percent in trade. The proportions of these workers on relief in other major groups were: Agriculture, 4.6 percent; clerical occupations, 4.2 percent; extraction of minerals, 3.6 percent;

[1] Data are from Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance, Research Bulletin, Feb. 19, 1935, D-8.

professional service, 2.2 percent; public service, 0.6 percent; and forestry and fishing, 0.1 percent. These figures are based on a 5 percent sample of schedules of the survey of occupational characteristics made by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in 60 cities with a population of 25,000 or over.

The occupations of these actual or potential wage earners on relief are shown in the accompanying table.

Occupational Distribution of Gainful Workers, 16 to 64 Years of Age, on Urban Relief Rolls, May 1934

Occupation	Estimated gainful workers	
	Number	Percent
All occupations	3,485,000	100.0
Manufacturing and mechanical		
Apprentices	3,500	.1
Bakers	13,300	.4
Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen	15,500	.4
Boilermakers	9,100	.3
Brick and stone masons and tile layers	33,500	1.0
Builders and building contractors	7,000	.2
Cabinetmakers	7,000	.2
Carpenters	109,400	3.1
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory) and milliners and millinery dealers	19,800	.6
Dyers	[1] 1,800	.1
Electricians	26,300	.8
Engineers (stationary), cranemen, hoistmen	25,900	.7
Tilers, grinders, buffers, polishers (metal)	11,800	.3
Foremen (except locomotive and fire department)	19,600	.6
Firemen and overseers (manufacturing)	14,000	.4
Furnacemen, smeltermen, heaters, puddlers, etc	13,400	.4
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers	34,400	1.0
Manufacturers, managers, and officials (manufacturing)	6,600	.2
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	54,100	1.6
Molders, founders, and casters (metal)	16,300	.5
Oilers of machinery	3,500	.1
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc	98,600	2.8
Paper hangers	4,800	.1
Pattern and model makers	2,000	.1
Plasterers and cement finishers	32,600	.9
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	32,200	.9
Pressmen and plate printers (printing)	4,400	.1
Other skilled workers in printing, publishing, and engraving	7,600	.2
Rollers and roll hands (metal)	11,400	.3
Roofers and slaters	5,000	.1
Sawyers	10,500	.3
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)	6,700	.2
Skilled occupations (not elsewhere classified)	5,000	.1
Stonecutters	[1] 3,700	.1
Structural-iron workers, building	8,800	.3
Tailors and tailoresses	7,100	.2
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths	10,000	.3
Upholsterers	4,600	.1
Manufacturing and mechanical—Continued		
Semiskilled workers (operatives not otherwise specified):		
Building industry	5,800	0.2
Chemical and allied industries	15,400	.4
Cigar and tobacco factories	31,500	.9
Clay, glass, and stone industries	10,900	.3
Clothing industries	75,500	2.2
Food and allied industries	47,400	1.4
Iron and steel machinery and vehicle industries	100,700	2.9
Metal industries (except iron and steel)	17,800	.5
Leather industries	32,700	.9
Lumber and furniture industries	28,500	.8
Paper, printing, and allied industries	25,700	.7
Textile industries:		
Cotton mills	30,400	.9
Knitting mills	9,400	.2
Silk mills	7,900	.2
Textile, dyeing, finishing, and printing mills	[1] 1,800	.1
Woolen and worsted mills	16,200	.5
Other textile mills	13,700	.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing and not specified industries	58,900	1.7
Total, semiskilled workers	530,200	15.2
Laborers (not otherwise specified):		
Building, general and not specified laborers	157,000	4.5
Chemical and allied industries	10,700	.3
Clay, glass, and stone industries	12,800	.4
Food and allied industries	8,000	.2
Iron and steel machinery and vehicle industries	51,900	1.5
Metal industries (except iron and steel)	5,200	.2
Lumber and furniture industries	25,500	.7
Paper, printing, and allied industries	6,300	.2
Textile industries	[1] 5,100	.2
Other and miscellaneous manufacturing industries	15,500	.4
Total laborers	298,000	8.6
Total, manufacturing and mechanical	1,529,000	43.9

[1] Rough estimates based on relatively few cases in 5-percent sample.

Occupational Distribution of Gainful Workers, 16 to 64 Years of Age, on Urban Relief Rolls, May 1934—Continued

Occupation	Estimated gainful workers	
	Number	Percent
Transportation and communication		
Selected occupations:		
Boatmen, sailors, and deckhands	4,700	0.1
Brakemen (steam railroad)	7,800	.2
Chauffeurs, truck and tractor drivers	116,000	3.3
Conductors and motormen	4,400	.1
Draymen, teamsters, and carriage drivers	12,400	.4
Garage laborers	7,300	.2
Laborers, road and street	64,900	1.9
Laborers, steam and street railroad	44,800	1.3
Laborers, truck, transfer, and cab companies	7,300	.2
Locomotive engineers	[1] 2,700	.1
Locomotive firemen	8,200	.3
Longshoremen and stevedores	14,500	.4
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen	4,300	.1
Telegraph and telephone linemen	4,000	.1
Telegraph messengers	4,300	.1
Telegraph and radio operators	[1] 2,500	.1
Telephone operators	12,400	.4
Other transportation and communication pursuits:		
Foremen and overseers and inspectors, transportation and communication	11,300	.3
Laborers, not elsewhere specified	4,700	.1
Proprietors, managers, and officials	6,000	.2
Quasiclerical pursuits	[1] 3,100	.1
Other occupations	13,500	.4
Total, transportation and communication	361,100	10.3
Trade		
Advertising agents	[1] 3,200	.1
Commercial travelers	5,800	.2
Deliverymen	66,100	2.0
Insurance agents, managers, and officials	7,700	.2
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc	13,500	.4
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	21,000	.6
Newsboys	7,800	.2
Proprietors, managers, and officials (not elsewhere classified)	[1] 2,300	.1
Real estate agents and officials	8,300	.2
Retail and wholesale dealers	48,200	1.4
Salesmen and saleswomen	137,000	3.9
Other pursuits in trade	22,500	.6
Total, trade	343,400	9.9
Public service		
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	5,000	.1
Laborers (public service)	8,200	.3
Soldiers, sailors, and marines	2,800	.1
Other public-service pursuits	4,700	.1
Total, public service	20,700	.6
Professional service		
Actors and showmen	6,500	0.2
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art	[1] 2,800	.1
Clergymen	[1] 4,000	.1
Designers, draftsmen, inventors, and architects	[1] 2,900	.1
Musicians and teachers of music	9,800	.3
Teachers (school and college)	13,400	.4
Technical engineers and chemists	4,600	.1
Trained nurses	5,400	.1
Other professional pursuits (not elsewhere classified)	4,900	.1
Semiprofessional and recreational pursuits	6,300	.2
Attendants and helpers (professional service)	15,900	.5
Total, professional service	76,500	2.2
Clerical occupations		
Agents, collectors, and credit men	5,600	.2
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants	28,700	.8
Clerks (except "clerks" in stores)	76,500	2.2
Messenger, errand, and office boys and girls	10,100	.3
Stenographers and typists	25,000	.7
Total, clerical occupations	145,900	4.2
Domestic and personal service		
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists	21,800	.6
Boarding- and lodging-house keepers	7,200	.2
Bootblacks	4,600	.1
Charwomen and cleaners	15,800	.4
Cleaning-, dyeing-, and pressing-shop workers	5,400	.2
Elevator tenders	10,200	.3
Hotel and restaurant keepers and managers	8,500	.2
Housekeepers and stewards	14,000	.4
Janitors and sextons	28,400	.8
Laborers (domestic and personal service)	[1] 3,500	.1
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)	82,500	2.4
Laundry operatives	41,400	1.2
Midwives and nurses (not trained)	19,200	.5
Porters (except in stores)	17,200	.5
Servants	382,300	11.0
Waiters	54,400	1.6
Other pursuits	3,000	.1
Total, domestic and personal service	719,400	20.6
Agriculture		
Farm owners, managers, and tenants	42,100	1.2
Farm laborers	118,500	3.4
Total, agriculture	160,600	4.6
Forestry and fishing		
All occupations	[1] 4,400	.1
Extraction of minerals		
All occupations	124,000	3.6

[1] Rough estimates based on relatively few cases in 5-percent sample.

Joint Negotiation Machinery in the British Theatrical Industry

THE adoption by organized British actors of the "Equity shop" principle, which declares that members of the actors' association shall not be required to perform with nonmembers, precipitated a dispute with London theatrical managers that has resulted in the establishment of a joint negotiating council.

Acting upon the suggestion of the Minister of Labor, who was asked by the theater managers to intercede, British Actors' Equity Association agreed to withdraw its objections to the production of the plays in dispute pending negotiation for a final settlement of the point at issue. A committee representing the Society of West End Managers and the British Actors' Equity Association met, under the chairmanship of an officer of the Ministry of Labor, to draw up a plan. Later, on February 15, the plan was adopted by a larger representative gathering and the London Theater Council was created.

As reported in the March 1935 issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette, the objects of the council are:

(*a*) To secure the largest possible measure of cooperation between managers and artists for the safeguarding and development of the theater as a part of the national life.

(*b*) To secure the recognition of mutual interests and obligations, to devise ways and means of settling any differences that may arise, and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of those engaged in connection with theaters as managers or artists.

(*c*) To secure complete organization of managers and artists, and to resist the action of those who would seek to avoid their mutual obligations or would injure the standard conditions of employment by offering or accepting engagements on less favorable conditions.

(*d*) To approve and maintain standard forms of contract.

The council will consist of 20 members representing equally the managers and the artists engaged in the production of plays, and nominated, respectively, by affiliated associations. The Society of West End Managers and the British Actors' Equity Association are the initial affiliated associations and may be joined by such other associations as may be approved from time to time. The chairman of the council is to be nominated by the Minister of Labor after consultation with the affiliated groups. This independent chairman will be empowered to make binding decisions if requested to do so by a unanimous vote of council members present at any meeting.

The council will maintain a list of registered and approved managers and artists, and will issue a standard form of contract for use in producing plays under conditions similar to those which, in the United States, have come to be known as "Equity" contracts, and "Equity" conditions. Managers make their own selections and are recognized as the sole judges of an actor's suitability for a particular

engagement, but such selection must be made from those registered and approved by the council. All disputed questions are to be referred to the council for decision.

New Agreement for Collective Bargaining on British Railways [1]

A NEW agreement has recently been concluded between British railway companies and their employees which is widely regarded as "possibly the most important collective-bargaining agreement yet made in this country." Machinery for negotiating wages, hours, and working conditions and a tribunal for the adjustment of disputes are created. It was adopted on January 22 by the 4 main-line railway companies and the executive officers of the 3 railway unions concerned, representing 400,000 workers. Railway shopmen are not included. A delegate conference of the organized railway workers involved ratified the agreement at a special meeting held on February 20. It became operative at once.

The agreement provides for a railway staff national council composed of 8 representatives of the companies and 8 of the unions, to deal with questions of wages, salaries, hours of work, and other working conditions and with the standards of employment customarily covered by a national agreement. The conciliation machinery embodied in the pact requires that minor disputes be handled locally and that jurisdiction over major disputes and minor disputes not locally adjusted lies in the first instance with the railway staff national council. If this council fails to secure a settlement, the matter in dispute is then referred to the second of the two new agencies created by the agreement—the railway staff national tribunal.

This tribunal will consist of 3 persons not directly connected with the railway industry—an independent chairman nominated jointly by the 2 parties (or by the Minister of Labor if they fail to agree), 1 person nominated by the companies, and 1 nominated by the unions. Decisions of this tribunal are not binding, and if the 3 members fail to reach an agreement the chairman may render a decision independently. Until all avenues for reaching a settlement are exhausted, stoppage of work by either party is prohibited.

The new plan differs from the machinery it supersedes chiefly in the adjustment procedure. Grievances and disputes formerly were carried to the National Wages Board created by law. This was a large body of carefully balanced interests, including representatives of employers, workers, and the public, through which agreement was

[1] This article is based on reports from Ray Atherton, chargé d'affaires ad interim, Jan. 25, 1935, and Alfred Nutting, clerk, American Consulate General, London, Jan. 23, 1935; and the Railway Review (official organ of the National Union of Railwaymen), issues of Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, 1935.

extremely difficult. Commenting upon the adjustment machinery set up by the new agreement, the Railway Review, in its issue of February 1, 1935, says:

> The scheme represents a compromise between the unions' view and that of the companies. It is well known that the companies wished to establish a system of negotiation in which the findings of the ultimate tribunal should be binding, and that only matters of major importance should come before the ultimate tribunal. The unions could not accept the companies' views regarding the binding powers of an independent tribunal, for this would have cut deeply into the field of collective bargaining; and the scheme finally produced by the joint committees embodies * * * a compromise, which we have found to be acceptable.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Employment of Women in Clerical Work

CLERICAL work as an occupation for women was shown by the Census of 1930 as ranking second in importance, exceeded only by domestic and personal service. By 1930 it had also become an occupation in which women predominate. Approximately 4,000,000 clerical workers were enumerated in the census of that year, of whom 51.5 percent were women.

Recognizing the increasing importance of office work as a field of employment for women, and the need of more definite information concerning it, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor during 1931 and the first 3 months of 1932 made a survey of woman office workers in 7 cities. The report has just been published.[1]

The cities selected were New York, Hartford, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Des Moines, and St. Louis. The study was limited to office workers engaged in advertising, banking, insurance, investment, mail-order, and publishing companies, and in public utilities. In Hartford and Des Moines only insurance company officers were covered, and in Atlanta the scope of the study was extended by special request to include 4 other types of offices, data for which appear only in the totals. The total number of offices covered by the survey was 314, considerably more than half of which (185) were those of banks, insurance companies, and public utilities. Records were secured for nearly 43,000 women. In the large offices a representative sample of all occupations was selected; in others the entire female staff was included.

The data collected came primarily from three sources:

1. Personnel records showing occupation, experience, education, age, and marital status of woman workers.
2. Salary records.
3. General interviews with the management on numbers of men and women employed, policies and practices as to hours of work, overtime, vacations, promotions, and welfare activities, restrictions based on age or marital status, kinds of office machines used, and effect of mechanization on employment in the preceding 5-year period.

[1] U. S. Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. Bulletin No. 120: The Employment of Women in Offices. Washington, 1934.

Occupational Divisions

THE report points out that job terminology for office occupations is indefinite and not comparable from office to office, but about four-fifths of the women in the survey are in occupations classed by the Women's Bureau as the stenographic group, machine operators, and general clerks.

Occupational distribution by type of office is shown in table 1.

Table 1.—Occupational Distribution of Woman Office Workers, by Type of Office

Occupation	Percent of women of specified occupation in—							
	All types of office [1]	Advertising agencies	Banks	Insurance companies	Investment houses	Mail-order houses [2]	Public utilities	Publishers
All occupations—Number of women	42,844	941	7,821	15,321	2,870	4,951	5,917	4,169
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General clerk	34.7	25.1	20.6	37.5	18.2	39.0	46.1	44.7
Stenographic group	34.0	51.6	39.6	37.5	48.6	19.0	23.2	29.0
Secretary	4.4	17.1	6.5	3.1	9.7	1.6	2.4	5.0
Stenographer	14.4	17.5	18.0	14.1	22.4	7.2	13.5	11.1
Typist	15.2	17.0	15.2	20.4	16.6	10.2	7.3	12.9
Clerk-typist	1.6	3.5	1.7	2.2	1.8	.3	.6	1.7
Dictating-machine transcriber	2.2	2.3	1.4	3.5	1.6	.7	.7	2.1
Other	11.5	11.2	12.0	14.7	13.1	9.2	6.0	9.2
Machine operator	12.3	4.7	23.0	8.6	11.1	11.8	12.5	7.7
Bookkeeping or billing	5.1	3.0	13.2	1.9	4.7	3.1	5.8	2.8
Calculating	3.4	1.3	6.4	1.9	2.3	6.0	3.3	1.0
Tabulating or key punch	1.6	.4	[3]	3.5	1.0	.9	.7	.2
Addressing	1.5	----	2.3	.8	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.3
Duplicating	.4	----	.2	.4	.6	.3	.8	.7
Other	.3	----	.8	.1	.6	.2	.2	.5
File clerk	6.0	3.7	6.7	7.2	7.7	5.2	3.2	4.9
Supervisor	3.7	4.7	2.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	4.3	3.7
Telephone operator	2.1	3.2	3.6	1.2	3.2	.4	3.8	1.0
Hand bookkeeper	2.3	4.7	.6	1.9	6.5	2.0	3.1	2.9
Cashier; teller	1.0	1.0	2.0	.5	.2	.2	2.3	.7
Correspondent	.9	.3	.2	.3	.2	4.1	.2	2.7
Messenger	.9	.1	.7	.5	.1	2.4	1.1	1.4
Other [4]	.6	1.0	.5	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.3
Merchandising	1.4	----	----	----	----	11.8	----	----

[1] Includes 4 types of office surveyed in Atlanta only, not shown separately.
[2] Includes a few chain stores.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.
[4] This small group is composed of professional and semiprofessional women such as personnel directors, underwriters, etc.

Age and Marital Status

FOR the entire group—over 41,000 women—for whom age was reported, the average (median) age was 25 years. In advertising, banking and investment companies, and in public utilities, the average age was 26 or 27; in insurance and publishing offices, 25; and in the mail-order group, 21 years. Almost two-thirds of the women were between 20 and 30.

Apparently there has been more prejudice against women's employment in office work after marriage than in other general lines of work. Occupational statistics of the 1930 census showed that of the women employed in trade, 35.3 percent were married; in domestic service, 35 percent; in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 32.4 percent; but in clerical work, only 18.3 percent.

In this study 84.8 percent of the women were single, 11.8 percent were married, and 3.4 percent were widowed, separated, or divorced. The below-average proportion reported as married may be due partly to failure to notify employers of a change in marital status in firms where there are restrictions against the retention of married women. Also, many of the offices included in the study are large, and generally these had the most definite and drastic policies barring married women

Earnings

THE report gives earnings in terms of monthly salary rates. Where weekly rates were recorded these were converted to their monthly equivalents. As the office workers in this survey rarely suffered deductions for lost time or short absences due to illness or unavoidable emergency needs, salary rates were considered as representative of earnings for the vast majority of the women.

The median of the monthly salaries for the entire group of over 42,000 women was $99. By cities, the medians ranged from $87 for St. Louis to $109 for New York. Since the types of offices varied between cities, instead of comparing the medians for the cities as a whole, a comparison of the variations in the same type of office in the different cities was made. Banks, insurance offices, and public utilities are common to all the cities in numbers large enough to be representative. Table 2 shows the median salary rates found in the various cities for all types and for five specified types of office.

Table 2.—Median Monthly Salary Rate of Woman Office Workers in 7 Selected Cities, by Type of Office

City	Median monthly salary rate in—					
	All types of office [1]	Banks	Insurance companies	Investment houses	Public utilities	Publishers
All cities	$99	$111	$93	$125	$105	$87
New York	109	115	102	126	109	81
Hartford	89		89			
Philadelphia	95	101	93	112	111	81
Atlanta	89	104	90		105	101
Chicago	99	114	93	127	100	106
Des Moines	90		90			
St. Louis	87	96	85	99	90	86

[1] Includes 4 types of office surveyed in Atlanta only, and advertising and mail-order offices surveyed in 3 and 4 cities, respectively, not shown separately.

Size of office and policies of management have a direct bearing on salary schedules. Specialization and division of work are not so great in small offices and the proportions of secretaries and stenographers are relatively high, with fewer routine clerks, which condition tends to raise the median. For example, the largest publishers, with

the greatest proportion of clerks on routine jobs, were in New York and Philadelphia, and the median for this type of offices in these cities—$81 in both cases—was the lowest in any city for any type of office except mail-order houses. In Chicago a significant proportion of the publishers included were branch offices of eastern publishing houses, and as they were smaller offices and much of their activity was of a sales-correspondence nature, salaries were much better than those paid in the home offices. The same was true of publishers in Atlanta. Similarly, home offices in the insurance field paid less than branch offices, and in this survey home offices predominated.

A distribution of salaries at $25 intervals shows that about one-fifth of the women (19.4 percent) earned less than $75 a month. In advertising and investment firms there were fewer than 2½ percent with salaries as low as this, but in mail-order houses more than one-half (54.7 percent) were massed here.

About 57 percent of the women had salaries ranging from $75 to $124, while not quite one-fourth earned $125 or more. Table 3 gives a summary of distribution of earnings by type of office.

Table 3.—Percentage Distribution of Earnings of Woman Office Workers, by Type of Office

Type of office	Number of women	Percent of women with monthly earnings of—				
		Under $75	$75 and under $100	$100 and under $125	$125 and under $150	$150 and over
All types [1]	42,180	19.4	31.6	25.4	13.4	10.2
Advertising agencies	942	2.4	17.3	28.7	22.5	29.1
Banks	7,812	4.3	25.9	36.3	19.5	14.1
Insurance companies	15,323	20.4	38.6	23.4	10.6	7.0
Investment houses	2,879	1.6	13.8	35.1	27.0	22.5
Mail-order houses [2]	4,293	54.7	31.1	8.4	3.3	2.5
Public utilities	5,889	12.2	30.2	30.8	15.8	11.0
Publishers	4,188	33.4	32.9	16.0	8.7	9.0

[1] Includes 4 types of offices surveyed in Atlanta only, not shown separately.
[2] Includes a few chain stores.

Distribution of salaries by occupation is given in table 4, while salary ranges for the 4 principal occupations in 3 types of office are shown in table 5.

Experience and length of service had a marked effect upon earnings. Relatively few women (25.3 percent) who had been employed 5 years or more were paid less than $100 a month. Of the women whose service with their present employers ranged from 10 to 14 years, seven-eighths were earning $100 or more and well over a fourth were on salaries of $150 or more. Of those with 15 years' service or over, about one-half were receiving at least $150. Approximately 900 women in the survey had salary rates of at least $200, and of these about seven-tenths had worked 10 years or more with their present employers.

Table 4.—Percentage Distribution of Salaries of Woman Office Workers, by Occupation

Occupation	Number of women	Median monthly salary rate	Percent of women with monthly salaries of—				
			Under $75	$75 and under $100	$100 and under $125	$125 and under $150	$150 and over
All occupations	42,127	$99	19.4	31.6	25.5	13.4	10.1
Secretary	1,893	156	.3	4.2	12.5	24.9	58.0
Stenographer	6,146	114	6.0	26.1	31.3	24.3	12.4
Typist	6,453	93	19.4	41.3	29.3	8.4	1.5
Clerk-typist	674	95	13.6	44.2	28.3	10.5	3.3
Dictating-machine transcriber	924	103	8.4	35.5	35.9	18.0	2.2
Other	4,855	90	22.3	42.0	28.2	6.3	1.2
Correspondent	398	105	14.8	30.7	21.1	16.6	16.8
File clerk	2,569	81	36.5	39.9	18.5	3.9	1.2
Hand bookkeeper	983	111	7.6	23.6	31.3	24.1	13.3
Cashier, teller	444	123	7.9	18.9	26.1	21.4	25.7
General clerk	14,614	90	27.3	34.9	22.2	10.2	5.4
Machine operator	5,166	98	14.1	38.2	35.0	10.8	2.0
Bookkeeping or billing	2,110	104	8.9	30.8	41.1	16.9	2.3
Calculating	1,440	94	11.9	47.8	31.4	6.5	2.4
Tabulating or key punch	687	89	22.9	46.4	26.3	3.8	.6
Addressing	609	94	23.5	34.3	33.0	7.6	1.6
Duplicating	182	93	23.6	39.6	24.2	11.5	1.1
Other	138	102	18.8	26.1	43.5	8.7	2.9
Telephone operator	907	109	5.0	26.1	42.0	20.3	6.6
Messenger	372	55	94.1	5.4	.5	----	----
Supervisor	1,543	153	2.1	6.8	14.5	23.0	53.6
Other [1]	275	166	2.2	6.5	11.6	17.1	62.5
Merchandising (mail order)	364	61	83.8	12.1	1.9	.8	1.4

[1] This small group is composed of professional and semiprofessional women such as personnel directors, underwriters, etc.

Table 5.—Salary Ranges of Specified Occupations in Clerical Employment in 7 Selected Cities, by Type of Office

City	Usual salary range			City	Usual salary range		
	Banks	Insurance companies	Public utilities		Banks	Insurance companies	Public utilities
Stenographers:				General clerks:			
New York	$100–$165	$85–$160	$95–$160	New York	$80–$160	$70–$135	$75–$145
Hartford	----	75– 140	----	Hartford	----	65– 125	----
Philadelphia	75– 145	75– 135	90– 160	Philadelphia	70– 135	65– 130	75– 140
Atlanta	90– 150	75– 140	85– 155	Atlanta	65– 130	55– 130	70– 140
Chicago	95– 155	75– 140	80– 155	Chicago	85– 155	65– 130	65– 145
Des Moines	----	75– 130	----	Des Moines	----	70– 130	----
St. Louis	85– 145	65– 120	75– 125	St. Louis	60– 130	60– 115	60– 115
Typists:				Machine operators:			
New York	90– 135	75– 125	75– 130	New York	90– 135	80– 125	80– 130
Hartford	----	65– 115	----	Hartford	----	65– 110	----
Philadelphia	75– 120	65– 110	70– 120	Philadelphia	80– 115	75– 115	75– 120
Atlanta	----	55– 110	----	Atlanta	----	----	80– 130
Chicago	80– 125	70– 120	75– 140	Chicago	80– 130	80– 135	75– 125
Des Moines	----	65– 115	----	Des Moines	----	70– 125	----
St. Louis	60– 110	60– 100	----	St. Louis	60– 125	65– 110	80– 115

Salaries of those who had been with the office less than a year indicate to some extent beginning rates, though of course these are not exclusively inexperienced women. In advertising in New York early in 1931, women with service of less than a year showed a median of $113; in Chicago, surveyed 9 or 10 months later, the

median was $107. In banks, $101 in New York, $103 in Chicago, and $82 in Philadelphia were the medians for the beginning group. In insurance offices, $65 in Hartford to $77 in Chicago was the range in medians for the first-year group. In investment houses the medians for so little experience were $104 in New York and $105 in Chicago. Publishing houses in Philadelphia showed a median of $64, in New York $69, and in Chicago $88. In public utilities the medians for the first year were $76 for Chicago, $78 for Philadelphia, $79 for Atlanta, and $89 for New York. Mail-order offices showed medians of $43 in Atlanta and $66 in Chicago.

Mechanization

DURING the course of its survey the Women's Bureau tried, through general interviews, to gather information on the effects of mechanization on clerical employment, and special emphasis was directed to displacements and changes in personnel due to office machinery over the preceding 5-year period. Lack of records and difficulty in getting information vitiated much of the effort spent on that phase of the study, however, and the Bureau did not attempt to evaluate the effects of mechanization in general. With regard particularly to bookkeeping and billing machines, more generally used than any other machine except the typewriter in the offices surveyed, the Bureau concludes that "as far as women are concerned, bookkeeping machines in the past have perhaps opened as many fields of employment as they have restricted. Men have been more adversely affected."

In the detailed reports of the separate cities covered by the survey, the Bureau cites specific instances of the effect of mechanization upon office staffs and productivity. A few of the most striking are presented here.

The most significant change from the standpoint of mechanization in this company in the past 5 years was an application of the tabulating machine and key-punch system to the keeping of inventory or stock records. Entire system of keeping these records has been changed. At present 4 women key-punch operators, 1 boy operating the tabulating machine, 1 boy on a gang punch and interpreting machine, and a supervisor make up the staff doing this work, where previously about 30 record clerks and the part time of many re-buyers were required. Twenty to twenty-two clerks are eliminated and the time equivalent of at least 3 re-buyers. None of the people were laid off; have been transferred to other jobs and fitted into places left vacant by normal turn-over. More and better records are available; annual money saving is large.

Several machines installed 7 years ago, followed by centralized transcribing department. Economies in rents and salaries. Plan involves careful selection and training, bonus system of payment, rest periods. Increased production followed and decrease in cost per line. Twelve operators now do typing that would keep 45 stenographers busy.

A special adaptation of a bookkeeping machine for billing was introduced in 1929. Before this the billing had been done in the district offices. Personnel worker and supervisor of billing estimated that about 40 girls had worked on billing before the change and 25 or 26 since. The 40 had not been exclusively billers but had helped with other work. In other divisions of the company, also, bookkeeping machines were introduced in 1929. By 1931 there were 12 machines of the combined typewriter-bookkeeping type. These are used for posting ledger accounts, for accounts concerned with supplies, and for keeping records of pay roll. Formerly there were 34 clerks in this department and now there are 20. Not all the 14 were laid off but some were shifted to other work and 8 or 9 men were dropped. The work now on the machines formerly was done by men, who were paid at least 35 to 50 percent more than women. This mechanization increased the number of girls employed—some brought in from other departments—at least 8 new employees.

Before the merger of two insurance companies, statistical work was done by hand. Four clerks did the statistical work for 15,000 to 20,000 policyholders. Anticipating the merger, machines were introduced; after the merger, four clerks with the aid of machines were doing the work for 65,000 policyholders.

On the whole the Women's Bureau concludes that "machines have tended decidedly to curb the rapid rise in number of employees with the increased office functions of modern business."

Negro Woman Office Workers

Effort was made in both Chicago and Atlanta to secure information for Negro women employed in the types of offices studied. The two races were not employed together in any office visited, but 5 insurance companies and 1 publisher in Chicago and 2 insurance offices in Atlanta, all controlled and managed by Negro ownership, were found to employ Negroes. In both cities several banks and other types of offices employing Negroes were visited, but they had too few woman employees to form a representative group.

In the six Chicago offices 101 colored women, 90 in insurance and 11 in publishing, were included. In insurance their median monthly salary was $80 as compared to $94 for white women. In Atlanta insurance offices the median monthly salary for the colored women was $55 in contrast to $94 for white women. About one-third of the Negro women (including 11 in publishing) in Chicago and about seven-eighths in Atlanta were on salaries of less than $75 a month. Four-fifths in Chicago and 98 percent in Atlanta were on salaries of less than $100.

The groups were too small to lend themselves to occupational distribution. As was true of all small offices, the proportion on stenographic jobs was high and the others tended to be in the general clerical group.

The amount of general schooling and the attendance at business schools among these colored workers were higher than for the study as a whole. Of 100 women in Chicago who reported education, 50 had completed high school, and 34 more had some advanced training.

Of 56 in Atlanta, 16 were high-school graduates, and 23 more had some advanced training.

The colored women were somewhat older than the white women. The median age for the white women was 25 in both Atlanta and Chicago, but for the colored women the median was 31 in Atlanta and 28 in Chicago. Larger proportions of the colored than of the white women were married. The chief finding seemed to be the much lower salaries paid, with the interesting fact that this was true even though the employers were Negroes.

Restriction on Employment of Women in Belgian Industry and Trade

THE Belgian Minister of Labor was authorized by a royal decree dated December 8, 1934, to restrict, in each branch of industry, the percentage of married or unmarried women employed, with a view to their eventual replacement by men who were unable to find employment.[1] This regulation has the same purpose as one issued on the same date regulating the number of foreign workers in each branch of industry.

The decree provides that the measure shall be enforced only after consultation with the occupational groups concerned or upon the advice of the competent joint commissions. In addition the supplementary agreement of the minister who has within his jurisdiction the defense of industrial interests will always be required. The provision will not necessarily extend to the entire country but may be limited to a region or to industrial centers alone where conditions may require it. Also, in a specified industry the measures taken may be restricted to certain occupational classes and that only after exchange of views with the agents of the interested persons. Penalties are prescribed for nonobservance of this regulation.

Employment of Women in France [2]

STATISTICS show that approximately 37 percent of the employed in France are women. Data given in the French official statistical publication, Statistiques Générales de la France, indicate that of the 21,394,000 persons actively employed in the country according to the most recent calculation, 7,838,000 are women. This strikingly large proportion is, however—and contrary to the prevalent view—not an outgrowth of the war. In fact, in the year 1906 there were 390 employed for every 1,000 women, while in 1926 the proportion had fallen to 375. Between the years 1906 and 1926 the number of

[1] Belgium. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale. Revue du Travail, January 1935, p. 119.
[2] From report of Hugh S. Fullerton, American consul at Paris, Jan. 7, 1935.

women employed declined to the extent of approximately 100,000. For each 1,000 of both sexes employed there were 382 women in 1906 as against only 372 in 1926.

An occupational survey in France reveals that there has been a marked alteration in the types of occupation filled by women. In 1906 there were only 3,700 women employed in banks in France; in 1926 there were over 44,000. Between 1906 and 1926 the number of woman employees in public services of various kinds rose from 300 to over 15,000.

The phenomenon has an economic aspect. The French man is increasingly anxious to abandon irksome and unremunerative labor for something more congenial, better-paid, and less arduous. The French woman is giving up to an increasing extent domestic service, dressmaking, and similar occupations formerly earmarked for the female sex. Women will work for less than men and are more tolerant of detail and of authority.

Mrs. Edouard Foinant, president of two important sections of the French Union for Woman Suffrage, pointed out recently [3] that there are fully 7,254,000 unmarried, widowed, or divorced women in the country's total population of less than 40,000,000. Enforced exclusion of women from commerce, industry, and other occupations would not only revolutionize French life, which has arrived at the present complex condition through a long period of development and adjustment, but would constitute a monumental injustice to women unable to devote themselves to domesticity or unfitted for it.

Despite the consistent and laborious efforts of advocates of woman suffrage through many years the French Senate apparently rests firm in its opposition to granting women the right to vote or to hold public office. The Chamber of Deputies some years ago granted women the right to vote, but the measure failed to pass the Senate.

[3] Usine, Jan. 3, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Employment of Children in Newspaper and Magazine Distributing

WHEN the President signed the code for the daily newspaper publishing business on February 17, 1934, he expressed dissatisfaction with its child-labor provisions and directed the Government members of the code authority to make a report on the subject, with recommendations, within 60 days. A similar report was requested in the case of the graphic arts code.

In order to provide a factual basis for determination of standards governing the employment of children in newspaper and periodical distribution the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, in cooperation with the Research and Planning Division of the National Recovery Administration and upon the request of N. R. A., made a rapid sample field survey of children under 16 years of age engaged in this work. The report has just been published by the Children's Bureau.[1]

The survey covered 4,210 children in 17 cities [2] and was conducted with the advice of school authorities and of officials enforcing street-trade regulations, in order to cover neighborhoods in which children were known to be engaged in this work. In most of the schools selected, which included parochial as well as public schools, a canvass was made of all the children under 16 years of age engaged in newspaper or magazine distribution. In this way a representative sample of children in this type of street work was obtained. The schedule covered age at last birthday, and the number of hours worked and actual net earnings during the week preceding the interview. Because of important differences in conditions of work and employment policies between street work and route work, the study divides newsboys into sellers and carriers. Magazine work is not so divided, however, because no hard-and-fast lines can be drawn between delivering to regular customers and selling.

[1] U. S. Department of Labor. Children's Bureau. Publication No. 227: Children engaged in newspaper and magazine selling and delivering. Washington, 1935.

[2] Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Fall River, Mass.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Haven, Conn.; Omaha, Nebr.; Paterson, N. J.; San Francisco, Calif.; Washington, D. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; and Youngstown, Ohio.

Neither the newspaper publishing code nor the graphic arts code set a minimum age for carriers; only the graphic arts code limited the age of sellers, setting the minimum at 14. The study was confined to children under 16, as that is the group to which child-labor regulations are usually applied. The codes limited night work for sellers but not for carriers, and while they stipulated that any work must be done outside school hours, they set no actual limitation on total hours. Night work for sellers was prohibited between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. from October 1 to March 31, and between 8 p. m. and 7 a. m. from April 1 to September 30.

The report was able to make comparisons between conditions in 1934 and in 1922–26, as earlier and more extensive studies had been made by the Children's Bureau during those years in four of the cities covered in 1934. Comparing these two sets of data, the report found a striking tendency on the part of newspaper distributors to employ older children, while the practice of using very young children in magazine distribution had increased markedly.

Newspaper Sellers

NEWSPAPER sellers are younger than the carriers, and they work much later at night; early morning hours are not usual, however. While the median age of sellers in the 1934 study is more than a year higher than that in the earlier studies, the average age of 1,259 sellers interviewed in 1934 was under 14 years. Sixteen percent were under 12, 4 percent being under 10.

The younger boys often worked the longest hours, 16 percent of the youngest group having worked 30 hours or more during the week scheduled, while only 10 percent of the oldest group worked that long. In that connection the report makes the comment that "obviously the 11-, 12-, or 13-year-old boy who puts in—at school and selling combined—a total week that exceeds the code standard for an adult is being deprived of the rest and playtime necessary for his normal mental and physical development."

The 1934 survey showed that a notable improvement in the matter of night selling has taken place in some places, although 54 percent of the children were reported as working until 7 p. m. or later in the evening on both school days and Saturday. Just one-fourth of the newsboys in all cities worked until 8 p. m. or later on school days, and 34 percent on Saturday; 80 of the total number of newspaper sellers interviewed did not quit selling until 10 or after during the week, and on Saturday night 99 boys worked between 10 p. m. and midnight, and 49 until midnight or later.

Median weekly earnings and median weekly hours by age groups show that the youngest boys worked the longest hours and earned the least.

	Earnings	Hours
All ages	$1.41	15.6
Under 12 years	.82	17.8
12 and 13 years	1.30	15.4
14 and 15 years	1.82	15.4

Irrespective of age, 17 percent of the 1,208 boys reporting earnings earned less than 50 cents for the week studied, 36 percent earned less than $1, two-thirds of them earned less than $2, and only 7 percent earned $4 or more.

While the survey was intended to cover mainly earnings and hours, much related material dealing with working conditions was obtained during the interviews with persons connected with various aspects of the study. Evidence gathered in that manner suggests that progress has been made since the days of the previous studies in eliminating some of the most unwholesome influences surrounding the newsboy in the course of his work.

The 1934 study showed that many newspapers had tried to eliminate the practice of loitering and gambling in the distributing rooms or the adjoining alleys and the practice of sleeping in the distributing rooms or garages, formerly common after late selling, particularly on Saturday nights. In the older studies there was much evidence that some of the men employed to sell papers to newsboys at wholesale were of such a type as to exert a demoralizing influence on the boys. It was reported in the 1934 survey that in many places there had been great improvement in this regard, but few definite facts could be obtained in so short a time as was available. School authorities and others familiar with the problem felt that supervisors for the street sellers are not so carefully selected as those for the carriers.

Newspaper Carriers

NEWSPAPER carriers are subject to even less stringent regulations through street-trades laws and ordinances than are newspaper sellers, and the N. R. A. codes fixed no minimum age for this group. Nevertheless, the report states that some newspapers have adopted the policy of taking on no carriers under 14, and a few none under 16. The depression, also, has tended to raise the age of the carriers, because boys unable to find other work have kept their routes. Nearly everywhere the investigators found large numbers of high-school boys, and some college students, still serving papers. This general trend toward older carriers is reflected in the proportion of children under 12 (in the group under 16), which had dropped from 30 percent in the 1922–26 period, to 6 percent in 1934. Sixty-one percent were 14 and 15 years of age, as compared to 32 percent in the earlier studies.

Early morning deliveries on week days were reported by only 16 percent of the carriers, but among those who had morning routes, 44 out of 69 in one city started work before 4 a. m. and the remainder before 5 a. m. Of the boys who started delivery some time between 3 and 5 a. m., 14 were 13 years old and 10 were 12 years old.

The time consumed in the actual delivery of papers was, on the average, a little more than an hour a day. But, the report points out, the "little-merchant" system, which has become the employment policy of most newspaper publishers, influences both hours and earnings. Time must be spent in soliciting new subscribers and holding those disposed to discontinue their subscriptions, in making collections, and in keeping records and accounts. As a result of the little-merchant system, the report says, "the carrier boy is often considered the paper's chief agent in building up circulation", although it "often entails a task out of all proportion to the pay and to the maturity of a grade-school boy." Delivering took very few of the boys (6 percent) as much as 15 hours a week; but when the time spent in soliciting, collecting, and keeping records was included, it was found that 24 percent of the boys spent 15 hours or more a week, and 10 percent spent 20 hours or more a week.

Earnings are affected by the little-merchant system, because as a rule the boy buys the papers outright at wholesale rates and has to pay his bill weekly. He collects from his customers weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly and is moreover responsible for the collection of bad debts without, in most cases, having the authority to suspend delivery to nonpaying subscribers. For the week scheduled, the median earnings for all the newspaper carriers included in the study were $1.87. The distribution of weekly earnings was as follows:

	Percent
Total reported	100
Less than 50 cents	11
50 cents, less than $1	16
$1, less than $2	26
$2, less than $3	21
$3, less than $4	13
$4, less than $5	7
$5 or more	6

Earnings are frequently reduced because of reasons other than inability to collect from subscribers. Fining systems are used by some circulation managers, by which fines are assessed for such matters as nondelivery, failure to attend a district meeting or coming in late, or for complaints against the boy by subscribers for any reason. Purchase of equipment is also required in some cities, and a common practice is to require that the boys buy and carry with them extra papers, which, the managers explain, are necessary to replace stolen, wet, or torn copies. The complaints of the boys against this practice, however, suggest that its primary purpose is to increase circulation.

Bonuses, contests, prizes, and the like are constantly held out to the carriers as incentives to enlarge their routes. One practice, the report says, is particularly objected to by teachers, parents, and social

agencies. This is the holding of rallies in the evening, at which the district manager gives a "pep talk" and then sends the boys out in crews to canvass given neighborhoods.

Magazine Sellers and Carriers

THE report finds it "impossible to distinguish between the selling and delivering of magazines." While many children have regular customers, these are not actually subscribers as in the case of newspapers, and when delivering to these customers the boy usually takes more copies with him to sell where he can. Although the graphic arts code, which covers periodical publishing, set a minimum age of 14 years for selling magazines, it fixes no limit for delivering, hence the code provision is nullified by the fact, which the report reiterates, that there is no practical distinction between the two activities.

Children engaged in this work are, as a group, younger than either newspaper sellers or carriers, 10 percent of those studied being under 10 years of age, 33 percent under 12, and 80 percent under 14. Both hours and earnings vary greatly. Hours are determined by the field covered—that is, whether the child delivers only to customers, canvasses houses and apartments in his own neighborhood, or sells in downtown areas, office buildings, restaurants, etc. Hours are longest in the latter case, and often extend into the night. The following information is given for a group of 315 children who sold only weekly publications:

Weekly earnings of—	*Number of children*	*Range of weekly hours*
Less than 10 cents	78	¼–21⅓
10 cents, less than 20	92	¼–24½
20 cents, less than 30	48	½–17½
30 cents, less than 40	39	½–25¾
40 cents, less than 50	10	½–23
50 cents, less than $1	36	1 –17½
$1 or more	12	3 –20¾

Earnings represent commission on sales, which, for the 5-cent weeklies, is generally 1½ cents a copy and for monthly magazines, from 3 to 6 cents a copy. The chief incentive, however, is admitted by the distributors and the children to be the prizes rather than the small earnings. Some children, according to the report, worked for prizes only, and some received no money at all unless they sold the stipulated number of copies. To illustrate, "an 8-year old boy put in 21 hours, covering 6 days, and had no cash earnings. He had spent 2 weeks making the 24 sales required for earning a bag of marbles. He was about to begin working for money."

The turn-over among these child magazine sellers is extremely high, and recruiting methods, as shown in the report, consist largely of offering inducements of prizes to children as they go to and from school and the movies. In a number of places school authorities and social agencies brought to the attention of the Bureau agents various abuses and undesirable features connected with the work.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Cases of Industrial Anthrax, 1929 to 1933 [1]

THE incidence of industrial anthrax has shown no apparent diminution in manufacturing industries during the 5-year period, 1929 to 1933, while there has been a continuing increase in the occurrence of this disease in agriculture and stock-handling, according to a report presented by a special committee at the 1934 convention of the American Public Health Association. A decrease in tannery anthrax was reported, but this was considered to be due more to decreased industrial activity than to improved conditions. Increase in the number of cases of wool anthrax has continued, and two cases of shaving-brush anthrax were reported.

The committee sent questionnaires to the health departments or vital statistics departments of all the 48 States, 39 of which replied to the inquiry. Of the 39 States reporting on the question, 30 stated that one or more cases had occurred in the period from January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1933; in 19 States the cases were reported by cause. During the period 342 cases were reported, the source of the infection being determined in 225 cases.

Wool anthrax, which was responsible for a total of 67 cases in 7 States, was said to be caused probably by cheap imported wools. Anthrax in tanneries was reported in 73 cases, and 2 cases in freight handlers of skins and hides were also reported. Agricultural anthrax, which was reported by 14 States, was responsible for 58 cases.

The general fatality rate based on the total number of cases reported was 19 per 100 in 1929, 23 in 1930, 17 in 1931, 41 in 1932, and 20 in 1933. The number of deaths reported per year in States reporting more than 10 cases increased in the period 1929–33 as compared with the years 1927 and 1928, in Delaware, Massachusetts, and Texas, and the number of cases reported per year increased in these same States and in California. In California and Texas the cases were said to be probably all agricultural in origin, although Texas did not report by source of infection.

The following table shows the cause, by States, in those cases of anthrax in which the cause was determined.

[1] American Public Health Association Year Book, 1934–35. Report of Committee on Industrial Anthrax at the 1934 meeting of the American Public Health Association. New York, 50 West 50th Street, 1935.

Source of Infection of Anthrax Cases, 1929–33

State	Total number of cases	Number of cases of anthrax reported as arising from infection from—							
		Skins and hides, tanneries	Wool	Animals, agriculture	Hair and fur	Transportation of animal products	Brushes	Laboratory infections	Leather
Total	225	73	67	58	15	5	4	2	1
Percent of total	100	32	30	26	7	2	2	1	(1)
Arizona	1			1					
California	20			20					
Colorado	1			1					
Connecticut	8		4		1	2	[2] 1		
Illinois	2		1				[2] 1		
Indiana	2		1	1					
Kansas	1			1					
Louisiana	15			15					
Maine	1			1					
Maryland	1			[3] 1					
Massachusetts	43	37	4		1				1
Minnesota	2			2					
New Jersey	25	16	4		[4] 3	2			
New York	50	9	36	1	2		1	1	
North Carolina	1			1					
Ohio	1			1					
Pennsylvania	48	11	17	10	8	1		1	
Vermont	1						1		
Virginia	2			2					

[1] Less than one-half of 1 percent.
[2] Shaving-brush cases.
[3] Possibly due to fertilizer.
[4] Two of these cases probably due to wool.

The method of treatment was reported in 143 cases and it was found that there is less and less use of any form of operative interference. Antianthrax serum injections, intravenous, intramuscular, and local, with or without other specific agents such as antiseptics and mercurochrome, are the methods most frequently chosen. Of 143 cases in which the method of treatment was reported, 124 were treated with serum; in 81 of these cases serum alone was used, while in the remainder serum was combined with one or more other methods of treatment such as cautery, excision, incision, antiseptics, and mercurochrome. In 4 cases serum was combined with arsenicals; in 5 cases arsenicals were used without serum, while in 10 cases no serum or arsenicals were used but the treatment consisted of excision, alone or with cautery, and incision, alone or with antiseptics. Unfortunately, because of lack of data, it was impossible to correlate the treatment with the outcome of cases. Treatment with serum injections, if used early and freely, is said usually to give excellent results. The newer method of intravenous injection of some form of organic arsenic, with or without serum, which is becoming more and more popular in Europe, is being used by comparatively few clinicians here.

In summing up the report, it is said that interest in anthrax is increasing. This is shown by more detailed reporting in a number of States, especially in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, which have many tanneries. Agricultural anthrax is

still definitely on the increase, while wool anthrax is a definite menace in several manufacturing States. In general, except in a few States there is no tendency toward a decrease in the number of fatalities; this is due, it is thought, to the increasing number of cases of anthrax in agriculture where serum is less readily available and where infection is with large numbers of vegetable forms rather than with spores.

A review of current literature covering both American and European experience indicates that there is no striking difference between the incidence of anthrax from various sources in Europe and in the United States, but in European countries more attention seems to be paid to determining and recording sources of origin.

There seems to be general agreement among writers on the subject that if a bacteriologic diagnosis cannot be made from stained smears, culture and animal inoculation should be resorted to. Double and multiple infections occur at times and it is possible that there may be recurrences, although they are not usual. The presence of bacteria in the blood is a late occurrence in pulmonary anthrax. Nervous tissue is especially receptive to anthrax infection and meningeal infections may cause death with no local lesions.

The treatment most frequently chosen appears to be large doses of antianthrax serum intravenously and locally, repeated frequently until there is definite continuing improvement, and there should be no meddlesome interference locally. Antiseptic dressings may be of value. Organic arsenicals may be used intravenously as a supplement to the serum or alone if serum is not obtainable. Excision may be advisable in a diabetic patient. Absolute rest and immobilization of the affected part is said to be essential for the success of any form of treatment.

It appears from the literature on the subject that wool and wool clothing are not infrequent sources of origin of anthrax infection. Textile-mill machinery may become infected and the infection may thus be transmitted in the process of manufacture or through the manufactured materials.

Effect of Depression on Life Expectancy of Industrial Policyholders

THE expectation of life of the industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. showed continued improvement throughout the depression years, 1929 to 1933, according to a report published in the company's Statistical Bulletin for February 1935. This improvement, however, did not continue evenly but proceeded at a slackening rate. In 1929 the life expectancy of the entire group at birth was 55.78 years. In 1930 it had increased by 1.58 years; in 1931

the gain was 0.54 year; and in 1932, 0.90 year. In 1933, however, the gain over the preceding year was only 0.39 year, the expectation of life in that year standing at 59.19 years. The greatest gain, therefore, was made in the first year of the depression and the smallest in the fourth year. Data for the year 1934 are not yet complete but provisional figures indicate that the life expectancy will be greater than for 1933. The great improvement in the life span is shown by the fact that in 1911–12 the life expectancy at birth among the industrial policyholders was only 46.63 years.

It has been a matter of surprise, the report states, that during these years of economic depression mortality rates and the corresponding expectation of life have continued to improve. It was to be expected that the economic strain of the past few years would have an adverse effect on health and that this would be shown by at least some increase in the death rate. It has been suggested that although there actually have been adverse influences on health these effects have not yet been apparent in the death rate. It is argued, however, against this point, that while there can be no doubt that some of the ill effects of economic hardships may not produce results immediately fatal, the influence on mortality should be felt after a period of 5 years in so sensitive an instrument as a life table.

In the period from 1921 to 1929 the expectation of life varied somewhat irregularly but was, throughout, below the level of 1930–33. The lowest life expectancy recorded in the period was 54.55 years in 1923 and the highest 56.42 in 1927.

Life Expectancy at Specified Ages and Periods, by Color and Sex, Among Industrial Policyholders of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co

Age	Life expectancy (in years) in specified periods														
	Total persons			White						Colored					
				Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1933	1930–1933	1925–1928	1933	1930–1933	1925–1928	1933	1930–1933	1925–1928	1933	1930–1933	1925–1928	1933	1930–1933	1925–1928
10 years	54.42	53.84	52.36	53.00	52.75	51.67	57.01	56.53	55.10	46.44	45.61	44.84	48.31	47.36	45.89
15 years	49.74	49.21	47.73	48.35	48.13	47.14	52.27	51.83	50.46	41.98	41.23	40.61	43.81	43.03	41.75
20 years	45.24	44.78	43.55	43.83	43.65	42.74	47.68	47.30	46.09	37.94	37.35	36.91	39.90	39.33	38.28
25 years	40.92	40.54	39.49	39.43	39.28	38.49	43.26	42.96	41.93	34.14	33.75	33.48	36.28	35.91	35.06
30 years	36.70	36.38	35.46	35.10	34.98	34.27	38.93	38.67	37.79	30.50	30.19	29.98	32.63	32.42	31.71
35 years	32.54	32.27	31.46	30.86	30.79	30.00	34.63	34.39	33.65	26.99	26.71	26.56	28.99	28.89	28.34
40 years	28.47	28.25	27.57	26.78	26.76	26.18	30.37	30.16	29.55	23.59	23.37	23.28	25.45	25.45	25.00
45 years	24.54	24.38	23.84	22.90	22.93	22.48	26.21	26.04	25.55	20.35	20.25	20.18	22.09	22.19	21.79
50 years	20.84	20.71	20.27	19.35	19.37	18.99	22.22	22.09	21.71	17.47	17.36	17.21	18.90	19.11	18.74
55 years	17.36	17.27	16.89	16.10	16.12	15.76	18.45	18.36	18.04	14.77	14.64	14.45	15.86	16.21	15.86
60 years	14.15	14.10	13.79	13.14	13.18	12.85	14.98	14.94	14.69	12.27	12.15	11.93	13.13	13.59	13.27
65 years	11.35	11.30	11.05	10.57	10.57	10.26	11.98	11.94	11.75	10.12	9.97	9.85	10.82	11.33	10.99
70 years	8.94	8.88	8.71	8.29	8.32	8.08	9.42	9.38	9.27	8.37	8.14	8.09	8.85	9.44	9.10

The preceding table gives the expectation of life among industrial policyholders at every fifth year of age from 10 to 70, by color and sex, for the year 1933, and the averages for the period from 1930 to 1933 and for the period from 1925 to 1928. The year 1929 was omitted because it represented a transition from a period of prosperity to one of depression. The table shows that, without exception, the rates were better in the depression period, 1930 to 1933, than in the prosperity period, 1925 to 1928, for each color, sex, and age category.

The results of this study of life expectancy among industrial policyholders are confirmed by a series of life tables covering the mortality in the general population in the United States compiled by the same agency. These figures show that the expectation of life at birth in the general population was 59.57 years in 1930, 60.26 years in 1931, 61.07 years in 1932, and 61.26 years in 1933. Although the tables for the last 3 years are necessarily based on estimates of the population they are regarded as giving an essentially correct interpretation of the facts. It is seen, therefore, from these figures as well as from the table covering the industrial policyholders that the years of depression show highly favorable mortality conditions, with an improvement each year throughout the period.

The favorable mortality through these years raises the question of the reasons for such a showing when it might be expected that mortality rates would increase. Although the reasons can be only a matter of speculation it is questioned whether there may not have been retrenchment in certain activities or pursuits, or in diet, which has had a beneficial effect. Also, during the greater part of the depression there have been unusually favorable weather conditions. Health departments, it is said, have continued to function with more enthusiasm and drive than ever before and relief measures, also, have been sufficient in most States to take care of the immediate and most important needs of the people. Whatever the final answer is, the report states, "it is extremely gratifying to report that the health of the Nation not only continues unimpaired, but is still reaching out for higher levels."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1934

A CONSIDERABLE increase in the number of fatal accidents in agriculture, logging, mining, and construction occurred in 1934 as compared with 1933. The increase in the last three mentioned is reported as apparently due to the expansion of the volume of employment in those industries.

The data on fatal industrial accidents in Canada in 1934, given in the accompanying table, are based on a more detailed tabulation in the March 1935 issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette. The 1934 figures are still incomplete and are, therefore, not altogether comparable with the revised figures for 1933. Included in these fatalities are some caused by industrial diseases.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1933 and 1934

Industry	Fatalities			
	1934		1933 [1]	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All industries	974	100.00	808	100.00
Agriculture	150	15.40	111	13.74
Logging	113	11.60	91	11.26
Fishing and trapping	45	4.62	36	4.45
Mining, nonferrous smelting, and quarrying	142	14.58	112	13.86
Manufacturing	98	10.06	103	12.75
Construction	114	11.71	65	8.04
Electric light and power	20	2.05	15	1.86
Transportation and public utilities	162	16.63	161	19.93
Trade	48	4.93	48	5.94
Finance			3	.37
Service	82	8.42	63	7.80

[1] Revised figures.

Industrial Accidents and Illness in the Soviet Union, 1932

THE severity of accidents in 1932, as shown by days lost, was slightly greater in the rubber industry than in any other industry in Russia. In that year there were, however, 9 industry groups in which the number of days lost per 100 insured workers exceeded 1,000. Accident frequency in Russian industries appears to have been greatest in 1932 in mining, metallurgy, sawmills, and the match industry.

The table below shows the number of industrial accidents and of temporary disabilities from illness or injury in industry in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) in 1932, as reported by the social insurance offices of that country.[1]

Industrial Accidents and Temporary Disablement in the Soviet Union in 1932

Branch of industry	Number of accidents per 1,000 insured workers or 300,000 man-days worked	Number of temporary disabilities per 100 insured workers	Number of days of disability per 100 insured workers
Coal mining	282.3	95.5	1,064
Ore mining (iron and manganese)	223.7	100.5	940
Metallurgy	209.4	95.0	972
Machine building	180.1	121.3	1,055
Electrical equipment	127.2	120.8	1,034
Basic chemicals	157.9	89.9	880
Rubber industry	78.6	114.2	1,078
Match industry	184.5	122.6	1,021
Sawmills and plywood	186.3	114.1	1,074
Textile industry	55.4	106.1	885
Clothing industry	57.1	135.6	1,004
Leather industry	146.7	134.1	1,040
Boot and shoe industry	111.1	134.0	1,026

[1] Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.). State Planning Commission. Central Administration of Economic and Social Statistics. The U. S. S. R. in figures. Moscow. 1934. (In English.)

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Federal Work-Relief Act of 1935

FUNDS "to provide relief, work relief, and to increase employment by providing for useful projects" were made available by the Federal Emergency Relief Act approved on April 8, 1935. The act appropriates $4,000,000,000, together with $880,000,000 from unexpended balances of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Public Works Administration. The money is to be used in the discretion of the President and under his direction, and is made available until June 30, 1937, for the following classes of projects: (*a*) Highways, grade-crossing elimination, etc., $800,000,000; (*b*) rural rehabilitation and relief, water conservation, reclamation, etc., $500,000,000; (*c*) rural electrification, $100,000,000; (*d*) housing, $450,000,000; (*e*) assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, $300,000,000; (*f*) Civilian Conservation Corps, $600,000,000; (*g*) loans or grants, or both, for projects of States and other political subdivisions and for self-liquidating projects of public bodies, $900,000,000; (*h*) sanitation, land and flood control, reforestation, etc., $350,000,000. Any one or more of the above amounts may be increased 20 percent. It is specified that in grants to a State or subdivision for non-Federal projects, not less than 25 percent must be expended for labor. No part of the appropriation can be expended for munitions, although this proviso does not prevent the expenditure of money for the construction or improvement of military or naval reservations. The apportionment of funds for the construction of highways must be through the Secretary of Agriculture under the Federal Highway Act, although no part of the funds need be matched by the State or territory benefited. Allocations to the States for grade-crossing elimination are to be made on the following basis: One-half on the population as shown by the latest decennial census, one-fourth on the mileage of the Federal-aid highway system, and one-fourth on the railroad mileage.

The allotment of the funds may also cover public highway work in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Funds granted to relief agencies may be used in the construction and repair of roads and streets.

In carrying out the provisions of the act, advantage must be taken of the facilities of private enterprise wherever practicable, but where

a permanent Government department has jurisdiction over a similar project, as rivers and harbors, such projects must be prosecuted by the respective department.

There are special provisions affecting labor. The President is authorized to fix wages for the various types of work. On permanent construction of Federal buildings the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act relative to the paying of the prevailing wage rate must apply, and the rates must be determined in advance of any bidding. The President also shall require the payment of such wages on the projects financed by the Government as will "not affect adversely or otherwise tend to decrease the going rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature."

On all public highways and related projects, employment preferences are extended to persons receiving relief, and the hours of work and the rates of wages paid to skilled and unskilled labor on such projects must be predetermined for each State.

Workmen's compensation is to be paid for injuries received by an employee while engaged on any of the projects.

Provision has been made for the acceptance of voluntary services as well as for the use of Federal employees and necessary State employees, and officers and employees may be appointed without regard to the civil service or the classification law, but Congress has reserved to itself the right of confirming appointments of all State or regional administrators receiving an annual salary of $5,000 or more.

In addition to the projects already enumerated, funds may be available also in the form of loans to farmers, farm tenants, and laborers as well as croppers, for the purchase of farm lands and equipment. The funds provided may be used for the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, limited, however, to a period of 12 months from the effective date of the resolution. The Federal Emergency Relief Act is continued until June 30, 1936, and the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works established under the National Industrial Recovery Act is likewise extended until June 30, 1937, by virtue of sections 10 and 12 respectively of the resolution, while the authority of the President under the provisions of the act of March 31, 1933, providing for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, has been continued until March 31, 1937.

The President is given the right to acquire real property by eminent domain, and to assume additional expenditures for incidentals as well as to establish necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the mandate adopted by the Congress. Penalties have been provided for cases of fraud in connection with any misapplication of funds, and also for any willful violation of any rules, orders, or regulations issued by the President in carrying out the provisions of the act.

In order that Congress may learn of the expenditures made and the obligations incurred, a report is required to be submitted before January 10th in each of the next three regular sessions of that body.

The complete text of the work-relief measure follows:

Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935

SECTION 1. *Purpose.*—In order to provide relief, work relief and to increase employment by providing for useful projects, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used in the discretion and under the direction of the President, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1937, the sum of $4,000,000,000, together with the separate funds established for particular areas by proclamation of the President pursuant to section 15 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (but any amounts thereof shall be available for use only for the area for which the fund was established); not exceeding $500,000,000 in the aggregate of any savings or unexpended balances in funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; and not exceeding a total of $380,000,000 of such unexpended balances as the President may determine are not required for the purposes for which authorized of the following appropriations, namely: The appropriation of $3,300,000,000 for national industrial recovery contained in the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year, 1933, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 274); the appropriation of $950,000,000 for emergency relief and civil works contained in the act approved February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351); the appropriation of $899,675,000 for emergency relief and public works, and the appropriation of $525,000,000 to meet the emergency and necessity for relief in stricken agricultural areas, contained in the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1055); and any remainder of the unobligated moneys referred to in section 4 of the act approved March 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22): *Provided*, That except as to such part of the appropriation made herein as the President may deem necessary for continuing relief as authorized under the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, as amended, or for restoring to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works any sums which after December 28, 1934, were, by order of the President impounded or transferred to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from appropriations heretofore made available to such Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (which restoration is hereby authorized), this appropriation shall be available for the following classes of projects, and the amounts to be used for each class shall not, except as hereinafter provided, exceed the respective amounts stated, namely: (*a*) Highways, roads, streets, and grade-crossing elimination, $800,000,000; (*b*) rural rehabilitation and relief in stricken agricultural areas, and water conservation, transmountain water diversion and irrigation and reclamation, $500,000,000; (*c*) rural electrification, $100,000,000; (*d*) housing, $450,000,000; (*e*) assistance for educational, professional and clerical persons, $300,000,000; (*f*) Civilian Conservation Corps, $600,000,000; (*g*) loans or grants, or both, for projects of States, Territories, possessions, including subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, and the District of Columbia, and self-liquidating projects of public bodies thereof, where, in the determination of the President, not less than 25 percent of the loan or the grant, or the aggregate thereof, is to be expended for work under each particular project, $900,000,000; (*h*) sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, prevention of stream pollution, sea-coast erosion, reforestation, forestation flood control, rivers and harbors and miscellaneous projects, $350,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 20 percent of the amount herein appropriated may be used by the President to increase any one or more of the foregoing

limitations if he finds it necessary to do so in order to effectuate the purpose of this joint resolution: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation made by this joint resolution shall be expended for munitions, warships, or military or naval matériel; but this proviso shall not be construed to prevent the use of such appropriation for new buildings, reconstruction of buildings and other improvements in military or naval reservations, posts, forts, camps, cemeteries, or fortified areas, or for projects for nonmilitary or nonnaval purposes in such places.

Except as hereinafter provided, all sums allocated from the appropriation made herein for the construction of public highways and other related projects (except within or adjacent to national forests, national parks, national parkways, or other Federal reservations) shall be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture in the manner provided by section 204 (b) of the National Industrial Recovery Act for expenditure by the State highway departments under the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, and subject to the provisions of section 1 of the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 993): *Provided*, That any amounts allocated from the appropriation made herein for the elimination of existing hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, shall be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States (including the Territory of Hawaii and the District of Columbia), one-half on population as shown by the latest decennial census, one-fourth on the mileage of the Federal-aid highway system as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and one-fourth on the railroad mileage as determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be expended by the State highway departments under the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, and subject to the provisions of section 1 of such act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 993); but no part of the funds apportioned to any State or Territory under this joint resolution for public highways and grade crossings need be matched by the State or Territory: *And provided further*, That the President may also allot funds made available by this joint resolution for the construction, repair, and improvement of public highways in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and money allocated under this joint resolution to relief agencies may be expended by such agencies for the construction and improvement of roads and streets: *Provided, however*, That the expenditure of funds from the appropriation made herein for the construction of public highways and other related projects shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe for carrying out this paragraph and preference in the employment of labor shall be given (except in executive, administrative, supervisory, and highly skilled positions) to persons receiving relief, where they are qualified, and the President is hereby authorized to predetermine for each State the hours of work and the rates of wages to be paid to skilled, intermediate, and unskilled labor engaged in such construction therein: *Provided, further*, That rivers and harbors projects, reclamation projects (except the drilling of wells, development of springs and subsurface waters), and public buildings projects undertaken pursuant to the provisions of this joint resolution shall be carried out under the direction of the respective permanent Government departments or agencies now having jurisdiction of similar projects.

Funds made available by this joint resolution may be used, in the discretion of the President, for the purpose of making loans to finance, in whole or in part, the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers, or farm laborers. Such loans shall be made on such terms as the President shall prescribe and shall be repaid in equal annual installments, or in such other manner as the President may determine.

Funds made available by this joint resolution may be used, in the discretion of the President for the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, during the period of 12 months after the effective date of this joint resolution.

SEC. 2. *Compensation for accidents.*—The appropriation made herein shall be available for use only in the United States and its Territories and possessions. The provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), relating to disability or death compensation and benefits shall apply to those persons receiving from the appropriation made herein, for services rendered as employees of the United States, security payments in accordance with schedules established by the President: *Provided*, That so much of the sum herein appropriated as the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, with the approval of the President, estimates and certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury will be necessary for the payment of such compensation and administrative expenses shall be set aside in a special fund to be administered by the Commission for such purposes; and after June 30, 1936, such special fund shall be available for these purposes annually in such amounts as may be specified therefor in the annual appropriation acts. The provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) shall not apply to any purchase made or service procured in carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution when the aggregate amount involved is less than $300.

SEC. 3. *Incidental expenditures, personnel.*—In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution the President may (a) authorize expenditures for contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of law books, books of reference, directories, periodicals, newspapers and press clippings; travel expenses, including the expense of attendance at meetings when specifically authorized; rental at the seat of government and elsewhere; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding; and such other expenses as he may determine necessary to the accomplishment of the objectives of this joint resolution; and (b) accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, appoint, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws, such officers and employees, and utilize such Federal officers and employees, and, with the consent of the State, such State and local officers and employees, as may be necessary, prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, fix the compensation of any officers and employees so appointed.

Any administrator or other officer, or the members of any central board, or other agency, named to have general supervision at the seat of government over the program and work contemplated under the appropriation made in section 1 of this joint resolution and receiving a salary of $5,000 or more per annum from such appropriation and any State or regional administrator receiving a salary of $5,000 or more per annum from such appropriation (except persons now serving as such under other law), shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any such appointee and the salary of any person so appointed shall not be increased for a period of 6 months after confirmation.

SEC. 4. *Duties of agencies prescribed.*—In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution the President is authorized to establish and prescribe the duties and functions of necessary agencies within the Government.

SEC. 5. *Acquisition of property.*—In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution the President is authorized (within the limits of the appropriation made in section 1) to acquire, by purchase or by the power of eminent domain,

any real property or any interest therein, and improve, develop, grant, sell, lease (with or without the privilege of purchasing), or otherwise dispose of any such property or interest therein.

SEC. 6. *Promulgation of rules.*—The President is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution, and any willful violation of any such rule or regulation shall be punishable by fine of not to exceed $1,000.

SEC. 7. *Rate of wages.*—The President shall require to be paid such rates of pay for all persons engaged upon any project financed in whole or in part, through loans or otherwise, by funds appropriated by this joint resolution, as will in the discretion of the President accomplish the purposes of this joint resolution, and not affect adversely or otherwise tend to decrease the going rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature.

The President may fix different rates of wages for various types of work on any project which rates need not be uniform throughout the United States: *Provided, however,* That whenever permanent buildings for the use of any department of the Government of the United States, or the District of Columbia, are to be constructed by funds appropriated by this joint resolution, the provisions of the act of March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 40, sec. 276a), shall apply but the rates of wages shall be determined in advance of any bidding thereon.

SEC. 8. *Use of private facilities.*—Wherever practicable in the carrying out of the provisions of this joint resolution, full advantage shall be taken of the facilities of private enterprise.

SEC. 9. *Violations.*—Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud the United States makes any false statement in connection with any application for any project, employment, or relief aid under the provisions of this joint resolution, or diverts, or attempts to divert, or assists in diverting for the benefit of any person or persons not entitled thereto, any moneys appropriated by this joint resolution, or any services or real or personal property acquired thereunder, or who knowingly, by means of any fraud, force, threat, intimidation, or boycott, deprives any person of any of the benefits to which he may be entitled under the provisions of this joint resolution, or attempts so to do, or assists in so doing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

SEC. 10. *Extension of emergency relief.*—Until June 30, 1936, or such earlier date as the President by proclamation may fix, the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, as amended, is continued in full force and effect.

SEC. 11. *Use of funds forbidden, when.*—No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be expended for the administrative expenses of any department, bureau, board, commission, or independent agency of the Government if such administrative expenses are ordinarily financed from annual appropriations, unless additional work is imposed thereupon by reason of this joint resolution.

SEC. 12. *Extension of Public Works Administration.*—The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works established under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act is hereby continued until June 30, 1937, and is authorized to perform such of its functions under said act and such functions under this joint resolution as may be authorized by the President. All sums appropriated to carry out the purposes of said act shall be available until June 30, 1937. The President is authorized to sell any securities acquired under said act or under this joint resolution and all moneys realized from such sales shall be available to the President in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated under this joint resolution, for the making of further loans under said act or under this joint resolution.

SEC. 13. *Purchase of materials.*—(a) The acquisition of articles, materials, and supplies for the public use, with funds appropriated by this joint resolution, shall be subject to the provisions of section 2 of title III of the Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934; and all contracts let pursuant to the provisions of this joint resolution shall be subject to the provisions of section 3 of title III of such act.

(b) Any allocation, grant, or other distribution of funds for any project, Federal or non-Federal, from the appropriation made by this joint resolution, shall contain stipulations which will provide for the application of title III of such act to the acquisition of articles, materials, and supplies for use in carrying out such project.

SEC. 14. *Public work authority continued.*—The authority of the President under the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes", approved March 31, 1933, as amended, is hereby continued to and including March 31, 1937.

SEC. 15. *Report of activities.*—A report of the operations under this joint resolution shall be submitted to Congress before the 10th day of January in each of the next three regular sessions of Congress, which report shall include a statement of the expenditures made and obligations incurred, by classes and amounts.

SEC. 16. *Title.*—This joint resolution may be cited as the "Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935."

Approved, April 8, 1935, 4 p. m.

Compensation Payable for Accident Due to Violation of Safety Act

AN INJURY sustained as a result of the employer's failure to comply with the Federal Safety Appliance Act is compensable, according to a decision of the United States Supreme Court. (*Swinson* v. *Chicago, St. P., M. & O. Ry. Co.*, 55 Sup. Ct. 517.)

Swinson, a freight brakeman in the employ of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, brought suit under the Federal Employers' Liability Act in the Federal District Court in Minnesota for injuries sustained while releasing a hand brake at the end of a tank car. This brake was tightly set, and its release required application of considerable force. Swinson, in order to exert the necessary force, put his foot on a grabiron, but the plank to which it was attached split and one of the bolts securing it pulled through, causing Swinson to lose his balance and fall in front of the moving car.

Swinson contended that, irrespective of any negligence on his part, the railroad was liable because it failed to supply a secure grabiron, as required by the Safety Appliance Act. The railroad denied liability on the ground that the employee had used the grabiron in a manner not contemplated by the statute, since Congress intended grabirons to be used as handholds and not as foot braces. There was evidence that the appliance was defective for use as a handhold, and

further testimony that its use as a foot brace was customary. The trial court directed a verdict for the railroad, which was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The case came before the United States Supreme Court by writ of certiorari.

The Supreme Court pointed out that the Safety Appliance Act has been construed to give a right of recovery for every injury the proximate cause of which was noncompliance with a requirement of the act. Here the defective grabiron was the proximate cause of the injury. The jury might have found that had the grabiron been adequate for its use as a handhold, it would not have failed, since Swinson's use of it as a foot brace did not subject it to appreciably greater strain. The Court further indicated that since its use as a foot brace was customary and natural, Swinson was entitled to assume that the grabiron was secure. Thus the trial court erred in directing a verdict for the defendant.

The decision was reversed in accordance with the opinion.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Disability Resulting from Being Lost in Coal Mine Held Compensable

THE disability of a miner resulting from his being lost in a coal mine for 7 days was held to be a personal injury received in the course of his employment, in a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. (*Montgomery* v. *State Compensation Commissioner*, 178 S. E. 425.)

The miner, C. P. Montgomery, left his working place in the mine about 1:30 p. m. intending to get instructions for the next day from the mine foreman. Not finding the foreman in the usual place, he started to the bottom of the shaft to see him, being guided only by the motor track, as his light had gone out. He stepped off the track to avoid an incoming motor trip and becoming confused in the darkness, lost his way. When found by a searching party, 7 days later, he was suffering from hunger, exposure, exhaustion and shock, and was unable to work for several weeks.

The compensation commissioner refused compensation and the case was carried to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State.

In the absence of analogous decisions, the case was decided upon the basic principles of the law itself. Citing decisions holding a disease compensable if it arises in the course of and as the result of the employment, the court of appeals said:

> On the basis of these decisions, it is clear that the term "personal injury" as used in the Workmen's Compensation Act (Code 1931, sec. 23–4–1) of this State, contemplates and includes the result of unusual exposure, shock, exhaustion, and other conditions not of traumatic origin, provided that they are attributable to a specific and definite event arising in the course of, and resulting from, the employment. We think, therefore, that the condition in which Montgomery found himself as a consequence of getting lost in the mine is an injury within the meaning of the compensation act, inasmuch as it is attributable to a specific and definite event.

The only other question to decide was whether Montgomery's injury arose in the course of his employment, and resulted from his employment as a coal miner. The court did not seriously consider the possibility that his getting lost was purposeful (self-inflicted) or that he was mentally deranged at the time, holding that it was not necessary to demand that claimant give a reasonable explanation of what happened, because "in the very nature of the thing itself, the fact of getting lost is usually the result of confusion, and being so, is not susceptible of any very clear explanation."

Although Montgomery was not actually loading coal at the time he became lost, he was on the employer's premises, and his desire to see the foreman was the result of his wish to arrange his plans for the next

day's work. The injury was held, therefore, to have arisen out of, and in the course of, the employment. The court further said that "the likelihood of workmen, under certain conditions, losing their way in the labyrinthian workings of the average coal mine, upon the possible failure of the lighting system, or of their own individual lights, or from other cause, is a situation that would almost of necessity be contemplated by employer and employee alike."

The decision of the commissioner was therefore reversed and the case was returned for an appropriate award.

Employer Held Responsible for Injuries Sustained Outside of State

AN EMPLOYEE hired in one State for employment outside the State, and injured during the course of that employment, is entitled to compensation. This question was recently passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, which sustained the validity of a compensation award made by the California Industrial Commission. (*Alaska Packers Assn.* v. *Industrial Accident Commission*, 55 Sup. Ct. 518.)

In 1932, Palma, a nonresident alien, agreed in a written contract of hire, executed in California, to work for the Alaska Packers' Association in Alaska during the salmon-canning season. The contract stated that the employer elected to be bound by the Alaska workmen's compensation law.

Section 58 of the California Workmen's Compensation Act, which was then in force, provides:

> The commission shall have jurisdiction over all controversies arising out of injuries suffered without the territorial limits of this State in those cases where the injured employee is a resident of this State at the time of the injury and the contract of hire was made in this State.

Section 27 (a) of the same statute read:

> No contract, rule, or regulation shall exempt the employer from liability for the compensation fixed by this act.

At the end of his season in Alaska Palma applied for a compensation award under the California statute for injuries which he received in the course of his employment in Alaska. The employer attacked the application of the statute to the particular case on the ground that this resulted in a denial of due process of law and of full faith and credit within the meaning of the Federal Constitution. The Supreme Court of California refused to set aside the award of the State commission and held that on the basis of precedent the California act was applicable to the employee although he was a nonresident alien. The court further held that since the contract of employment was entered into within the State, the stipulation that the parties should be governed by the Alaska act was invalid under section 27 (a) of the California act.

The first question before the United States Supreme Court was whether California was prohibited by the "due process" clause from imposing liability for the injuries which the employee received in Alaska. The California statute provides a remedy for injuries received in the course of employment entered into within the State, but "the due process clause denies to a State any power to restrict or control the obligation of contracts executed and to be performed without the State, as an attempt to exercise power over a subject matter not within its constitutional jurisdiction." The court pointed out that a contract instituted within the State is to some extent subject to the power of that State even though it is to be performed elsewhere. While in other cases power to control the legal consequences of wrongful acts had been denied the State, the obligations arising under the workmen's compensation act are "imposed as an incident of the employment relationship, as a cost to be borne by the business enterprise, rather than as an attempt to extend redress for the wrongful act of the employer."

Thus where the State has control over the employment status, its power to effect legal consequences is not restricted to occurrences within the State.

Objections which are founded upon the fourteenth amendment must, therefore, be directed, not to the existence of the power to impose liability for an injury outside State borders, but to the manner of its exercise as being so arbitrary or unreasonable as to amount to a denial of due process.

The Supreme Court found that the California statute as applied to the instant case was not such an arbitrary exercise of power. It pointed out that California had an interest in seeing that employees in Alaska received compensation so as to prevent them from becoming public charges in California. Such employees by their contract were required to return to California to receive their full wages and thus would have little opportunity to exercise their rights under the Alaska statute.

The Packers' Association contended that the Alaska statute, set up as a defense to the claim in California, should have been applied. In weighing the conflicting interests, however, the Court found no reason why California should apply the Alaska statute, especially in view of the important public interest of that State in seeing that employees did not become public charges. The fact that the employment was wholly to be performed in Alaska did not alter the result.

The interest of Alaska is not shown to be superior to that of California. No persuasive reason is shown for denying to California the right to enforce its own laws in its own courts, and in the circumstances the full faith and credit clause does not require that the statutes of Alaska be given that effect.

The judgment of the California Supreme Court was therefore affirmed.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts, March 1935

THERE were 13 percent fewer strikes and lockouts and 40 percent less workers involved in the strikes and lockouts beginning in March 1935 than in the same month a year ago. There was practically no increase in the number of strikes and lockouts in March as compared with February.

Strikes Beginning in March

AMONG the more significant strikes beginning in March were the strike of 1,200 cleaners and dyers in San Francisco and the East Bay Region, California; a week's strike of 3,000 employees of the Crosley Radio Corporation in Cincinnati; strikes of dental technicians at St. Louis, Newark, and New York City; and strikes of power-house employees at St. Louis, El Paso (Tex.), Dayton (Ohio), and Peoria (Ill.), and surrounding country.

Cleaners and dyers in California.—A combined owners-workers strike against price cutting closed all but three establishments in the cleaning and dyeing industry in San Francisco on March 4. Three firms refused to join the strike, insisting on maintaining prices which other companies contended made it impossible for them to pay the scale of wages which the workers demanded. After a shut-down of 5 days all the plants and the unions agreed to a temporary minimum price of 75 cents for cash-and-carry service and 85 cents for delivery, with the understanding that prices and wages would be given reconsideration in the near future. Union men agreed to stand behind plant owners to stabilize prices and eliminate "chiseling."

A similar walkout-lockout in Oakland and other East Bay cities, where nonunion establishments operated at a 33-cent minimum price, followed immediately upon the San Francisco settlement. A compromise settlement was effected in a week, calling for a closed shop, 40-hour week, and wages ranging from $17 to $40 a week.

Crosley Radio Corporation.—After a week's shut-down, caused by a strike of over 3,000 employees, the four plants of the Crosley Radio Corporation in Cincinnati opened on April 5. The strike was called by the Radio and Refrigeration Workers' Union, which demanded recognition of the union, rights of seniority, time and one-half for all

work in excess of 36 hours a week, weekly pay instead of 3 times a month, and a half day's pay if called to the plant and then sent home because of no work. Without signing any statement of policy, the company agreed to the specific demands of the union with regard to wages and hours.

Dental technicians.—Refusal of dental-laboratory owners to negotiate with the Dental Technicians Equity on the terms of a new agreement, caused white-collar workers in the 764 dental laboratories in the New York Metropolitan area to go on strike March 11. The union asked for a 30-hour week, maintaining that this would give work to the 500 members who are now unemployed, an increase in wages, and improvement in health conditions in the laboratories. Although 60 owners had signed up with the Equity within a week after the strike started, the strike was still in progress at the close of the month.

A similar strike of dental technicians was called in St. Louis on March 15. Within 2 weeks the last of the six firms involved signed a wage contract to be in effect 1 year.

Power-house workers.—All electric service was discontinued in El Paso and surrounding country on February 28, when 120 employees in the power and distribution departments of the El Paso Electric Co. pulled the switches and went on strike for union recognition and wage increases. A mediation board was appointed and the men resumed work within 12 hours. By the final terms of settlement an average wage increase of 12 percent was granted with no discrimination because of union membership or participation in the strike. Until September 15, 1935, employees are to deal with the management through an employees' committee.

Failure to recognize the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers caused a strike at the Dayton, Ohio, Power and Light Co. at midnight of March 18, leaving parts of the city in darkness and without transportation or other power facilities. Within 48 hours the Regional Labor Relations Board and other Government officials negotiated settlement whereby the men returned to work with the promise of union recognition should their organization gain a majority vote at an employees' election to be held May 15.

Strikes Ending in March

Kroger Consumers Sanitary Stores.—A 9-month strike of 52 bakers of the Kroger Consumers Sanitary Stores at Chicago was brought to a close on March 9 through the efforts of a Department of Labor conciliator. The demand for a closed-union shop caused the walk-out. By the terms of settlement the company reinstated most of the strikers and promised that there would be no discrimination because of union affiliation. The company, however, did not sign a union

agreement. The strike was marked with violence, resulting in some personal injuries and several thousand dollars worth of property damage.

Newark Morning Ledger.—On March 28 the trustees of the Newark Morning Ledger and the officers of the Newark Newspaper Guild signed an agreement ending a strike of 43 Ledger editorial workers which began November 17. The strike was in protest against the discharge of eight members of the Guild by the publishers and their refusal to negotiate with the Guild. The fact that this was a strike of white-collar employees and the first strike which the 1-year old Newspaper Guild had called, caused it to receive Nation-wide publicity. Newspaper guilds from all over the country contributed strike funds. Local trade unions, as well as the American Federation of Labor, expressed sympathy with the strike. Two weeks before settlement the chancery court issued an injunction enjoining the Guild from all strike activities, which meant a cessation of picketing and boycotting, as well as use of the radio and Guild papers to discuss strike matters. By the terms of settlement the publishers agreed to reinstate all striking employees and to negotiate with the Guild on a wage and hour contract.

Ohrbach's Affiliated Stores, Inc.—A strike called by the Office Workers' Union against the Ohrbach's Affiliated Stores on December 15, was ended on March 8 through negotiations by the Regional Labor Relations Board. The strike involved 114 of the stores' 900 employees and was caused by the owner's refusal to bargain directly with the Office Workers' Union which, the owner maintained, represented only a minority of his employees.

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts, January 1934 to March 1935

Month	Number of strikes and lockouts					Workers involved in strikes and lockouts		Man-days idle during month
	Beginning		In progress during month	Ended in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In progress during month	
	Prior to month	In month						
1934								
January	30	91	121	78	43	41,628	80,880	668,501
February	43	92	135	83	52	85,727	119,910	939,580
March	52	164	216	146	70	94,117	127,742	1,424,833
April	70	211	281	179	102	158,887	199,580	2,517,749
May	102	224	326	217	109	165,815	249,693	2,226,069
June	109	156	265	135	130	41,263	106,852	1,676,265
July	130	128	258	160	98	151,432	219,037	2,020,172
August	98	157	255	149	106	63,447	122,144	1,735,672
September	106	127	233	148	85	413,383	486,798	4,029,155
October	85	175	260	171	89	75,688	102,971	852,787
November	89	114	203	106	97	36,102	98,201	841,570
December	97	101	198	120	78	26,119	73,481	376,297
1935								
January	78	125	203	111	92	88,450	100,427	865,050
February [1]	92	139	231	108	123	57,000	94,000	868,000
March [1]	123	142	265	115	150	54,000	98,000	1,200,000

[1] Preliminary.

Vigorous picketing was pursued throughout this strike and several hundred pickets were arrested at various times. By the terms of settlement all strikers were returned to work on the same basis as existed previous to the strike.

Analysis of Strikes and Lockouts in January 1935

TABLE 1 shows the number of strikes and lockouts in each industry which began in January 1935, and the total number in progress, that is, those which began prior to and continued into January in addition to those which began in that month. The number of workers involved and the total number of man-days idle during the disputes are also given.

More than one-half of the total number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts in January were in the textile and transportation industries, most of them being clothing workers and bus and truck drivers. There was a marked decrease in the number of strikes in mining compared with preceding months.

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in January 1935, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in January		In progress during January		Man-days idle during January
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All industries	**125**	**88,450**	**203**	**100,427**	**865,050**
Iron and and steel and their products, not including machinery	**4**	**1,325**	**9**	**1,987**	**21,824**
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2	450	2	450	1,650
Forgings, iron and steel			1	425	10,200
Hardware			1	15	180
Stoves	2	875	3	965	6,890
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			1	12	264
Other			1	120	2,640
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**1**	**1,422**	**4**	**1,776**	**11,052**
Foundry and machine-shop products			1	104	1,664
Typewriters and parts			1	200	2,600
Other	1	1,422	2	1,472	6,788
Transportation equipment	**4**	**3,466**	**4**	**3,466**	**7,366**
Automobiles	4	3,466	4	3,466	7,366
Nonferrous metals and their products	**2**	**22**	**4**	**377**	**4,841**
Lighting equipment	1	12	1	12	96
Silverware and plated ware			1	300	4,500
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	1	10	2	65	245
Lumber and allied products	**4**	**153**	**6**	**186**	**2,282**
Furniture	3	100	5	133	1,434
Other	1	53	1	53	848
Stone, clay, and glass products	**5**	**4,591**	**9**	**5,364**	**42,787**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	2	79	4	546	8,272
Glass	2	4,182	4	4,488	31,875
Pottery	1	330	1	330	2,640
Textiles and their products	**29**	**25,408**	**46**	**29,068**	**275,610**
Fabrics:					
Cotton goods	1	1,292	3	1,925	18,258
Hats, fur-felt			2	80	1,466
Knit goods	3	412	6	1,736	34,825
Silk and rayon goods	4	350	6	553	4,054
Woolen and worsted goods	2	395	3	845	10,235
Other	2	935	2	935	1,235
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's	3	104	3	104	758
Clothing, women's	4	572	7	647	6,749
Millinery	5	396	7	466	4,171
Shirts and collars	3	20,486	3	20,486	180,201
Other	2	466	4	1,291	13,658

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in January 1935, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in January		In progress during January		Man-days idle during January
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
Leather and its manufactures	7	1,701	9	2,186	15,332
Boots and shoes	4	1,032	4	1,032	2,424
Leather			1	35	175
Other leather goods	3	669	4	1,119	12,733
Food and kindred products	7	5,927	14	6,631	102,569
Baking	3	5,404	5	5,506	92,856
Beverages			4	185	4,070
Canning and preserving	2	25	2	25	220
Slaughtering and meat packing	2	498	2	498	4,588
Sugar, beet			1	417	775
Tobacco manufactures	1	22	1	22	418
Cigars and cigarettes	1	22	1	22	418
Paper and printing	4	132	6	326	4,519
Boxes, paper			1	150	3,300
Printing and publishing:					
Newspapers and periodicals	3	106	4	150	1,383
Other	1	26	1	26	256
Chemicals and allied products			1	200	4,400
Paints and varnishes			1	200	4,400
Miscellaneous manufactures	4	826	7	1,172	7,126
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas	1	43	1	43	387
Furriers and fur factories	2	33	3	49	379
Other	1	750	3	1,080	6,360
Extraction of minerals	4	5,830	12	6,927	98,887
Coal mining	4	5,830	6	6,247	85,937
Metalliferous mining			5	621	11,647
Crude petroleum			1	59	1,298
Transportation and communication	14	22,837	19	23,696	41,857
Water transportation	4	1,700	6	1,977	6,360
Motor transportation	9	21,109	11	21,204	34,868
Electric railroad			1	487	487
Radio broadcasting	1	28	1	28	112
Trade	11	969	17	2,019	20,529
Wholesale	2	550	5	717	7,225
Retail	9	419	12	1,302	13,304
Domestic and personal service	10	119	14	358	6,022
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses	3	50	3	50	511
Laundries	1	8	3	171	4,174
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing	4	49	5	67	269
Elevator and maintenance			1	58	1,002
Other	2	12	2	12	66
Building and construction	6	1,654	11	2,255	14,233
Buildings exclusive of P. W. A.	1	1,600	4	1,975	12,965
All other (bridges, docks, roads, etc., and P. W. A. buildings)	5	254	7	280	1,268
Agriculture, etc.	2	4,580	2	4,580	140,060
Agriculture	1	80	1	80	560
Fishing	1	4,500	1	4,500	139,500
Relief work	6	7,266	8	7,831	43,011

The number of strikes in each State is shown in table 2. Almost half the strikes and lockouts beginning in January occurred in New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. With the exception of the 1-day demonstration strike of 20,000 truck drivers in New York City, the strikes involved relatively small numbers of workers. The four interstate disputes beginning in January were the strike of 5,000 employees of the National Biscuit Co. in Philadelphia, New York City, Newark, Atlanta, and York, Pa.; the strike of 20,000 shirt workers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut; a strike of several hundred millinery workers of one company having plants in New York and New Jersey; and a strike of several hundred coal and ice truck drivers of 18 firms located in Fargo, N. Dak., and Moorhead, Minn.

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in January 1935, by States

State	Beginning in January		In progress during January		Man-days idle during January
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All States	125	88,450	203	100,427	865,050
Alabama	2	1,392	4	1,772	7,905
California	5	528	14	1,969	21,325
Connecticut	5	886	8	1,110	11,011
District of Columbia			1	10	70
Florida	1	4,500	1	4,500	139,500
Georgia			1	700	15,400
Illinois	8	1,116	13	1,580	13,880
Indiana	2	1,501	2	1,501	6,399
Kentucky	4	1,159	5	1,486	13,412
Louisiana	1	1,600	1	1,600	8,000
Massachusetts	7	1,267	9	1,737	10,139
Michigan	3	2,993	4	3,097	7,600
Minnesota	1	850	3	880	10,782
Missouri	3	97	4	236	4,674
Montana			3	979	11,139
New Hampshire	1	53	1	53	848
New Jersey	7	6,328	9	6,572	31,494
New Mexico			1	170	3,230
New York	27	22,527	41	23,581	43,736
Ohio	15	2,767	22	4,162	41,822
Oklahoma	1	19	3	94	1,433
Oregon			2	52	1,144
Pennsylvania	17	10,530	24	11,312	126,146
South Carolina	1	835	2	1,335	11,835
Tennessee	2	390	3	965	19,310
Texas	1	10	2	69	1,308
Virginia	2	253	3	423	6,857
Washington	4	1,557	7	1,792	4,993
West Virginia	1	17	2	157	3,233
Wisconsin			3	808	5,975
Interstate	4	25,275	5	25,725	280,450

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in January 1935, Classified by Number of Workers Involved

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts in which the number of workers involved was—						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries	125	32	37	37	6	9	2	2
Manufacturing								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	4			4				
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	1					1		
Transportation equipment	4			3		1		
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	2						
Lumber and allied products	4	2	2					
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	1	2	1		1		
Textiles and their products	29	6	8	11	2	1		1
Leather and its manufactures	7	1	1	4	1			
Food and kindred products	7	3		3			1	
Tobacco manufactures	1		1					
Paper and printing	4	1	3					
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4	1	2		1			
Nonmanufacturing								
Extraction of minerals	4			2		2		
Transportation and communication	14		9	2	1	1		1
Trade	11	4	3	4				
Domestic and personal service	10	9	1					
Building and construction	6	2	2	1		1		
Agriculture, etc	2		1			1		
Relief work	6		2	2	1		1	

The size of strikes and lockouts beginning in January, according to number of workers, is shown in table 3. Over half of the strikes and lockouts involved fewer than 100 persons. The four large disputes were the strike of shirt workers, the demonstration strike of New York truck drivers, the strike at the National Biscuit Co., mentioned above, and a strike of 6,000 relief workers in New Jersey who demanded union rates of wages for skilled work and 75 cents an hour for unskilled work.

The size of strikes and lockouts ending in January, according to duration in weeks and months, is given in table 4. About 40 percent of the strikes and lockouts terminating in January lasted less than 1 week, as compared with over 60 percent ending in December which lasted less than 1 week.

The strikes lasting 3 months or more were a strike of gold miners in Sutter Creek, Calif., which began last October, a strike of painters in Madison, Wis., which began in April 1934, and a strike of machinists and repairmen employed by several typewriter companies which began last October.

Table 4.—Duration of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in January 1935

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than ½ month	½ and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industries	111	45	21	19	14	9	3
Manufacturing							
Iron and steel and their products (not including machinery)	5	2	-------	2	-------	1	-------
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	1
Transportation equipment	3	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Nonferrous metals and their products	3	-------	2	-------	1	-------	-------
Lumber and allied products	2	-------	-------	1	1	-------	-------
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------
Textiles and their products	27	7	7	7	1	5	-------
Leather and its manufactures	5	4	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
Food and kindred products	4	3	-------	-------	1	-------	-------
Tobacco manufactures	1	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
Paper and printing	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	-------	-------	-------	1	1	-------
Nonmanufacturing							
Extraction of minerals	5	4	-------	-------	-------	-------	1
Transportation and communication	15	10	-------	4	1	-------	-------
Trade	13	4	4	2	3	-------	-------
Domestic and personal service	6	3	2	-------	1	-------	-------
Building and construction	8	2	2	1	2	-------	1
Agriculture	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Relief work	5	2	1	-------	2	-------	-------

The major causes or objects of strikes and lockouts beginning in January are listed in table 5. An increase in wages was the major demand of more than one-half the persons who went out on strike

in January. Exclusive of wages, the chief cause of strikes and lockouts was discrimination against union members.

Table 5.—Causes of Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in January 1935

Major cause or object	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All causes	125	100.0	88,450	100.0
Wage increase	18	14.4	32,577	36.7
Wage decrease	10	8.0	2,223	2.5
Wage increase, hour decrease	2	1.6	106	.1
Wage decrease, hour increase	1	.8	26	(1)
Wages and other causes not listed elsewhere	21	16.8	15,894	18.0
Hour decrease	2	1.6	398	.5
Hours and other causes not listed elsewhere	1	.8	400	.5
Recognition	11	8.8	350	.4
Recognition and wages	7	5.6	6,983	7.9
Recognition, wages and hours	3	2.4	887	1.0
Recognition and other causes not listed elsewhere	8	6.4	1,815	2.1
Closed shop	7	5.6	20,319	23.0
Violation of agreement	7	5.6	1,944	2.2
Discrimination in employment and discharge	17	13.6	2,364	2.7
Different unions competing for control	3	2.4	1,302	1.5
Other	6	4.8	787	.9
Not reported	1	.8	75	(1)

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Various methods used in negotiating settlements of the strikes and lockouts ending in January are given in table 6. More than half the strikes and lockouts were settled through the assistance of Department of Labor conciliators, and regional and other Government labor boards. In most of these cases negotiations were carried on with employers and representatives of organized labor. In 45 cases settlement was reached directly by employers and their employees or representatives of organized employees. In three instances workers returned to work with no settlement, the largest instance of this kind being the 1-day demonstration strike of New York truck drivers.

Table 6.—Methods of Negotiating Settlements of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in January 1935

Negotiations carried on by—	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	111	100.0	63,026	100.0
Employers and workers directly	19	17.1	5,497	8.7
Employers and representatives of organized workers directly	26	23.4	23,554	37.4
Government conciliators and labor boards	59	53.2	10,903	17.3
Private arbitrators	4	3.6	1,372	2.2
Terminated without formal settlement	3	2.7	21,700	34.4

The results, or the terms of settlement, of strikes and lockouts as they affected workers are shown in table 7. Because of the many

variable situations involved in the calling of strikes and the terms of settlement, a classification of results can be only approximately accurate. The workers may lose on the major issues and win a few minor points, or vice versa. Or the workers may demand one thing, such as a certain percentage increase in wages, and win only half as much as they ask. Sometimes, for strategic purposes, workers demand more than they expect to win and the strike would be considered a success even though all the original demands were not granted in the final settlement.

In this table an attempt was made to evaluate each strike and lockout as to the degree of success or failure in relation to the original causes or objects. Half of the strikes and lockouts ending in January were settled in favor of the workers and in 15 percent of the cases workers were partially successful.

Table 7.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in January 1935

Result	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	111	100.0	63,026	100.0
Favorable to workers	56	50.5	28,257	44.9
Unfavorable to workers	30	27.0	7,046	11.2
Compromise	17	15.3	25,160	39.9
Jurisdictional dispute or conflict between unions	1	.9	10	(1)
Undetermined	4	3.6	1,845	2.9
Not reported	3	2.7	708	1.1

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Strikes and Lockouts During 1934

WHILE there were almost twice as many strikes and lockouts during 1934 as in the "prosperity" year 1929, there were considerably fewer last year than during the war and the years immediately following the war. Although no complete record was kept of the number of workers involved in industrial disputes during the war and post-war depression period, it is known from the partial information available that the number was much greater than in 1934. For instance, in 1919 more than 4,000,000 persons were involved in 2,665 of the total 3,568 strikes and lockouts.

There was an average of 778 persons involved in each of the strikes and lockouts beginning in 1934. Excluding the 375,900 persons involved in the general textile strike, the average was 562.

There was an average of 14 days' idleness per person involved in strikes and lockouts in 1934. It must be remembered, however, that this is not an exact account of the days' work lost. Frequently, time lost during the dispute was made up by increased production immediately prior to or after the strike or lockout. In some cases work

was transferred to other companies or plants. While workers involved in these disputes lost time, other persons may have been provided with employment.

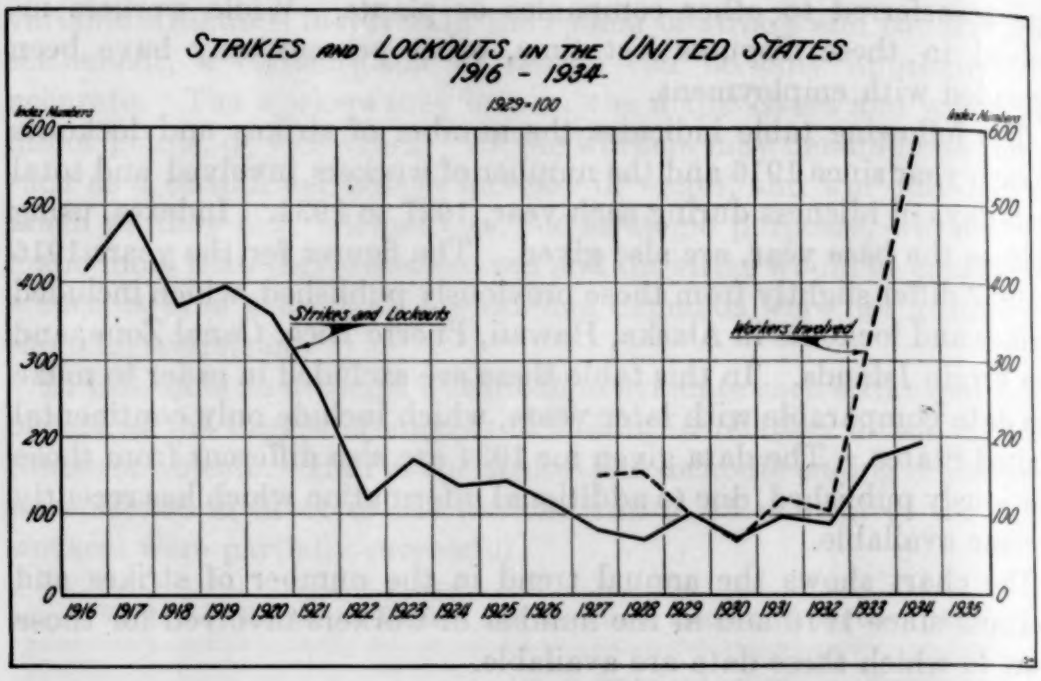
The following table indicates the number of strikes and lockouts in each year since 1916 and the number of workers involved and total man-days of idleness during each year, 1927 to 1934. Indexes, using 1929 as the base year, are also given. The figures for the years 1916 to 1927 differ slightly from those previously published, which included strikes and lockouts in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands. In this table these are excluded in order to make the data comparable with later years, which include only continental United States. The data given for 1934 are also different from those previously published, due to additional information which has recently become available.

The chart shows the annual trend in the number of strikes and lockouts since 1916 and in the number of workers involved for those years in which these data are available.

Strikes and Lockouts, 1916–34 [1]

Year	Number of strikes and lockouts—		Workers involved in strikes and lockouts—		Total man-days idle	Index (1929=100.0)		
	Beginning in year	In progress during year	Beginning in year	In progress during year		Number of strikes and lockouts beginning in year	Workers involved in strikes and lockouts beginning in year	Total man-days idle
1916	3,755	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	415.8		
1917	4,438	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	491.5		
1918	3,344	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	370.3		
1919	3,568	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	395.1		
1920	3,290	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	364.3		
1921	2,380	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	263.6		
1922	1,088	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	120.5		
1923	1,553	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	172.0		
1924	1,240	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	137.3		
1925	1,298	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	143.7		
1926	1,032	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	114.3		
1927	734	(2)	349,434	(2)	37,799,394	81.3	151.6	378.9
1928	629	687	357,145	438,374	31,556,947	69.7	155.0	316.4
1929	903	934	230,463	266,305	9,975,213	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	653	674	158,114	160,457	2,730,368	72.3	68.6	27.4
1931	894	901	279,299	284,443	6,386,183	99.0	121.2	64.0
1932	808	829	242,826	244,144	6,462,973	89.5	105.4	64.8
1933	1,562	1,574	812,137	813,134	14,818,846	173.0	352.4	148.6
1934	1,740	1,770	1,353,608	1,392,860	19,308,650	192.7	587.3	193.6

[1] The number of strikes and lockouts from 1916 to 1927 reported in this table differs slightly from those reported in previous issues. (See text above.) For all years, strikes and lockouts lasting less than 1 day or involving fewer than 6 persons are excluded.
[2] No information available.



Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in March 1935

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 109 labor disputes during March 1935. These disputes affected a known total of 76,444 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

The commissioners of conciliation also assisted in the mediation of textile, steel, and railway disputes and in investigations of individual complaints.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of March 1935

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1935		
General Industries Co., Elyria, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Mechanics	Wages	Adjusted. Allowed increase from 5 to 12 percent.	Mar. 1	Mar. 6	550	30
Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala.	Controversy	Painters, machinists	Violation of agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Feb. 27	Mar. 11	135	190
Montana Consolidated Mines Corp., Helena, Mont.	do	Miners	Working conditions	Adjusted. Increased 6¼ to 9⅜ percent; discharged men reinstated.	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	68	6
Overmeyer Co., Toledo, Ohio	Strike	Grocery workers	Wages and working conditions	Unable to adjust. Conference refused.	Feb. 22	Mar. 6	24	-------
Deidrich Melscheimer Pastry Shop, St. Louis, Mo.	Controversy	Bakery workers and drivers.	Working conditions	Adjusted. Signed agreement; 20- to 30-percent increases.	Feb. 26	Mar. 21	14	-------
Cotton-dress shops, Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Dress workers	Asked union agreement	Pending	Feb. 28	----------	3,000	-------
Building trades, Lafayette, Ind.	Controversy	Building-trades workers.	Area wage agreement	Adjusted. Agreed to abide by code provisions.	do	Mar. 7	100	-------
Mechanics, Parkersburg, W. Va.	do	Mechanics	Working conditions	Pending	Feb. 24	----------	18	22
South Water Market, Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Drivers	Wage increases of $3 per week asked.	do	Mar. 1	----------	3,625	400
Young Radiator Co., Racine, Wis.	Controversy	Auto-equipment makers.	Wage cuts on piecework	Adjusted. Increase of 5 cents per hour on day rates; readjustment of piecework rates.	Mar. 2	Mar. 6	175	85
Cushman & Sons Inc., Chicago, Ill.	do	Bakery workers	Wages and working conditions	Pending	Feb. 25	----------	56	-------
Van drivers, Cleveland, Ohio	Strike	Van drivers	do	Adjusted. Increase of 10 cents per hour for local workers; 7½ cents per hour for long-distance drivers; 8-hour day.	Mar. 1	Mar. 28	1,500	200
Scala Packing Co., Utica, N. Y.	do	Packing-house workers.	do	Adjusted. Wages restored; will comply with contract.	Mar. 2	Mar. 25	47	100
Jamestown Metal Desk Co., Jamestown, N. Y.	do	Metal-desk workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Mar. 1	Mar. 11	170	25
Public Works Administration project, Reading, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Plumbers	Objection to nonunion workers	Adjusted. Strike averted by compromise plan.	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	3	75
Knickerbocker Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Strike	Clothing workers	Making of agreement	Adjusted. Agreement signed; wages left to arbitration.	Mar. 1	Mar. 24	35	150
Produce companies of Pacific Northwest, Seattle, Wash.	Threatened strike.	Butchers, egg packers, etc.	Asked union agreement	Pending	Mar. 4	----------	491	500
Janitors and building-service workers, LaSalle and Peru, Ill.	do	Building-service workers.	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory understanding.	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	10	-------

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of March 1935—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1935		
General Dry Batteries, Inc., Lakewood, Ohio.	Strike	Dry-battery workers	Alleged violation of agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; workers reinstated.	Mar. 6	Mar. 15	300	
Gladding McDean Co., Seattle, Wash.	Controversy	Employees	Working conditions	Pending	do		(1)	
Port Commission of Stockton, Calif.	do	Longshoremen	Alleged discrimination against pilots.	Adjusted. Pilots to affiliate with Local 40 of Masters, Mates, and Pilots.	do	Mar. 16	7	500
Sperry Candy Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Strike	Engineers and firemen	Asked increase from 65 cents to $1 per hour for engineers; from 55 to 80 cents for firemen.	Unable to adjust	Feb. 4	Mar. 4	4	
Aluminum workers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Aluminum workers	Renewal of agreement	Adjusted. Existing agreement continued; negotiations continued for revision in 60 days.	Mar. 1	Mar. 6	11,500	
Huntington Stove & Foundry Co., Huntington, W. Va.	do	Molders, stove mounters, and laborers.	Asked agreement covering wages and conditions.	Adjusted. Signed agreement covering conditions; no change in wages.	Feb. 15	do	30	35
Belmont Hospital, Worcester, Mass., and Auburn School, Auburn, Mass.	Strike	Plumbers	Union labor	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	50	
Carpenters, Daytona Beach, Fla.	Controversy	Carpenters	Area wage agreement	Pending	Mar. 4		(1)	
National Screw Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Metal workers	Asked 10-percent general wage increase.	Unable to adjust	Feb. 6	Mar. 14	1,200	
Public Works Administration project, Memphis, Tenn.	Controversy	Painters	Asked closed shop	Adjusted. Allowed closed shop	Mar. 8	do	20	
Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Mechanics	Alleged discrimination for union affiliation.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	do	Mar. 19	435	300
Duffeck Box Mfg. Co., Denmark, Wis.	Lockout	Box makers	Wages and hours	Unclassified. Referred to National Industrial Recovery Administration.	Feb. 11	Mar. 8	23	
Street-railway workers, Jamestown, N. Y.	Controversy	Railway workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. (Temporary settlement.)	Mar. 7	Mar. 12	100	50
Painters, near Boston, Mass.	Strike	Painters	Union rate not paid	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Feb. 20	Feb. 28	4	
Star Shoe Co., Hannibal, Mo.	Controversy	Shoe workers	Working conditions	do	Mar. 6	Mar. 17	300	
Sigmund Eisner Co., South Amboy, N. J.	do	Garment workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Minimum wage to be paid.	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	95	
Longshoremen, Albany, N. Y.	do	Longshoremen	Asked wage increase and union agreement.	Unclassified. Referred to State authorities.	do	Mar. 22	335	100
Street Rose Foundry Co., Ring-	Strike	Molders	Asked wage restoration, molders	Adjusted. Settled for 30 days	Mar. 9	Mar. 28	50	50

Sweet Bros. Foundry Co., Binghamton, N. Y.	Strike	Molders	Asked wage restoration, molders from 60 to 70 cents and laborers from 40 to 50 cents per hour.	Adjusted. Settled for 30 days	Mar. 9	Mar. 28	50	50
Fairbanks Valve Co., Binghamton, N. Y.	do	Metal workers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Returned without change.	do	Mar. 27	50	
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn.	Threatened strike.	Machinists	Violation of agreement; asked 25 percent increase.	Pending	Feb. 20		100	1,800
Morrell Packing Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Strike	Packing-plant workers	Seniority rights in question	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; workers returned.	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	1,500	
Robertson Steel & Iron Co., Springfield, Ohio.	do	Metal workers	Wages	Unable to adjust	Mar. 9	Mar. 21	52	24
Theater workers, Birmingham, Ala.	do	Theater workers	Wages and working conditions	Pending	Mar. 12		(1)	
People's Laundry, York, Pa.	do	Laundry workers	Superintendent of plant discharged.	Unable to adjust. Company would not reemploy.	Feb. 16	Mar. 8	10	50
Michigan Cleaners, Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Cleaning and dyeing employees.	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration.	Mar. 11	Apr. 5	2	
Eitel Bros., Inc., Chicago, Ill.	do	Bakers and cooks	Bakers' wages and jurisdiction of unions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Mar. 7	Mar. 21	29	171
Construction project, Carthage, Mo.	Controversy	Common laborers	Protested use of steam shovel	do	Mar. 12	Mar. 19		
Rockwell Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Strike	Carpenters	Terms of agreement	Unable to adjust	Mar. 11	Mar. 27		
Griscomb-Russel, Massillon, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Machinists	Asked increase of 10 cents per hour.	Adjusted. Increase of 5 cents per hour; 8-hour day.	do	Mar. 20	150	50
Tanker fleet workers, Pacific ports.	Strike	Seamen	Wages and working conditions	Pending	Mar. 12		(1)	
Central Pennsylvania Lumber Co., Sheffield, Pa.	do	Lumber workers	Alleged wages below code; earning $12.50 per week.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	do	Mar. 27	229	270
Columbia Metal Stamping Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy	Metal workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Signed agreement; increases from 5 to 15 cents per hour.	Mar. 11	Mar. 16	85	15
A & J Stove Co., Gadsden, Ala.	Strike	Stove mounters	Wages and working conditions	Pending	Mar. 14		34	120
Agricultural workers, San Diego, Calif.	Controversy	Agricultural workers	Affiliation with American Federation of Labor asked by unions.	do	Mar. 12		(1)	
Tobacco workers, Durham, N. C.	do	Tobacco workers	Working conditions	do	Mar. 11		1,000	
J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.	Strike	Machinery workers	Making of agreement	do	Mar. 15		2,200	200
Kurz Kasch Co., Dayton, Ohio.	do	Bakelite workers	Violation of agreement by employment of nonunion workers.	do	do		90	310
Independent Box & Veneer Co., Independence, La.	Controversy	Box and veneer workers.	Wages not paid	do	Mar. 7		(1)	
Conneaut Park Co., Inc., Conneaut, Pa.	do	Workers	Working conditions	do	Mar. 15		(1)	
Laundry workers, Birmingham, Ala.	Strike	Laundry workers	do	Unclassified. Referred to Atlanta Regional Board.	Apr. 1	Apr. 3	1,000	
Viaduct construction, St. Louis, Mo.	do	Hoisting engineers	Protest nonunion conditions	Pending	Mar. 16		11	2
Bear Brand Hosiery Co., Kankakee, Ill.	Controversy	Hosiery workers	Working conditions	do	Mar. 14		(1)	

[1] Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of March 1935—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1935		
Allied Steel Barrel Corp., Oil City, Pa.	Controversy	Barrel makers	Interpretation of agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory arbitration concluded.	Mar. 16	Mar. 21	50	
Common laborers, Sugar Creek, Mo.	do	Laborers	Asked 10 percent increase	Pending	Mar. 1		(1)	
Process workers, Sugar Creek, Mo.	do	Process workers	Asked same pay as given in Whiting, Ind., plant.	do	do		(1)	
Freight-line longshoremen, Puget Sound and nearby Pacific ports, Wash.	Strike	Longshoremen	Jurisdiction of cargo handling	do	Mar. 19		(1)	
Upholsterers, Tacoma, Wash.	Controversy	Upholsterers	Working conditions	do	do		(1)	
Crosley Radio Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Strike	Radio workers	Wages and seniority rights	Adjusted. Reopened plant with small force; will reemploy others later.	Mar. 25	Apr. 3	3,400	600
Milk companies, Newark, Ohio	Threatened strike.	Milk workers	Wages, working conditions, and union recognition.	Pending	Mar. 19		200	
Quarry workers, Opekiska, W. Va.	Strike	Pulp-stone workers	Asked 10 percent increase	Unable to adjust	do	Mar. 25	100	15
Terre Haute Contract Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	do	Teamsters	Asked wage increase	Pending	do		(1)	
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., East Fultonham, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Cement division	Union recognition, wages, and conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	do	Mar. 28	320	
Cleaners and dyers, Cleveland, Ohio.	Lockout	Cleaners	Renewal of agreement	do	Mar. 21	Mar. 31	750	450
Hillside Housing project, New York City.	Controversy	Carpenters and bricklayers.	Jurisdiction of waterproofing and window calking.	Pending	Mar. 20		(1)	
Manion Steel Barrel Co., Oil City, Pa.	Strike	Steel-barrel makers	Violation of agreement	Adjusted. Increase of 10 percent and overtime pay; all returned.	do	Mar. 22	100	
Myer Spalti Mfg. Co., Houston, Tex.	Controversy	Furniture workers	Asked union agreement	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Relations Board.	Mar. 10	Apr. 5	228	52
Laundry and dye-house workers, Chicago, Ill.	do	Laundry and dye workers.	Agreements; wage cuts	Unclassified. Conferences to continue by parties to dispute.	Mar. 21	do	15,000	700
Stahl Urban Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	Strike	Garment workers	Asked closed-shop agreement covering wages and working conditions.	Pending	Mar. 13		500	100
Columbia Enameling & Stamping Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	Lockout	Stamping and enameling	Asked union recognition and closed shop.	do	Mar. 22		500	30
Home Laundry Service, Williamson, W. Va.	Threatened strike.	Laundry workers	Making of agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Mar. 19	Apr. 3	28	
	Strike	Electrical workers	Wages and working conditions	do	Mar. 18	Mar. 20	300	800

Dayton Light & Power Co., Dayton, Ohio.	Strike	Electrical workers	Wages and working conditions	do	Mar. 18	Mar. 20	300	800
Public Works construction, Oakland and Alameda, Calif.	Threatened strike.	Truck drivers	Wages, hours, and conditions	Pending	Mar. 15		100	
Cartage Association, Milwaukee, Wis.	Strike	Teamsters	Wage increase	Adjusted. Allowed 25 percent increase.	Mar. 22	Mar. 27	230	70
Dairy workers, Rochester, N. Y.	Threatened strike.	Teamsters and inside dairy workers.	Wages	Adjusted. Increase allowed; minimum rate increase from $22 to $24 per week.	do	Mar. 30	360	
Nurre Glass Co., Bloomington, Ind.	Controversy	Glass workers	Working conditions	Pending	Mar. 12		(1)	
Broad-silk workers, Paterson, N. J.	do	Textile workers	Renewal of agreement	do	Mar. 23		3,000	
Public Works projects, St. Louis, Mo.	Strike	Laborers and engineers	Nonunion conditions	do	Mar. 26		200	
Loudon Packing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Packing-house workers	Working conditions	do	Mar. 25		(1)	
Sponge fishermen, Tarpon Springs, Fla.	Lockout	Sponge fishermen	Violation of union agreement	do	Mar. 18		1,000	
Steel & Tubes Co., Superior Division, Elyria, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Steel workers	Asked increase of 15 percent and overtime pay.	Unable to adjust	Feb. 14	Mar. 23	151	26
Imperial Glass Co., Bellaire, Ohio.	Strike	Glass workers	Installation of new material	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	12	
Building trades, Brownesville, Tex.	Controversy	Building-trades workers.	Asked area wage agreement	Unable to adjust	do	Apr. 1	(1)	
Federal Building, St. Louis, Mo.	Strike	Marble workers	Sympathy strike	Pending	Mar. 27		(1)	
Street-car workers, Omaha, Nebr.	Controversy	Street-car workers	Dispute relative to expiration of agreement.	do	Mar. 28		622	49
Bakery salesmen and drivers, San Francisco, Calif.	do	Salesmen and drivers	Wages and hours	do	do		600	1,500
Eberhardt Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Molders, coremakers, and machine operators.	Wages, working conditions, and contractual relations.	Adjusted. Signed agreement	Mar. 1	Mar. 22	(1)	
Public Works project, Bordentown, N. J.	do	Water proofers	Nonunion men employed; union contract.	Adjusted. Union men employed	Mar. 10	Mar. 14	4	225
Warner Bros., York and Red Lion, Pa.	do	Theater workers	Alleged violation of agreement by laying off union workers.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Mar. 7	Mar. 23	34	
Benton Harbor Casting Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.	Strike	Molders	Discharge of 1 worker	Unclassified. Settled by parties to controversy; worker reinstated.	Mar. 29	Apr. 1	100	
A. J. Showalter Printing Co., Dalton, Ga.	Threatened strike.	Printing pressmen	Wage cuts	Adjusted. Six pressmen increased 10 to 45 cents per hour; one from 50 to 60 cents per hour.	do	Apr. 6	32	
Terre Haute House, Terre Haute, Ind.	Strike	Hotel workers	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Six-day week, collective bargaining; wages to be fixed later.	Mar. 28	Apr. 9	150	
Laclede Gas Light Co., St. Louis, Mo.	do	Gas-house workers	Refused to comply with National Labor Relations Board decision.	Pending	do		550	300

(1) Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of March 1935—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1935		
Kosher butchers, Boston, Mass.	Threatened strike.	Kosher butchers	Renewal of agreement; working conditions.	Pending	Mar. 21		(1)	
Gabriel Co., Cleveland, Ohio	do	Machinists	Making agreement covering wages, hours, and working conditions; 8-hour day.	Adjusted. Wage inequalities adjusted; time and one-half for overtime; union agreement.	Mar. 27	Apr. 2	75	25
Pittsburgh Steel Barrel Co., Apollo, Pa.	Strike	Steel-barrel makers	Asked union agreement fixing wages, hours, and working conditions.	Pending	Mar. 28		70	7
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co., North Birmingham, and Bessemer, Ala.	Threatened strike.	Pipe workers	Company refused conference to discuss grievances.	do	do		500	
Post-office building, Newark, N. J.	Strike	Carpenters and ironworkers.	Jurisdiction of laying conveyors.	Adjusted. Work awarded to ironworkers.	Mar. 23	Mar. 27	40	
American Laundry, Montgomery, W. Va.	Threatened strike.	Laundry workers	Closed shop asked; 1 worker discharged.	Adjusted. Allowed closed shop and improved conditions.	Mar. 15	Mar. 29	30	30
Newark Ledger, Newark, N. J.	Strike	Printers	Working conditions	Adjusted. All returned	Mar. 19	do	(1)	
Schwab & Davis Co., Tampa, Fla.	do	Cigarmakers	do	Pending	Mar. 20		175	5,000
Wichita Transportation Co., Wichita, Kans.	do	Electric-car and bus operators.	Asked wage increase	Unable to adjust. Other workers employed.	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	108	
Total							60,635	15,809

[1] Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes in the Philippine Islands, 1933

NEARLY twice as many strikes occurred in the Philippine Islands in 1933 as in 1932 and almost twice as many workers were involved as in the former year. Wages continued to be the chief cause of controversy. The following statistics on strikes and other industrial disputes in the Philippines for 1933 are from the Twenty-fifth Annual Report (unpublished) of the Philippine Bureau of Labor for the calendar year 1933.

Strikes and Other Industrial Disputes Adjusted Through Intervention of Philippine Bureau of Labor, 1929 to 1933

Year	Number of industrial disputes	Number of workers involved	Causes of conflict		Adjustment in favor of—	
			Wages	Other causes	Workers	Employers
1929	26	4,939	13	13	10	16
1930	36	6,069	22	14	11	25
1931	45	6,976	25	20	17	28
1932	31	4,396	24	7	14	17
1933	59	8,066	30	29	33	26

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1934

MORE industrial disputes were reported for 1934 than for any other year since 1920, while the loss in man-working-days in that year was the heaviest since 1925. These and various other data on strikes and lockouts in the Dominion are published in the February 1935 Canadian Labor Gazette.

Logging, mining, and clothing manufacturing were the industries most seriously affected by these 1934 controversies. There was, however, a substantial time loss through such conflicts in the furniture manufacturing, woodworking, and boot and shoe manufacturing industries. Approximately one-third of the 1934 time loss is chargeable to strikes of clothing factory workers—4 of these disputes taking place in Toronto, 3 in Montreal, and 1 in Winnipeg. Close to another third of the time loss in the same year is attributable to a loggers' strike on Vancouver Island. Other disputes involving considerable time loss were two strikes of pulpwood cutters in northern Ontario, a coal miners' strike at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, and one of metal miners at Flin Flon, Manitoba. The majority of these conflicts originated with demands for higher wages, and in some instances also for union working conditions or union recognition. Of the 191 disputes reported for the year only 10 were called because of wage reductions.

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Strikes and lockouts in Canada, 1915 to 1934

Year	Number of disputes—		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Number of employers involved	Number of workers involved	Time lost (in man-days)
1915	63	62	120	11,395	95,042
1916	120	118	332	26,538	236,814
1917	160	158	758	50,255	1,123,515
1918	230	228	782	79,743	847,942
1919	336	332	1,967	148,915	3,400,942
1920	322	310	1,374	60,327	799,524
1921	168	159	1,208	28,257	1,048,914
1922	104	89	732	43,775	1,528,661
1923	86	77	450	34,261	671,750
1924	70	64	435	34,310	1,295,054
1925	87	86	497	28,949	1,193,281
1926	77	75	512	23,834	266,601
1927	74	72	480	22,299	152,570
1928	98	96	548	17,581	224,212
1929	90	88	263	12,946	152,080
1930	67	67	338	13,768	91,797
1931	88	86	266	10,738	204,238
1932	116	111	497	23,390	255,000
1933	125	122	617	26,558	317,547
1934	191	189	1,100	45,800	574,519

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Decisions of National Labor Relations Board

THE National Labor Relations Board in 10 of 23 decisions rendered from February 20 to March 21, 1935, ruled that the companies involved had violated section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act by the discharge of employees for union affiliation or activity. In 9 of these decisions the Board ruled that the employees should be reinstated in their former positions, in five cases also ruling that the discharged employees, who had been ordered reinstated by regional labor boards, should be reimbursed for wages lost since the date of such decisions. In the other decision the company had ceased doing business and the board ordered it to pay the salary lost by the three employees from the date of their discharge to the date the company ceased doing business.

In four decisions the Board found that the companies had violated section 7 (a) by refusing to bargain collectively with their employees, and ordered the companies, on request of the employees, to proceed immediately to bargain collectively with the organization representing the employees, and to endeavor to arrive at a collective agreement.

In two cases employees petitioned for elections to determine the person or organization desired by the employees to represent them for the purpose of collective bargaining. In one case the request was granted; in the other case the Board found that an election on the basis suggested by the union would not accurately reflect the wishes of the present employees, and therefore denied the request.

Two decisions found that the companies had not violated section 7 (a) by refusal to bargain collectively with their employees; in one of these decisions it was recommended that the company post notices in its press rooms to the effect that the employees might, without fear of discrimination, join the local union or any other organization of employees, and that the company would in good faith bargain collectively with any union or committee designated by a majority of the employees.

In three decisions the Board found no violation of section 7 (a) in the discharge of employees for union activity. In one of these cases the evidence showed that the employee had been discharged for inefficiency, and in another that the discharge of five employees was

due to diminished business. In the third decision the Board found that the company had offered the two complainants positions just before the ending of the strike and they had refused to accept them.

In another decision the Board, on a rehearing of the case, reversed its former decision that the company had violated section 7 (a), but renewed its recommendation that the company place upon a preferential list all employees who had struck, and that in engaging workers the company draw upon the men on such list according to their seniority.

In one case the Board dismissed the complaint that the members of a shop committee had been discharged because of union activity. The Board found that the company had not signed the President's Reemployment Agreement and had not become subject to any code of fair competition; therefore it was not legally bound by the provisions of the National Recovery Act.

New Agreement in Clothing Industry in Quebec Enforceable as Law

ORGANIZED employers and workers in the men's clothing industry of the Province of Quebec have taken advantage of the Provincial law providing for the legalization of collective agreements [1] to stabilize wages and working conditions throughout the Province. According to an article in the March 1935 issue of the Canadian Congress Journal, the situation in the industry has heretofore been such that even when a good agreement was secured by the Montreal union, its effects were nullified by the mobility of the industry and by competition from neighboring small towns not affected by the agreement. These small towns offer concessions in the form of "ridiculously low rentals, free taxes, very cheap labor, and protection against unions" to attract Montreal manufacturers, and the ease with which a clothing shop can be moved or started made it possible for the manufacturers to take advantage of such conditions. For these reasons, and in spite of a satisfactory agreement covering the Montreal market, which was secured as the result of a strike in July 1934, the organized clothing workers found that the situation was getting out of control.

The law providing for extending juridical authority to a collective agreement stipulates, however, that when an agreement is so legalized it becomes binding upon all persons in the industry. Accordingly, negotiations were begun for a new agreement to be drawn up in conformity with that law, which would affect all Provincial manufacturers. The union was represented by the Montreal Joint Board

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1934, p. 672.

of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for the Montreal district, and by the general organization of the Amalgamated for the Province. The employers acted through the Associated Clothing Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, the Montreal Clothing Contractors' Association, and a number of independent manufacturers. The agreement was submitted to the Minister of Labor for legalization, and after approval by him was published in the Quebec Official Gazette of March 2 and 9, 1935. (Publication in the official organ of the Department of Labor of the Province constitutes the final step in the process of making the collective agreement enforceable as law.)

The agreement classifies and defines the various occupations and operations it covers. Under the law, economic zones must be established, and differentials in hours and rates between zones are permitted. The clothing industry's agreement prescribes 3 zones: Zone 1, Montreal and the area 10 miles around it; zone 2, 75 miles outside and around zone 1; zone 3, the remainder of the Province. A work week of 44 hours for the Montreal district and 48 hours in the other zones is established. Overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time and a half in the Montreal district, and time and a quarter elsewhere. The minimum rates set by the agreement are, in zone 2, approximately 10 percent, and in zone 3 approximately 15 percent, below the Montreal scale. As provided in the law, employers actually paying higher wages than those fixed in the agreement are prohibited from reducing them during the life of the pact. Wages are to be paid in full in cash, and "in order to discourage the evils of the sweatshop system which may exist in the clothing trade, no factory shall be allowed to work part of its employees on the piece-rate system and part on the hourly rate system."

The agreement became effective April 1. It will remain in force until January 1, 1936, at which time it is renewed automatically for 1 year, unless at least 90 days' notice of amendment or revocation is given by one of the principal contracting parties. The responsibility of enforcement will rest upon a joint committee composed of representatives of all parties to the agreement. Since under the Provincial act the wages and hours provisions are binding upon all engaged in the industry, whether parties to the agreement or not, it is felt that the extension of this agreement between clothing workers and employers "should go a long way toward stabilizing the men's clothing industry."

Recent Decision of Permanent Arbitration Tribunal of Denmark

IN DENMARK practically all industrial workers are organized into trade associations, while the employers of labor on a large scale are also organized into the Danish Employers' Association. These employers engage about 66.5 percent of all industrial workers. Both the workers' and employers' associations are recognized by law, and in their mutual relations they are regulated and restrained by laws and working agreements which have the effect of law. There is thus a system of partial collaboration which dates back to September 1899. In that year an extensive labor conflict broke out between the employers' association and the workers' unions. The conflict was settled in September of that year, the Government acting as mediator. This settlement is popularly called "the September Agreement", and its terms are, for the most part, observed to this day. According to this agreement, all disputes regarding conflicting interpretations of labor disputes were to be settled by a labor tribunal which was immediately afterwards established by law and called the "Permanent Labor Tribunal." In the September agreement it was furthermore laid down that both parties (employers and workers) were to retain full liberty of organization; that employers were to be in sole control of the work at their plants; and that they had the right to employ foremen who did not belong to labor organizations. On the other hand, the workers had the right to select their own representatives to negotiate with the employers regarding wages and shop conditions, and these representatives were to be recognized as such by the employers. Finally, according to the agreement, a 75-percent vote would be required to validate a declaration of strike or lockout by any employers' or labor organization, and a 2-weeks' notice must precede any strike or lockout.

Under the law of April 12, 1910, as revised and amended by the law of December 21, 1921,[1] a board of arbitration was established. This board consists of three members recommended by the Permanent Labor Tribunal, approved of by both the employers' and the labor organizations and appointed by the Minister of the Interior. The function of this board is to arbitrate when employers and workers cannot reach an agreement and when as a consequence an industrial conflict is threatened. The Board of Arbitration mediates before an agreement has been reached, whereas the Permanent Labor Tribunal is a court which deals with breaches of agreements between employers and workers, and which can render decisions binding upon both parties.

[1] International Labor Office. Legislative Series, 1921 (Part II), Den. 2: Act—Conciliation (lov om mægling i arbejdsstridigheder den 21de Deecember 1921).

The decisions of the Permanent Labor Tribunal have always been respected. Cases coming before the Tribunal which involve interpretation of labor agreements are usually referred to a special tribunal which establishes whether or not there is a breach of contract and then makes recommendations. This was the procedure in a case recently before the court, which is described below.

Case Involving Dismissal of Employees' Representative

In 1934 a dispute arose between the management of the company Burmeister and Wain and the employees at its branch plant called Refshaleøen. The dispute involved the rates of payment for overtime work. The representative of the workers claimed that the rates of payment for overtime work should be according to a special agreement, while the management insisted that they should be according to a general agreement (preceding the special one) providing for somewhat lower rates. The workers thereupon gave notice of strike and the company referred the dispute for decision to the Permanent Labor Tribunal which ruled against the workers on December 31, 1934. The strike notices were accordingly withdrawn.

Ill feeling had existed for a long time between the superintendent in charge of the shop in question and the representative of the workers there. On one occasion the workers prolonged their lunch period for more than half an hour in order to decide whether or not they should quit work in a body at the end of the working day. This their representative persuaded them not to do. Shortly afterwards, on November 28, 1934, the company gave the workers' representative notice of discharge, to take effect 2 months later as is customary. The workers thereupon brought the case before the Permanent Labor Tribunal which referred the case to a special tribunal. The opinion of this tribunal, given on December 27, 1934, was that the discharge of the representative was in violation of the general agreement between the employers and the trade union of smiths and machinists. The superintendent of the department where the workers' representative was employed offered the latter a position in another department, and a small sum to recompense him for making the change. This offer the representative refused and was thereupon discharged.

The trade union appealed to the Permanent Labor Tribunal, demanding his reinstatement and damages for the wrongs suffered, and the levy of a fine upon the company for violating the provisions of the September agreement. The company took the position that the case was not within the jurisdiction of the Permanent Labor Tribunal, and that in any event the September agreement should not be so interpreted as to force an employer to keep indefinitely a person whom he did not wish to employ.

The Permanent Labor Tribunal rendered its decision on February 15, 1935. It pointed out the great importance to the workers of feeling that no special risk is run by their representative in disputes against their employers and that, therefore, if a representative is illegally discharged, recompense is due not only to the representative but also to the workers whom he represents. It is the function of the court to determine whether such recompense is to consist in the reinstatement of the representative or in some other action. It is of the utmost importance for both parties that there be foundation for proper collaboration. As in the present case it was evident that a change in the personal element was desirable, the Tribunal held that in consideration of the attitude of the company towards the workers' representatives it would be unfortunate to reinstate the representative in his old position, but that on the other hand, the company was duty bound to create conditions favorable to proper collaboration.

Damages fixed at 5,000 kroner were awarded to the workers' representative because of his enforced retirement. A further sum of 10,000 kroner was awarded to the trade union of the workers for the company's violation of the opinion of the special tribunal. The company was also sentenced to pay the cost of the case.[2]

It may be remarked in connection with the above that the superintendent involved in the case resigned his position shortly after January 1, 1935.

Both parties to the dispute have accepted the decision of the Court without any protest and will undoubtedly show complete loyalty in their efforts to create proper working conditions on the basis of a genuine collaboration between the employers and workers.

[2] Arbejdsgiveren, organ of the Danish Employers' Association, Copenhagen, for Mar. 8, 1935, pp. 74 and 75.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, February 1935

FOR every two persons separated from their jobs in manufacturing industries during February 1935, three persons were hired. There were fewer separations during the month of February than during any month since June 1933. The lay-off rate for manufacturing was lower during February than for any month since February 1934.[1]

The turn-over rates shown in this study represent the number of changes per 100 on the pay roll. The data are compiled from reports mailed to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by more than 5,000 representative establishments in 144 manufacturing industries.

In the 10 industries for which separate rates are shown, reports were received from representative plants employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each of these industries as shown in the 1931 Census of Manufactures. The firms representing these 10 industries which reported to the Bureau during February had over 1,000,000 workers on their pay rolls.

Trend by Months

TABLE 1 shows for manufacturing as a whole, the total separation rate subdivided into the quit, discharge, and lay-off rates, together with the accession rate for each month of 1934 and for January and February 1935.

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Representative Factories in 144 Industries, January 1934–February 1935

Class of rates and year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quit rate:												
1935	0.76	0.73										
1934	.90	.85	0.93	1.11	1.01	0.94	0.70	0.75	1.55	0.73	0.62	0.58
Discharge rate:												
1935	.18	.18										
1934	.18	.19	.21	.23	.22	.18	.19	.19	.16	.19	.15	.15
Lay-off rate:												
1935	2.10	1.88										
1934	2.35	1.85	2.08	2.04	3.65	3.48	2.96	3.56	3.41	4.38	3.78	2.72
Total separation rate:												
1935	3.04	2.79										
1934	3.43	2.89	3.22	3.38	4.88	4.60	3.85	4.50	5.12	5.30	4.55	3.45
Accession rate:												
1935	6.33	4.23										
1934	5.81	6.71	6.33	5.18	4.19	3.58	3.71	3.24	3.61	4.09	4.32	6.14

[1] Data concerning labor turn-over are now collected and published monthly. Rates on a monthly basis are now available for the entire period, June 1929 to date. Reports have also been prepared for individual months for the period, January 1932 to October 1934; until recently data for this period were available only on a quarterly basis.

Analysis by Industries

TABLE 2 shows the quit, discharge, lay-off, and accession rates for the 10 industries in which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate industry figures.

Slaughtering and meat-packing and cotton manufacturing were the only industries in which the total separation rate exceeded the hiring rate. In each of the other 8 industries more people were hired than were separated from their jobs during February. During the month the highest quit rate occurred in the automobile industry and the lowest in the brick industry. Automobiles also had the highest discharge rate; the lowest occurred in the iron and steel industry. The highest lay-off rate was shown by the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, and the lowest by the iron and steel industry. Brick manufacturing showed the highest accession rate and iron and steel the lowest.

Table 2.—Monthly Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Specified Industries

Class of rates	February 1935	January 1935	February 1934	February 1935	January 1935	February 1934
	Automobiles			Boots and shoes		
Quit rate	1.62	1.96	3.23	0.63	0.62	1.64
Discharge rate	.29	.37	.68	.26	.25	.27
Lay-off rate	2.33	1.72	2.43	.96	1.20	.99
Total separation rate	4.24	4.05	6.34	1.85	2.07	2.90
Accession rate	5.76	17.61	20.17	3.63	5.48	6.09
	Bricks			Cotton manufacturing		
Quit rate	0.43	0.55	0.77	0.96	0.99	1.28
D scharge rate	.09	.04	.31	.28	.28	.39
Lay-off rate	4.49	8.32	3.93	2.38	2.07	1.53
Total separation rate	5.01	8.91	5.01	3.62	3.34	3.20
Accession rate	11.42	10.10	9.82	3.56	4.74	5.90
	Foundries and machine shops			Furniture		
Quit rate	0.71	0.61	0.75	0.46	0.40	0.59
Discharge rate	.23	.21	.17	.20	.28	.23
Lay-off rate	2.00	2.08	1.55	2.36	3.45	4.03
Total separation rate	2.94	2.90	2.47	3.02	4.13	4.85
Accession rate	5.29	6.77	6.34	5.41	6.50	5.14
	Iron and steel			Men's clothing		
Quit rate	0.73	0.57	0.67	0.72	0.76	0.68
Discharge rate	.07	.07	.07	.17	.10	.10
Lay-off rate	.62	.54	.82	1.08	.96	.72
Total separation rate	1.42	1.18	1.56	1.97	1.82	1.50
Accession rate	2.78	5.13	3.25	4.06	8.53	5.69
	Sawmills			Slaughtering and meat packing		
Quit rate	0.99	0.95	1.06	0.89	0.67	0.80
Discharge rate	.28	.36	.46	.26	.24	.26
Lay-off rate	3.22	3.04	2.54	12.15	14.49	10.23
Total separation rate	4.49	4.35	4.06	13.30	15.40	11.29
Accession rate	7.70	9.81	10.82	5.85	8.61	9.14

Labor Turn-Over in the Sawmill Industry, 1933 and 1934

THE annual turn-over rate for the sawmill industry is much higher than for industry as a whole. For example, in 1934 the annual separation rate for industry as a whole was 49.2, whereas for the sawmill industry the annual separation rate was 87.8.

The 1934 accession rate for industry as a whole was 56.9. In the sawmill industry the rate was 93.4, or nearly twice as great as in industry as a whole.

Notwithstanding the high rates for the sawmill industry, a number of individual sawmill firms had remarkably good turn-over rates. Thus, in 1934, there were 28 firms, employing more than 3,500 workers, which had an annual separation rate of less than 30 percent.

Table 1 shows, by rate groups, for the years 1933 and 1934, the number of employees and the number of quits, discharges, lay-offs, and accessions in 131 identical firms in the sawmill industry from which reports were received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms had an average of 22,419 employees for the year 1933 and an average of 27,843 employees for the year 1934.

Table 1.—Changes in Personnel in 131 Identical Firms in the Sawmill Industry, 1933 and 1934, by Rate Groups

Rate group	Quits					
	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of quits	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Under 2.5 percent	55	53	6,601	6,006	58	35
2.5 and under 5 percent	2	17	499	2,490	23	85
5 and under 7.5 percent	16	11	4,057	2,409	249	143
7.5 and under 10 percent	9	10	5,178	1,693	432	141
10 and under 15 percent	14	14	2,943	3,065	375	405
15 and under 20 percent	11	3	3,123	828	570	150
20 and under 25 percent	7	4	1,495	1,768	337	364
25 and under 30 percent	3	5	632	778	168	211
30 and under 35 percent	4	2	516	177	166	58
35 percent and over	10	12	2,799	3,205	1,583	1,683
Total	131	131	27,843	22,419	3,961	3,275

Rate group	Discharges					
	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of discharges	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Under 0.5 percent	62	71	8,339	8,021	4	1
0.5 and under 1 percent	4	7	816	1,995	5	13
1 and under 2 percent	13	7	4,043	2,231	58	34
2 and under 3 percent	12	7	1,848	1,062	49	23
3 and under 4 percent	3	7	1,028	2,377	38	81
4 and under 5 percent	7	4	1,889	696	81	32
5 and under 7 percent	2	10	399	2,937	22	221
7 and under 9 percent	7	0	4,574	0	362	0
9 and under 11 percent	5	0	1,111	0	112	0
11 percent and over	16	18	3,796	3,100	632	770
Total	131	131	27,843	22,419	1,363	1,175

Table 1.—Changes in Personnel in 131 Identical Firms in the Sawmill Industry, 1933 and 1934, by Rate Groups—Continued

Rate group	Lay-offs					
	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of lay-offs	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Under 5 percent	18	12	2,976	820	43	9
5 and under 10 percent	3	12	916	2,187	58	144
10 and under 20 percent	14	12	3,208	3,223	474	475
20 and under 30 percent	10	14	2,100	3,488	551	891
30 and under 40 percent	14	7	3,572	967	1,240	326
40 and under 60 percent	13	19	2,963	3,884	1,417	1,828
60 and under 90 percent	20	16	4,229	3,356	2,960	2,475
90 and under 120 percent	10	14	1,666	2,314	1,724	2,334
120 and under 150 percent	8	10	1,612	1,415	2,020	1,878
150 percent and over	21	15	4,601	765	7,989	1,731
Total	131	131	27,843	22,419	18,476	12,091

Rate group	Total separations					
	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of separations	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Under 10 percent	12	12	841	856	39	37
10 and under 20 percent	8	6	1,616	784	260	135
20 and under 30 percent	8	17	1,160	3,495	278	922
30 and under 40 percent	15	9	3,054	1,301	1,045	447
40 and under 60 percent	16	20	5,391	5,654	2,612	2,884
60 and under 90 percent	26	20	6,569	4,503	4,869	3,496
90 and under 120 percent	9	18	1,343	2,857	1,312	3,004
120 and under 150 percent	13	7	2,880	732	3,705	947
150 and under 180 percent	8	5	3,408	837	5,934	1,408
180 percent and over	16	17	1,581	1,400	3,746	3,261
Total	131	131	27,843	22,419	23,800	16,541

Rate group	Accessions					
	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of accessions	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Under 20 percent	12	8	1,766	514	217	45
20 and under 30 percent	13	5	2,377	472	601	109
30 and under 40 percent	14	7	2,567	1,386	869	473
40 and under 50 percent	4	3	353	469	169	229
50 and under 70 percent	17	17	4,629	3,330	2,655	1,952
70 and under 110 percent	31	28	7,572	6,273	6,549	5,438
110 and under 150 percent	19	23	3,598	4,196	4,532	7,163
150 and under 210 percent	12	17	4,064	2,444	7,815	4,239
210 and under 250 percent	4	13	568	1,437	1,276	3,347
250 percent and over	5	10	349	1,898	1,082	3,313
Total	131	131	27,843	22,419	25,765	24,345

The annual quit rate for the sawmill industry in 1934 was 14.4, and yet the rate for 55 firms employing 6,601 people was less than 2½ percent. In contrast, 10 firms employing 2,800 workers had a quit rate of 35 percent or over. The annual discharge rate for this industry was 5.4, but 62 firms with a labor force of 8,300 had a rate of less than one-half of 1 percent. The annual lay-off rate for sawmills as a whole was 68, yet 21 firms with nearly 4,000 employees had a rate of less than 10 percent; at the other end of the scale were 21 firms employing 4,600 people which had an annual lay-off rate of 150 percent or over.

In order to maintain an average force of 27,843 employees, these 131 firms had 23,800 separations during 1934 and hired 25,765 employees.

Table 2 shows the comparative turn-over rates in 131 identical firms in the sawmill industry for the years 1933 and 1934, by size of establishment.

Table 2.—Comparative Turn-Over Rates, 1933 and 1934, in Sawmills Having Fewer Than 150 Employees, and in Those Having 150 or More Employees

Class of rates	Firms having—			
	Under 150 employees, 1934	150 or more employees, 1934	Under 150 employees, 1933	150 or more employees, 1933
Quit rate	13.03	14.40	7.79	15.65
Discharge rate	3.20	5.14	4.01	5.43
Lay-off rate	89.18	63.04	81.83	49.68
Separation rate	105.41	82.58	93.63	70.76
Accession rate	98.84	91.62	131.18	105.15

Of the 131 firms whose reports were used for the basis of this study, 62 employed less than 150 and 69 more than 150 persons. The 62 firms in the first class had 3,531 employees in 1934 and 2,967 in 1933, while the 69 firms in the second class employed 24,312 persons in 1934 and 19,452 in 1933.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Average Annual Earnings in Manufacturing Industries in Ohio, 1929 to 1933: Part 1 [1]

THIS article covers the following manufacturing groups: Chemicals and allied products; food and kindred products; iron and steel and their products; leather and leather products; liquors and beverages; lumber and lumber products; and metals and metal products, other than iron and steel. The remaining seven industry groups in manufacturing will be covered in a later article.

In manufacturing industries as a whole [2] in Ohio, the average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners was $1,499 in 1929, $956 in 1932, and $950 in 1933. The average number [3] of wage earners reported employed was 718,108 in 1929, 399,790 in 1932, and 449,378 in 1933. Total wage and salary payments to wage earners were $1,076,213,730 in 1929, $382,080,692 in 1932, and $426,727,589 in 1933.

Comparing 1933 with 1932, the average number of wage earners reported employed increased 49,588, or 12.4 percent; the total wage and salary payments to wage earners increased $44,646,897, or 11.7 percent; and the average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners decreased $6, or six-tenths of 1 percent.

Comparing 1933 with 1929, the average number of wage earners reported employed decreased 268,730, or 37.4 percent; the total wage and salary payments to wage earners decreased $649,486,141, or 60.3 percent; and the average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners decreased $549, or 36.6 percent.

In the manufacturing groups covered in this article, the average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners was $1,475 in 1929, $1,220 in 1932, and $1,121 in 1933 in manufactures of chemicals and allied products; $1,331 in 1929, $1,067 in 1932, and $947 in 1933 in

[1] By Fred C. Croxton, Columbus, Ohio, and Frank C. Croxton, Whiting, Ind. A series of articles on average annual wages and salary payments in Ohio was published in the Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934. That series covered the years 1916 to 1932 for all industries except construction and all industries combined, the data for which were for 1918 to 1932. A new series began in the February 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, covering the years 1929 to 1933.

[2] See Monthly Labor Review for February 1935 for detailed information and also for data concerning occupation groups other than wage earners.

[3] The number reported employed on the 15th of each month is shown for 1933 in the Monthly Labor Review for February 1935; for 1931 and 1932 in the issue for December 1933; for 1930 in the issue for March 1932; and for 1914 to 1929 in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 553.

manufactures of food and kindred products; $1,705 in 1929, $959 in 1932, and $1,004 in 1933 in manufactures of iron and steel and their products; $1,096 in 1929, $690 in 1932, and $713 in 1933 in manufactures of leather and leather products; $1,484 in 1929, $1,200 in 1932, and $1,234 in 1933 in manufactures of liquors and beverages; $1,275 in 1929, $834 in 1932, and $745 in 1933 in manufactures of lumber and lumber products; and $1,434 in 1929, $973 in 1932, and $919 in 1933 in manufactures of metals and metal products other than iron and steel. The average annual payment to wage earners in 1933 was higher than in 1932 in three of the seven industry groups and lower in four.

Source and Scope of Study

AVERAGE wage and salary payments in this study and in earlier studies published in the Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934 have been computed from reports furnished by Ohio employers. The reports were made annually as required by law, immediately after the close of each calendar year, to the Division of Labor Statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio.

The employers' reports show, among other items, the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month and the total wage and salary payments during the year. Employers were not requested to furnish, in connection with such annual reports, information concerning number or proportion of employees working full time, part time, and overtime; nor were they requested to furnish information relative to the extent to which they had "spread" work or shortened hours during slack periods or provided overtime during busy periods. It is not possible to determine from available data the amount of part-time and overtime work during the period covered by this study and measure, even approximately, the effect of such conditions upon average annual wage and salary payments.

Reports were requested, in each of the years covered by this study, of all employers of three or more persons. Some reports were received each year from employers of fewer than three persons and all such returns are included in the compilations. The number of establishments reporting varied from year to year, but the returns were from identical establishments throughout the 12 months of each year. Reports were not requested concerning employment by governmental units and in interstate transportation. A discussion of the completeness of the reports received and compiled by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics will be found in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1934 (pp. 144, 145).

Table 1 shows for each of the seven manufacturing groups covered in this study the number of establishments reporting each year, 1929 to 1933.

Table 1.—Number of Ohio Manufacturing Establishments Reporting, 1929 to 1933, by Industry Groups

Year	Chemicals and allied products	Food and kindred products	Iron and steel and their products	Leather and leather products	Liquors and beverages	Lumber and lumber products	Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel
1929	457	1,636	1,775	126	164	1,231	544
1930	458	1,715	1,754	119	163	1,192	549
1931	461	1,685	1,697	110	175	1,104	544
1932	440	1,600	1,606	106	158	999	531
1933	424	1,550	1,528	107	162	926	521

Average Number Reported Employed

TABLE 2 shows the average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups—wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling)—in each of the manufacturing groups. The annual reports made by employers show the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month, and the averages in this table were computed by dividing the total of the monthly figures by 12.

In some of the years a few salespeople were tabulated by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under "Manufactures, not otherwise classified", and cannot now be distributed to the several industry groups.

In the three general occupation groups combined, the average number of persons reported employed increased from 1932 to 1933 in each of the seven industry groups. Wage earners also show an increase in each of the industry groups. Three-fourths of the total increase reported in average employment in these seven industry groups was in manufactures of iron and steel and their products. In most industry groups the average number of clerical employees and salespeople was lower in 1933 than in 1932.

Table 2.—Average Number Employed in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry and General Occupation Groups

Year	Total	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Sales people (not traveling)
Chemicals and allied products				
1929	26,320	20,779	5,239	302
1930	24,334	18,730	5,434	170
1931	22,981	17,812	4,047	122
1932	19,839	15,253	4,390	196
1933	20,927	16,574	4,204	150
Food and kindred products				
1929	42,137	33,422	3,893	4,821
1930	42,284	[1] 36,237	4,098	[1] 1,949
1931	40,204	34,302	3,851	2,051
1932	36,295	31,442	3,372	1,481
1933	37,909	32,944	3,278	1,686
Iron and steel and their products				
1929	272,499	246,554	25,316	630
1930	218,968	193,792	24,735	442
1931	158,476	139,394	18,843	240
1932	123,537	107,348	15,854	336
1933	149,734	134,102	15,332	300
Leather and leather products				
1929	16,448	15,344	1,039	65
1930	14,960	13,959	1,001	[2]
1931	14,005	13,153	852	[2]
1932	13,593	12,844	749	[2]
1933	13,947	13,130	793	24
Liquors and beverages				
1929	2,242	1,817	261	163
1930	2,071	1,724	247	99
1931	1,922	1,583	248	91
1932	1,685	1,370	244	71
1933	2,819	2,361	340	118
Lumber and lumber products				
1929	26,587	23,844	2,399	344
1930	21,824	19,426	2,157	241
1931	17,711	15,602	1,860	249
1932	13,980	12,255	1,461	264
1933	14,828	13,229	1,361	238
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel				
1929	42,703	37,744	4,724	234
1930	37,116	32,061	4,869	187
1931	32,469	27,879	4,493	97
1932	29,196	25,046	4,022	128
1933	32,520	28,555	3,852	113

[1] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.
[2] Tabulated by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under "Manufactures, not otherwise classified."

Total Wage and Salary Payments

TABLE 3 shows total wage and salary payments in each manufacturing group in each of the years 1929 to 1933. In supplying such data, employers were requested to report total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums and value of board and lodging furnished. Employers were also instructed not to include salaries of officials. Payments to superintendents and managers are included in this table, but data for that group are not included elsewhere in this study.

Considering the three general occupation groups combined—wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople, not traveling—an increase in total wage and salary payments in 1933 as compared with 1932 occurred in four of the seven manufacturing groups—iron and steel and their products; leather and

leather products; liquors and beverages; and metals and metal products other than iron and steel. Ninety percent of the total increase in these four industry groups was in manufactures of iron and steel and their products. The total payments in that industry group in 1933, however, were 66.9 percent below the total payments in 1929. Practically all the increase from 1932 to 1933 was in payments made to wage earners, with a decrease generally for clerical employees and salespeople.

Table 3.—Total Wage and Salary Payments in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry and General Occupation Groups

Year	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Subtotal	Superintendents and managers	Total
Chemicals and allied products:						
1929	$30,647,937	$8,676,862	$620,867	$39,945,666	$4,185,920	$44,131,586
1930	27,387,946	9,145,624	445,803	36,979,373	3,965,731	40,945,104
1931	24,407,767	9,022,451	310,588	33,740,806	3,762,085	37,502,891
1932	18,603,802	6,962,173	317,474	25,883,449	3,213,671	29,097,120
1933	18,572,810	6,280,418	233,422	25,086,650	2,792,577	27,879,227
Food and kindred products:						
1929	44,476,748	5,833,977	8,086,751	58,397,476	4,578,972	62,976,448
1930	[1] 49,382,918	6,043,039	[1] 2,546,940	57,972,897	4,561,737	62,534,634
1931	41,570,846	5,424,379	2,536,266	49,531,491	3,954,936	53,486,427
1932	33,540,768	4,375,497	1,765,779	39,682,044	3,247,201	42,929,245
1933	31,211,706	3,892,811	1,758,436	36,862,953	2,675,496	39,538,449
Iron and steel and their products:						
1929	420,269,624	50,131,320	2,106,491	472,507,435	19,344,111	491,851,546
1930	298,611,604	50,301,885	1,324,488	350,237,977	18,319,553	368,557,530
1931	175,577,104	30,540,053	618,657	206,735,814	13,890,090	220,625,904
1932	102,971,570	24,462,368	841,809	128,275,747	10,271,831	138,547,578
1933	134,667,037	22,912,156	595,878	156,175,071	8,886,444	167,061,515
Leather and leather products:						
1929	16,812,966	1,518,051	126,196	18,457,213	792,588	19,249,801
1930	12,874,231	1,396,097	69,376	14,339,704	947,563	15,287,267
1931	11,367,864	1,127,161	17,079	12,512,104	1,105,799	13,617,903
1932	8,861,030	984,602	32,266	9,877,898	793,953	10,671,851
1933	9,364,101	930,630	45,742	10,340,473	479,651	10,820,124
Liquors and beverages:						
1929	2,696,390	405,586	321,199	3,423,175	399,449	3,822,624
1930	2,534,721	386,866	230,774	3,152,361	362,655	3,515,016
1931	2,209,517	358,213	182,744	2,750,474	305,773	3,056,247
1932	1,644,442	303,301	129,518	2,077,261	300,342	2,377,603
1933	2,912,833	424,805	204,562	3,542,200	305,778	3,847,978
Lumber and lumber products:						
1929	30,401,272	4,025,948	869,472	35,296,692	3,040,814	38,337,506
1930	22,889,967	3,704,156	559,999	27,154,122	2,791,969	29,946,091
1931	16,332,758	2,871,244	536,340	19,740,342	2,234,576	21,974,918
1932	10,215,185	1,985,314	437,428	12,637,927	1,567,465	14,205,392
1933	9,859,224	1,575,555	349,278	11,784,057	1,104,996	12,889,053
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel:						
1929	54,106,198	8,217,453	715,991	63,039,642	4,019,243	67,058,885
1930	43,433,833	8,807,807	628,016	52,869,656	4,299,270	57,168,926
1931	32,191,335	7,689,448	211,259	40,092,042	3,750,496	43,842,538
1932	24,366,738	5,939,403	275,636	30,581,777	2,957,605	33,539,382
1933	26,243,482	5,230,780	215,949	31,690,211	2,421,277	34,111,488

[1] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

Fluctuation of Employment

In the manufacturing groups covered in this study employees classified by employers as "wage earners" are three-fourths or more of all persons employed in each of the seven groups. Table 4 shows

for that occupation group fluctuation of employment in each industry group. In 1933, maximum employment of wage earners was reported for September in each of the manufacturing groups except leather and leather products, where it occurred in August. In the same year minimum employment of wage earners was reported for March in four of the seven groups; for January in manufactures of metals and metal products, other than iron and steel; for February in liquors and beverages; and for November in leather and leather products.

Table 4.—Fluctuation of Employment of Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry Groups

Month	Chemicals and allied products					Food and kindred products [1]				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	19,600	19,525	18,865	16,158	14,843	30,582	34,514	32,468	30,367	29,463
February	19,888	19,344	18,834	16,117	14,726	30,771	34,666	32,482	30,227	28,747
March	20,325	19,739	19,688	15,676	14,382	30,921	34,459	32,305	30,228	28,509
April	21,111	19,892	19,229	15,789	15,149	30,990	34,710	32,453	30,214	29,446
May	21,108	19,432	17,961	15,569	15,710	31,755	35,372	33,284	30,601	30,112
June	21,099	18,936	17,273	15,159	16,001	34,094	36,289	34,754	31,140	31,900
July	21,045	18,540	16,854	14,989	16,631	33,872	35,605	33,929	30,659	31,983
August	21,224	17,899	16,502	14,521	17,995	34,356	35,877	35,512	31,440	34,466
September	22,232	18,661	17,510	15,023	19,071	39,538	42,259	41,358	35,462	40,875
October	21,258	18,134	17,068	14,691	18,523	36,631	39,687	36,054	33,854	39,108
November	20,590	17,651	17,215	14,742	18,125	34,721	36,425	33,865	31,945	35,771
December	19,870	17,001	16,748	14,600	17,726	32,835	34,978	33,159	31,166	34,950
Maximum	22,232	19,892	19,688	16,158	19,071	39,538	42,259	41,358	35,462	40,875
Minimum	19,600	17,001	16,502	14,521	14,382	30,582	34,459	32,305	30,214	28,509
Variation from maximum:										
Number	2,632	2,891	3,186	1,637	4,689	8,956	7,800	9,053	5,248	12,366
Percent	11.8	14.5	16.2	10.1	24.6	22.7	18.5	21.9	14.8	30.3
	Iron and steel and their products					Leather and leather products				
January	241,525	215,180	151,254	121,338	103,112	15,326	14,975	12,590	12,663	12,144
February	246,650	215,272	153,082	121,382	105,933	15,737	14,805	13,345	13,203	12,917
March	252,604	211,169	154,317	118,237	94,405	15,193	14,547	13,756	13,224	12,344
April	255,098	215,536	154,655	112,444	104,957	14,707	14,063	13,547	12,886	12,398
May	259,386	212,315	151,481	107,410	114,214	14,735	13,539	13,091	12,660	12,745
June	256,027	199,629	144,712	107,130	130,572	14,489	13,840	13,023	12,649	12,680
July	256,678	190,147	139,398	104,007	146,650	15,425	14,278	14,221	13,017	13,915
August	255,208	183,361	130,730	94,902	163,598	16,066	14,820	14,379	13,293	15,094
September	249,668	180,837	126,378	98,406	166,303	16,140	14,253	13,941	13,394	14,718
October	247,200	175,667	125,539	102,186	165,406	15,986	13,737	12,652	13,007	14,113
November	223,870	165,209	122,150	100,389	157,718	15,201	12,566	11,580	11,958	11,442
December	214,731	161,181	119,026	100,347	156,361	15,122	12,089	11,709	12,175	13,045
Maximum	259,386	215,536	154,655	121,382	166,303	16,140	14,975	14,379	13,394	15,094
Minimum	214,731	161,181	119,026	94,902	94,405	14,489	12,089	11,580	11,958	11,442
Variation from maximum:										
Number	44,655	54,355	35,629	26,480	71,898	1,651	2,886	2,799	1,436	3,652
Percent	17.2	25.2	23.0	21.8	43.2	10.2	19.3	19.5	10.7	24.2

[1] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

Table 4.—Fluctuation of Employment of Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry Groups—Continued

Month	Liquors and beverages					Lumber and lumber products				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	1,577	1,498	1,421	1,312	1,166	22,767	20,451	15,701	12,316	10,367
February	1,573	1,502	1,439	1,320	1,120	23,140	20,314	15,978	12,828	10,658
March	1,650	1,526	1,460	1,291	1,127	23,585	20,362	16,189	12,780	9,868
April	1,803	1,652	1,556	1,378	1,661	23,944	20,209	16,252	12,969	10,993
May	1,840	1,942	1,650	1,470	2,249	23,998	20,462	16,398	12,748	12,303
June	2,067	2,044	1,720	1,717	2,823	24,188	20,125	15,878	12,619	14,009
July	2,165	2,118	1,887	1,468	3,089	23,981	19,269	15,777	11,640	14,473
August	2,174	2,122	1,856	1,408	3,067	24,566	19,196	15,778	11,388	16,107
September	1,990	1,762	1,668	1,356	3,093	24,766	18,851	15,705	12,167	16,175
October	1,790	1,595	1,530	1,249	3,018	25,000	18,898	15,161	12,254	15,812
November	1,601	1,480	1,414	1,286	2,977	23,970	17,965	14,499	11,966	14,519
December	1,578	1,449	1,389	1,183	2,939	22,217	17,009	13,908	11,379	13,469
Maximum	2,174	2,122	1,887	1,717	3,093	25,000	20,462	16,398	12,969	16,175
Minimum	1,573	1,449	1,389	1,183	1,120	22,217	17,009	13,908	11,379	9,868
Variation from maximum:										
Number	601	673	498	534	1,973	2,783	3,453	2,490	1,590	6,307
Percent	27.6	31.7	26.4	31.1	63.8	11.1	16.9	15.2	12.3	39.0

Month	Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel									
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933					
January	34,181	34,047	27,397	26,023	22,210					
February	35,362	33,715	28,483	26,300	23,373					
March	36,623	33,988	29,182	26,435	22,435					
April	37,427	34,322	29,591	25,520	23,579					
May	38,242	33,991	29,148	25,419	25,761					
June	37,905	32,490	28,351	25,148	28,193					
July	38,729	31,075	27,665	24,259	30,633					
August	38,845	30,302	27,048	23,073	33,651					
September	39,354	30,657	27,317	24,825	34,949					
October	40,148	30,801	27,409	25,027	34,413					
November	38,909	30,179	26,889	24,769	32,106					
December	37,109	29,160	26,069	23,748	31,351					
Maximum	40,148	34,322	29,591	26,435	34,949					
Minimum	34,181	29,160	26,069	23,073	22,210					
Variation from maximum:										
Number	5,967	5,162	3,522	3,362	12,739					
Percent	14.9	15.0	11.9	12.7	36.5					

Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments

TABLE 5 shows average annual wage and salary payments to wage earners, bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and salespeople (not traveling) in each of the seven manufacturing groups. The average annual wage and salary payment was computed by dividing the total wage and salary payment for the year by the average number of persons employed. These averages should be taken not as exact measures, but as approximate figures. It should be emphasized that average annual wage and salary payments as here computed do not show full-time earnings, as data concerning part-time and overtime work are not available. Full-time earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average. The changes from year to year, also, do not afford any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay.

The 1933 average annual wage and salary payments, for the three occupation groups combined, show an increase over 1932 in manufactures of iron and steel and their products, leather and leather products, and liquors and beverages. The average annual wage payment in 1933 for wage earners in manufactures of iron and steel and their products increased 4.7 percent over 1932 but was 41.1 percent below the 1929 average.

Table 5.—Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry and General Occupation Groups

Year	Chemicals and allied products				Food and kindred products			
	All employees	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)
1929	$1,518	$1,475	$1,656	[1]	$1,386	$1,331	$1,499	$1,677
1930	1,520	1,462	1,683	[1]	1,371	[2] 1,363	1,475	[2] 1,307
1931	1,468	1,370	1,788	[1]	1,232	1,212	1,409	1,237
1932	1,305	1,220	1,586	[1]	1,093	1,067	1,298	1,192
1933	1,199	1,121	1,494	[1]	972	947	1,188	1,043
	Iron and steel and their products				Leather and leather products			
1929	1,734	1,705	1,980	3,344	1,122	1,096	1,461	[1]
1930	1,599	1,541	2,034	2,997	[3] 954	922	1,395	[3]
1931	1,305	1,260	1,621	2,578	[3] 892	864	1,323	[3]
1932	1,038	959	1,543	2,505	[3] 724	690	1,315	[3]
1933	1,043	1,004	1,494	1,986	741	713	1,174	[1]
	Liquors and beverages				Lumber and lumber products			
1929	1,527	1,484	1,554	[1]	1,328	1,275	1,678	[1]
1930	1,522	1,470	1,566	[1]	1,244	1,178	1,717	[1]
1931	1,431	1,396	1,444	[1]	1,115	1,047	1,544	[1]
1932	1,233	1,200	1,243	[1]	904	834	1,359	[1]
1933	1,257	1,234	1,249	[1]	795	745	1,158	[1]
	Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel							
1929	1,476	1,434	1,740	[1]				
1930	1,411	1,355	1,809	[1]				
1931	1,235	1,155	1,711	[1]				
1932	1,047	973	1,477	[1]				
1933	974	919	1,358	[1]				

[1] Not computed owing to small number involved.
[2] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.
[3] Tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics carry salespeople (not traveling) under "Manufactures, not otherwise classified", and therefore wage and salary payments to such employees were deducted before computing average.

Indexes of Employment and Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES of average number of wage earners employed and of total and average annual wage and salary payments to wage earners are shown in table 6 for each of the seven manufacturing groups. The base used in computing these indexes is 1926.

Of the seven industry groups, manufactures of lumber and lumber products show the lowest 1933 index in each of the three items covered, with manufactures of iron and steel and their products second lowest. Manufactures of liquors and beverages, with comparatively few employees, show the highest 1933 indexes, due to the repeal of the prohibition laws.

Table 6.—Indexes of Number Employed and Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry Groups

[1926=100.0]

Year	Chemicals and allied products			Food and kindred products			Iron and steel and their products			Leather and leather products		
	Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average
1929	108.7	111.5	102.6	103.7	113.1	109.2	103.7	107.8	104.0	95.2	94.6	99.4
1930	98.0	99.6	101.7	[1]112.4	[1]125.6	[1]111.8	81.5	76.6	94.0	86.6	72.5	83.6
1931	93.2	88.8	95.3	106.4	105.8	99.4	58.6	45.0	76.8	81.6	64.0	78.3
1932	79.8	67.7	84.8	97.5	85.3	87.5	45.1	26.4	58.5	79.7	49.9	62.6
1933	86.7	67.6	78.0	102.2	79.4	77.7	56.4	34.5	61.2	81.5	52.7	64.6

Year	Liquors and beverages			Lumber and lumber products			Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel					
1929	89.7	93.2	103.9	95.3	96.1	100.8	116.0	121.2	104.4	-------	-------	-------
1930	85.1	87.6	102.9	77.7	72.3	93.1	98.5	97.3	98.7	-------	-------	-------
1931	78.1	76.4	97.8	62.4	51.6	82.8	85.7	72.1	84.1	-------	-------	-------
1932	67.6	56.8	84.0	49.0	32.3	65.9	77.0	54.6	70.9	-------	-------	-------
1933	116.5	100.7	86.4	52.9	31.2	58.9	87.8	58.8	66.9	-------	-------	-------

[1] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

Comparison of 1933 with Preceding Year

TABLE 7 compares 1933 with 1932 with respect to average number of persons employed and total and average annual wage and salary payments. The data are for the three general occupation groups combined—wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling).

In each of the seven industry groups the average number of persons employed increased. The increase varied from 2.6 percent in manufactures of leather and leather products to 67.3 percent in liquors and beverages. Four of the seven industry groups show an increase in total wage and salary payments and three show a decrease. The average annual wage and salary payments increased in three of the industry groups and decreased in four.

Table 7.—Change in Average Number Employed and Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio 1933 Compared with 1932

[This table includes the 3 general occupation groups]

Industry group	Persons employed (average)		Total wage and salary payments		Average annual wage and salary payment	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Chemicals and allied products	+1,088	+5.5	−$796,799	−3.1	−$106	−8.1
Food and kindred products	+1,614	+4.4	−2,819,091	−7.1	−121	−11.1
Iron and steel and their products	+26,197	+21.2	+27,899,324	+21.7	+5	+.5
Leather and leather products	+354	+2.6	+462,575	+4.7	+17	+2.3
Liquors and beverages	+1,134	+67.3	+1,464,939	+70.5	+24	+1.9
Lumber and lumber products	+848	+6.1	−853,870	−6.8	−109	−12.1
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	+3,324	+11.4	+1,108,434	+3.6	−73	−7.0

Employment and Wage and Salary Payments, by Industries

IN TABLES 8 to 11 data for wage earners are presented for individual industries within each of the seven manufacturing groups. In each group certain individual industries which employ comparatively few people in Ohio have been combined under the classification "other." The industries so classified are as follows:

Chemicals and allied products, other.—Baking powder and yeast; blacking, cleansing, and polishing preparations; bone, carbon, and lamp black; dyestuffs and extracts; explosives; ink (printing and writing); oil, linseed, lubricating, and cottonseed, and oil cake; and chemicals and allied products, not otherwise classified.

Food and kindred products, other.—Cordials, sirups, and flavoring extracts; oleomargarine; sugar; vinegar and cider; and food and kindred products, not otherwise classified.

Iron and steel and their products, other.—Burial vaults, steel; files; nails, spikes, staples, and tacks; pipe, wrought; saws; scales and balances; screws, machine and wood; sewing machines, cases, and attachments; springs, coil; springs, steel, car, and carriage; and iron and steel and their products, not otherwise classified.

Leather and leather products, other.—Belting and hose, leather; gloves and mittens, leather; leather goods and novelties; saddlery and harness; trunks and valises; and leather and leather products, not otherwise classified.

Liquors and beverages, other.—Liquors, distilled; liquors, malt; liquors, vinous; malt; and liquors and beverages, not otherwise classified.

Lumber and lumber products, other.—Baskets, wood, rattan, and willow; billiard tables and materials; boxes, cigar; furniture, wicker and reed; lasts; looking-glass and picture frames, and molding; showcases and store fixtures; wood preserving; and lumber and lumber products, not otherwise classified.

Metal and metal products, other than iron and steel, other.—Babbitt metal and solder; caskets, metal; electroplating; fire apparatus, chemical, including extinguishers; galvanizing, lead, bar, pipe, and sheet; silverware and plated ware; smelting and refining, aluminum, brass, and copper; smelting and refining, not from ore; and metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, not otherwise classified.

Table 8 shows for each industry and for the group "other" within each manufacturing group the number of establishments reporting employment and total wage and salary payments in each year 1929 to 1933.

Table 8.—Number of Ohio Manufacturing Establishments Reporting, 1929 to 1933, by Industries

Year	Chemicals and allied products								Food and kindred products
	Chemicals, acids, and wood distillation	Fertilizers, tankage	Paint and varnish	Patent medicines and drug compounds	Petroleum refining	Salt	Soap, candles, grease, and tallow	Chemicals and allied products, other	Bakery products
1929	72	39	100	69	29	5	51	92	563
1930	77	38	100	69	26	6	56	86	592
1931	86	36	97	70	39	6	52	75	579
1932	86	53	90	67	34	7	31	72	540
1933	88	48	86	67	29	6	26	74	517

Year	Food and kindred products—Continued								Iron and steel and their products
	Canning and preserving	Coffee, spices, and peanuts: roasting and grinding	Confectionery	Dairy products and ice cream	Flour-mill and grist-mill products	Food preparations	Slaughtering and meat packing	Food and kindred products, other	Blast-furnace products
1929	95	42	114	349	236	25	165	47	16
1930	96	41	110	375	242	31	177	51	13
1931	96	38	112	369	223	45	175	48	10
1932	85	39	96	357	203	63	169	48	11
1933	86	38	84	358	208	54	159	46	10

Year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued								
	Boilers and tanks	Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	Calculating machines	Cutlery and tools	Doors and shutters, iron and steel	Forgings	Foundry and machine-shop products	Gas engines and tractors	Pumps and windmills
1929	53	21	30	67	10	36	1,208	18	31
1930	55	20	27	61	8	34	1,220	14	32
1931	55	19	32	22	7	34	1,209	15	30
1932	53	19	28	16	5	32	1,144	17	30
1933	51	19	26	17	4	32	1,091	18	30

Year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued							Liquors and beverages	
	Safes and vaults	Steel works and rolling mills	Stoves and furnaces	Tin plate and terneplate	Wire	Wirework, wire rope, and cable	Iron and steel and their products, other	Mineral and soda waters	Liquors and beverages, other
1929	9	69	86	5	6	33	77	151	13
1930	9	60	86	4	9	31	71	148	15
1931	10	52	74	5	8	32	83	156	19
1932	7	54	71	5	8	32	74	136	22
1933	9	53	60	5	6	28	69	116	[1] 46

[1] Including 34 establishments manufacturing "liquors, malt."

Table 8.—Number of Ohio Manufacturing Establishments Reporting, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Continued

Year	Leather and leather products			Lumber and lumber products					
	Boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	Leather and leather products, other	Boxes and packing crates	Coffins and undertakers' goods	Cooperage and related goods	Furniture, including upholstering	Matches	Sawmill and planing-mill products
1929	46	19	61	41	16	65	170	4	828
1930	45	18	56	35	18	71	166	4	797
1931	38	18	54	38	16	58	145	4	742
1932	40	16	50	35	18	56	125	4	661
1933	36	15	56	36	18	50	118	4	605

Year	Lumber and lumber products—Con.		Metals and metal products other than iron and steel						
	Wood bending, turning, and carving	Lumber and lumber products, other	Brass, bronze, and aluminum products	Clocks, watches, and materials	Copper, zinc, tin, and sheet-iron products	Furniture and office fixtures	Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors	Jewelry, including reducing and refining	Metals and metal products, other
1929	38	69	147	10	218	13	41	35	80
1930	33	68	150	8	227	16	35	33	80
1931	28	73	149	8	223	12	34	34	84
1932	26	74	144	7	225	12	30	33	80
1933	27	68	139	6	216	12	30	30	88

The average number of wage earners (both sexes) reported employed in each industry in each year, 1929 to 1933, is shown in table 9. In the 54 industry classifications (considering "other" as a classification) shown in this table, the average number of wage earners reported employed in 1933 was greater than the 1932 average in 44 and less in 10.

Table 9.—Average Number of Wage Earners Employed in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries

Year	Chemicals and allied products								Food and kindred products
	Chemicals, acids, and wood distillation	Fertilizers, tankage	Paint and varnish	Patent medicines and drug compounds	Petroleum refining	Salt	Soap, candles, greese, and tallow	Chemicals and allieds, product other	Bakery products
1929	4,353	1,380	3,688	1,050	3,123	579	3,876	20,73	9,540
1930	3,848	1,263	3,393	958	3,262	523	3,454	2,028	[1] 12,360
1931	3,360	902	2,740	833	3,804	552	3,366	2,256	11,252
1932	2,945	960	2,473	829	2,964	556	2,896	1,631	10,221
1933	3,426	1,137	2,487	992	2,860	615	3,161	1,897	10,736

Year	Food and kindred products—Continued								Iron and steel and their products
	Canning and preserving	Coffee, spices, and peanuts: roasting and grinding	Confectionery	Dairy products and ice cream	Flour-mill and grist-mill products	Food preparations	Slaughtering and meat packing	Food and kindred products, other	Blast-furnace products
1929	1,904	1,230	3,129	6,860	1,946	1,036	6,189	1,589	5,612
1930	1,853	958	2,716	7,279	1,908	1,139	6,447	1,577	4,927
1931	2,011	810	2,560	7,160	1,799	1,146	6,417	1,148	2,627
1932	1,704	903	2,215	6,266	2,152	817	6,274	890	2,747
1933	1,984	1,163	2,133	6,330	2,251	655	6,442	1,251	3,796

[1] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

Table 9.—Average Number of Wage Earners Employed in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Continued

Year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued								
	Boilers and tanks	Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	Calculating machines	Cutlery and tools	Doors and shutters, iron and steel	Forgings	Foundry and machine-shop products	Gas engines and tractors	Pumps and windmills
1929	2,768	5,253	10,152	2,898	737	3,878	96,964	3,349	2,483
1930	2,518	3,953	7,769	2,541	690	2,543	76,423	2,448	2,425
1931	1,844	3,097	7,093	1,163	539	1,909	54,785	1,743	2,119
1932	1,333	2,410	6,383	1,035	492	1,271	39,305	1,336	1,868
1933	1,609	2,648	6,538	1,056	322	1,457	44,203	1,692	1,354

Year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued							Liquors and beverages	
	Safes and vaults	Steel works and rolling mills	Stoves and furnaces	Tin plate and terneplate	Wire	Wirework, wire rope, and cable	Iron and steel and their products, other	Mineral and soda waters	Liquors and beverages, other
1929	1,786	81,165	10,340	7,644	4,290	710	6,526	1,587	231
1930	1,550	63,615	8,394	3,375	5,445	605	4,575	1,453	271
1931	1,135	43,114	6,307	2,905	3,532	[1] 1,608	3,873	1,259	323
1932	532	34,102	5,261	2,674	2,810	882	2,908	1,050	320
1933	640	51,011	6,054	4,941	2,269	1,214	3,299	751	[2] 1,610

Year	Leather and leather products			Lumber and lumber products					
	Boots, shoes, cut stock and findings	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	Leather and leather products, other	Boxes and packing crates	Coffins and undertakers' goods	Cooperage and related goods	Furniture including upholstering	Matches	Sawmill and planing-mill products
1929	12,424	1,539	1,381	1,232	951	1,074	6,758	1,432	9,233
1930	11,376	1,420	1,164	903	874	940	5,290	1,364	7,081
1931	10,944	1,356	853	943	622	839	3,997	1,413	5,301
1932	10,968	1,252	624	715	617	630	3,078	1,444	3,645
1933	11,079	1,383	668	837	649	771	3,243	1,714	3,735

Year	Lumber and lumber products—Con.		Metal and metal products, other than iron and steel						
	Wood bending, turning, and carving	Lumber and lumber products, other	Brass, bronze, and aluminum products	Clocks, watches, and materials	Copper, zinc, tin, and sheet-iron products	Furniture and office fixtures	Gas and electric fixtures, and lamps and reflectors	Jewelry, including reducing, and refining	Metals and metal products, other
1929	888	2,277	9,924	530	14,808	2,692	7,375	626	1,790
1930	678	2,296	7,736	371	14,832	2,288	4,857	514	1,463
1931	492	1,997	6,149	322	13,562	1,851	3,978	474	1,544
1932	407	1,719	5,984	185	11,543	1,391	3,602	305	2,036
1933	563	1,717	6,960	169	12,896	1,535	4,008	276	2,712

[1] In accord with tabulations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.
[2] Including 1,354 wage earners in manufacture of "liquors, malt."

Table 10 shows the average annual wage and salary payments to wage earners in each manufacturing industry in each year, 1929 to 1933. The 1933 average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners was lower than the 1932 average in 39 industries (considering "other" as an industry) and higher than the 1932 average in 15 industries. Ten of the 15 industries in which the average increased are in manufactures of iron and steel and their products.

Table **10.**—**Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries**

Year	Chemicals and allied products								Food and kindred products
	Chemicals, acids, and wood distillation	Fertilizers, tankage	Paint and varnish	Patent medicines and drug compounds	Petroleum refining	Salt	Soap, candles, grease, and tallow	Chemicals, and allied products, other	Bakery products
1929	$1,695	$1,291	$1,486	$1,090	$1,548	[1] $1,286	$1,401	$1,411	$1,309
1930	1,653	1,208	1,445	1,114	1,533	1,422	1,416	1,391	[2] 1,380
1931	1,577	1,089	1,350	1,119	1,401	1,453	1,323	1,290	1,216
1932	1,433	929	1,175	971	1,316	1,369	1,131	1,130	1,095
1933	1,366	846	1,114	872	1,199	1,201	989	1,057	974

Year	Food and kindred products—Continued								Iron and steel and their products
	Canning and preserving	Coffee, spices, and peanuts: roasting and grinding	Confectionery	Dairy products and ice cream	Flour-mill and grist-mill products	Food preparations	Slaughtering and meat packing	Food and kindred products, other	Blast-furnace products
1929	$839	$1,041	$893	$1,617	$1,323	$1,418	$1,480	$1,270	$1,804
1930	699	1,110	880	1,635	1,309	1,336	1,491	1,294	1,940
1931	627	924	797	1,461	1,159	1,290	1,340	1,057	1,835
1932	494	937	671	1,266	1,163	777	1,139	1,073	1,297
1933	510	835	608	1,109	1,013	692	1,023	901	1,404

Year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued								
	Boilers and tanks	Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	Calculating machines	Cutlery and tools	Doors and shutters, iron and steel	Forgings	Foundry and machine-shop products	Gas engines and tractors	Pumps and windmills
1929	$1,639	$1,336	$1,569	$1,451	$1,661	$1,685	$1,598	$1,648	$1,455
1930	1,514	1,160	1,531	1,183	1,422	1,401	1,399	1,586	1,415
1931	1,329	947	1,197	924	1,312	993	1,160	1,532	1,204
1932	1,068	698	964	656	795	819	896	1,044	899
1933	1,086	821	1,159	774	638	863	915	997	856

[1] In accord with tabulations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.
[2] Classification of bakery-wagon drivers changed by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from "salespeople" to "wage earners", beginning in 1930.

Table 10.—Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Continued

Year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued							Liquors and beverages	
	Safes and vaults	Steel works and rolling mills	Stoves and furnaces	Tin plate and terneplate	Wire	Wirework, wire rope and cable	Iron and steel and their products, other	Mineral and soda waters	Liquors and beverages, other
1929	$1,602	$1,928	$1,463	$1,876	$1,695	$1,625	$1,442	$1,456	$1,669
1930	1,343	1,762	1,291	1,808	1,595	1,568	1,359	1,434	1,664
1931	1,165	1,396	1,094	1,501	1,549	1,165	1,104	1,365	1,521
1932	866	1,008	877	1,223	1,142	1,340	904	1,161	1,331
1933	738	1,066	913	1,093	1,198	857	830	1,050	[3] 1,295

Year	Leather and leather products			Lumber and lumber products					
	Boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	Leather and leather products, other	Boxes and packing crates	Coffins and undertakers' goods	Cooperage and related goods	Furniture, including upholstering	Matches	Sawmill and planing-mill products
1929	$1,050	$1,430	$1,132	$1,104	$1,369	$1,196	$1,290	$1,195	$1,311
1930	859	1,344	1,022	1,062	1,348	1,095	1,149	1,146	1,231
1931	816	1,242	882	957	1,271	928	1,013	1,171	1,070
1932	650	999	771	743	1,054	759	753	987	855
1933	681	944	766	718	925	765	701	931	715

Year	Lumber and lumber products—Con.		Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel						
	Wood bending, turning, and carving	Lumber and lumber products, other	Brass, bronze, and aluminum products	Clocks, watches, and materials	Copper, zinc, tin, and sheet-iron products	Furniture and office fixtures	Gas and electric fixtures, and lamps and reflectors	Jewelry, including reducing and refining	Metals and metal products, other
1929	$1,151	$1,272	$1,564	$1,585	$1,401	$1,535	$1,247	$1,507	$1,518
1930	1,052	1,154	1,466	1,470	1,289	1,380	1,336	1,482	1,376
1931	926	1,017	1,268	1,305	1,058	1,200	1,222	1,212	1,270
1932	602	843	997	1,113	906	956	1,095	1,079	1,049
1933	627	684	998	919	860	925	980	824	914

[3] The average annual wage and salary payment in the malt liquor industry in 1933 was $1,320.

Table 11 shows, for each industry, indexes of average number of wage earners employed and total and average annual wage and salary payments to wage earners. The base in computing these indexes is 1926. Indexes were not computed for the classifications "other." Two industries were omitted because of comparatively few employees during the period and one was omitted by reason of probable error in reporting or tabulating data for 1926 (the base year). The indexes for bakery products are for the three occupation groups combined, rather than for wage earners, because of change of classification by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, beginning in 1930, of a considerable group of employees in that industry.

In 14 of the 44 industries for which indexes for wage earners are shown the indexes show an increase in 1933 over 1932 in each of the 3 items—average number of wage earners employed, total wage and salary payments to wage earners, and average annual wage and salary payments to wage earners. Nine of the 14 industries are in manufactures of iron and steel and their products.

Table 11.—Indexes of Number Employed and Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries

[1926=100.0]

Year	Chemicals and allied products								
	Chemicals, acids, and wood distillation			Fertilizers, tankage			Paint and varnish		
	Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average
1929	113.8	112.2	98.5	103.5	102.3	99.3	100.1	104.5	104.4
1930	100.6	96.7	96.1	94.7	91.9	97.5	92.1	93.5	101.5
1931	87.9	80.6	91.7	67.7	56.4	83.8	74.4	70.5	94.8
1932	77.0	64.2	83.3	72.0	51.2	71.5	67.1	55.4	82.5
1933	89.6	71.2	79.4	85.3	55.2	65.1	67.5	52.8	78.2

Year	Chemicals and allied products—Continued								
	Patent medicines and drug compounds			Petroleum refining			Salt		
1929	80.8	78.1	96.6	106.1	108.3	102.1	81.3	72.4	89.1
1930	73.7	72.8	98.8	110.8	112.1	101.1	73.5	72.3	98.5
1931	64.1	63.6	99.2	129.3	119.5	92.4	77.5	78.0	100.6
1932	63.8	54.9	86.1	100.7	87.4	86.8	78.1	74.0	94.8
1933	76.3	59.0	77.3	97.2	76.8	79.1	86.4	71.9	83.2

Year	Chemicals and allied products—Continued			Food and kindred products [1]					
	Soap, candles, grease, and tallow			Bakery products			Canning and preserving		
1929	104.8	114.6	109.3	[2] 118.4	[2] 118.4	[2] 100.0	109.1	122.0	111.9
1930	93.4	103.2	110.5	[2] 125.0	[2] 121.4	[2] 97.1	106.2	98.9	93.2
1931	91.0	93.9	103.2	[2] 115.9	[2] 100.2	[2] 86.5	115.2	96.4	83.6
1932	78.3	69.1	88.2	[2] 103.3	[2] 80.7	[2] 78.1	97.7	64.3	65.9
1933	85.5	66.0	77.1	[2] 109.5	[2] 76.5	[2] 69.9	113.7	77.3	68.0

Year	Food and kindred products—Continued								
	Coffee, spices, and peanuts: roasting and grinding			Confectionery			Dairy products and ice cream		
1929	136.5	130.5	95.5	92.5	95.2	102.9	113.4	117.7	103.7
1930	106.3	108.3	101.8	80.3	81.4	101.4	120.4	126.3	104.9
1931	89.9	76.3	84.8	75.7	69.5	91.8	118.4	101.9	93.7
1932	100.2	86.2	86.0	65.5	50.7	77.3	103.6	84.1	81.2
1933	129.1	98.9	76.6	63.0	44.1	70.0	104.7	74.4	71.1

[1] Indexes for slaughtering and meat packing omitted due to probable error in reporting or tabulating data for the base year, 1926.

[2] Indexes for bakery products are for the 3 general occupation groups combined rather than for wage earners, due to change in classification of bakery-wagon drivers beginning in 1930.

Table 11.—Indexes of Number Employed and Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Continued

[1926=100.0]

Year	Food and kindred products—Continued						Iron and steel and their products		
	Flour-mill and grist-mill products			Food preparations			Blast-furnace products		
	Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average
1929	96.2	90.8	94.4	106.5	97.4	91.5	90.2	88.3	97.9
1930	94.3	88.1	93.4	117.1	100.9	86.2	79.1	83.3	105.3
1931	88.9	73.5	82.7	117.8	98.0	83.2	42.2	42.1	99.6
1932	106.4	88.3	83.0	84.0	42.1	50.1	44.1	31.1	70.4
1933	111.3	80.4	72.3	67.3	30.1	44.6	61.0	46.5	76.2

Year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued								
	Boilers and tanks			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Calculating machines		
1929	112.7	116.8	103.6	103.6	102.7	99.2	127.8	129.0	100.9
1930	102.5	98.1	95.7	78.0	67.1	86.1	97.8	96.3	98.5
1931	75.1	63.1	84.0	61.1	43.0	70.3	89.3	68.8	77.0
1932	54.3	36.6	67.5	47.5	24.6	51.8	80.3	49.9	62.0
1933	65.5	45.0	68.6	52.2	31.8	61.0	82.3	61.4	74.5

Year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued								
	Cutlery and tools			Forgings			Foundry and machine-shop products		
1929	74.4	81.8	109.9	84.9	98.4	116.0	107.2	112.1	104.6
1930	65.3	58.5	89.6	55.6	53.6	96.4	84.5	77.4	91.6
1931	29.9	20.9	70.0	41.8	28.6	68.3	60.6	46.0	76.0
1932	26.6	13.2	49.7	27.8	15.7	56.4	43.4	25.5	58.7
1933	27.1	15.9	58.6	31.9	18.9	59.4	48.9	29.3	59.9

Year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued								
	Gas engines and tractors			Pumps and windmills			Safes and vaults		
1929	149.8	156.0	104.2	86.4	89.6	103.7	82.3	77.6	94.2
1930	109.5	109.7	100.3	84.4	85.1	100.9	71.5	56.5	79.0
1931	78.0	75.5	96.3	73.7	63.2	85.8	52.3	35.9	68.5
1932	59.8	39.4	66.0	65.0	41.6	64.1	24.5	12.5	50.9
1933	75.7	47.7	63.0	47.1	28.8	61.0	29.6	12.8	43.4

Year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued								
	Steel works and rolling mills			Stoves and furnaces			Tin plate and terneplate		
1929	95.9	101.5	105.8	124.1	126.6	102.0	156.1	154.4	98.9
1930	75.2	72.7	96.7	100.8	90.7	90.0	69.0	65.7	95.4
1931	51.0	39.0	76.6	75.7	57.8	76.3	59.3	47.0	79.2
1932	40.3	22.3	55.3	63.2	38.6	61.2	54.6	35.2	64.5
1933	60.3	35.2	58.5	72.7	46.3	63.7	100.9	58.2	57.6

Table 11.—Indexes of Number Employed and Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Continued

[1926=100.0]

Year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued			Leather and leather products					
	Wire			Boots, shoes, cut stock, and findings			Leather, tanned, curried, and finished		
	Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average
1929	110.4	114.4	103.7	93.2	92.2	98.9	97.5	101.8	104.4
1930	140.1	136.6	97.6	85.4	69.1	80.9	90.0	88.3	98.1
1931	90.9	86.1	94.7	82.1	63.1	76.8	85.9	77.9	90.7
1932	72.3	50.5	69.8	82.3	50.4	61.2	79.3	57.9	72.9
1933	58.4	42.8	73.3	83.1	53.3	64.1	87.6	60.4	68.9

Year	Liquors and beverages			Lumber and lumber products					
	Mineral and soda waters			Boxes and packing crates			Coffins and undertakers' goods		
1929	87.1	90.2	103.6	96.2	97.9	101.8	117.7	122.0	103.6
1930	79.7	81.3	102.0	70.5	69.0	98.0	108.2	110.4	102.0
1931	69.1	67.0	97.1	73.6	65.0	88.3	77.0	74.1	96.2
1932	57.6	47.5	82.6	55.8	38.2	68.5	76.4	60.9	79.8
1933	41.2	30.8	74.7	65.3	43.3	66.2	80.3	56.2	70.0

Year	Lumber and lumber products—Continued								
	Cooperage and related goods			Furniture, including upholstering			Matches		
1929	83.1	83.1	99.9	99.2	101.7	102.5	99.4	100.4	100.9
1930	72.8	66.6	91.5	77.6	70.9	91.3	94.7	91.7	96.8
1931	64.9	50.3	77.5	58.7	47.2	80.5	98.1	97.1	98.9
1932	48.8	30.9	63.4	45.2	27.0	59.9	100.3	83.6	83.4
1933	59.7	38.2	63.9	47.6	26.5	55.7	119.0	93.6	78.6

Year	Lumber and lumber products—Continued						Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel		
	Sawmill and planing-mill products			Wood bending, turning, and carving			Brass, bronze, and aluminum products		
1929	89.7	88.6	98.8	111.0	114.1	102.8	123.1	127.9	103.9
1930	68.8	63.8	92.8	84.8	79.6	93.9	96.0	93.5	97.4
1931	51.5	41.5	80.6	61.5	50.9	82.7	76.3	64.3	84.3
1932	35.5	22.8	64.4	50.9	27.4	53.8	74.2	49.2	66.2
1933	36.3	19.5	53.9	70.4	39.4	56.0	86.3	57.2	66.3

Year	Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel—Continued								
	Clocks, watches, and materials			Copper, zinc, tin, and sheet-iron products			Furniture and office fixtures		
1929	55.4	66.9	120.7	109.7	117.0	106.6	124.0	133.7	107.8
1930	38.8	43.4	112.0	109.9	107.8	98.1	105.4	102.1	96.9
1931	33.6	33.4	99.4	100.5	80.9	80.5	85.3	71.8	84.3
1932	19.3	16.4	84.8	85.5	58.9	68.9	64.1	43.0	67.1
1933	17.7	12.4	70.0	95.5	62.5	65.4	70.7	45.9	65.0

Table 11.—Indexes of Number Employed and Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Continued

[1926=100.0]

Year	Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel—Continued								
	Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors			Jewelry, including reducing and refining					
	Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments				
		Total	Average		Total	Average			
1929	133.4	130.5	97.8	110.0	112.1	101.9			
1930	87.8	92.0	104.8	90.3	90.5	100.2			
1931	71.9	69.0	95.8	83.3	68.3	81.9			
1932	65.1	55.9	85.9	53.6	39.1	73.0			
1933	72.5	55.7	76.9	48.5	27.0	55.7			

Piece Rates in Harvesting of Crops, 1934

PIECE rates paid to hired workers in connection with crops other than cotton were collected for the first time by the United States Department of Agriculture in February of this year, the data applying to the 1934 crop season and covering chiefly harvesting operations. The collection of this information was inaugurated in response to a growing demand for wage rates on specific tasks. Cotton-picking rates have been gathered annually by the Department of Agriculture since 1924.

Table 1 shows, by State and geographic division, average piece-wage rates of hired workers in the harvesting of potatoes, corn, and several varieties of fruit. The data are from Crops and Markets, a monthly periodical published by the Department of Agriculture, for March 1935.

Piecework Rates of Workers Hired for Harvesting of Specified Crops, 1934

Geographic division and State	Rate for—							
	Picking apples, per bushel	Picking peaches, per bushel	Picking pears, per bushel	Picking grapes, per 100 pounds	Picking up potatoes, per bushel	Cutting and shocking corn, per acre	Husking corn	
							From standing stalk, per bushel	From shock, per bushel, ear corn
United States	$0.042	$0.050	$0.049	$0.125	$0.031	$1.460	$0.038	$0.043
New England	.064	-------	.060	-------	.026	-------	-------	-------
Maine	.065	-------	-------	-------	.024	-------	-------	-------
New Hampshire	.065	-------	-------	-------	.033	-------	-------	-------
Vermont	.050	-------	-------	-------	.034	-------	-------	-------
Massachusetts	.067	-------	.060	-------	.036	-------	-------	-------
Rhode Island	.067	-------	.060	-------	.035	-------	-------	-------
Connecticut	.058	-------	.060	.170	.036	2.300	.050	.056
Middle Atlantic	.049	.047	.049	.170	.032	1.820	.041	.044
New York	.051	.059	.051	.170	.032	1.850	.050	.053
New Jersey	.047	.046	.050	.170	.032	1.900	.040	.051
Pennsylvania	.048	.046	.045	.170	.033	1.800	.040	.042
East North Central	.048	.051	.048	.141	.028	1.660	.039	.048
Ohio	.049	.055	.060	.160	.035	1.850	.041	.051
Indiana	.051	.054	.051	.130	.038	1.700	.038	.051
Illinois	.048	.049	.043	.180	.043	1.550	.038	.044
Michigan	.045	.049	.046	.130	.026	1.500	.039	.044
Wisconsin	.055	-------	-------	-------	.024	1.600	.040	.047
West North Central	.046	.048	.046	.170	.035	1.520	.038	.044
Minnesota	.050	-------	-------	-------	.035	1.600	.043	.052
Iowa	.047	.057	.048	.170	.031	1.550	.037	.041
Missouri	.044	.049	.049	.170	.030	1.200	.034	.045
North Dakota	-------	-------	-------	-------	.040	-------	-------	-------
South Dakota	-------	-------	-------	-------	.038	1.300	.046	.044
Nebraska	.050	.040	.050	.170	.035	1.250	.040	.051
Kansas	.045	.036	.038	.170	.041	1.250	.043	.047
South Atlantic	.044	.040	.046	.154	.035	1.330	.040	.043
Delaware	.044	.048	.045	.160	.035	1.900	.033	.046
Maryland	.044	.043	.042	.160	.037	1.900	.033	.038
Virginia	.042	.046	.050	.150	.034	1.500	.041	.049
West Virginia	.043	.050	.054	.170	.033	1.500	.045	.045
North Carolina	.047	.039	.044	.150	.035	1.250	.043	.042
South Carolina	.050	.046	.048	.150	.035	1.000	.039	.041
Georgia	.047	.038	.043	.150	.036	1.100	.038	.043
Florida	-------	.055	.052	.150	.037	1.350	.045	.045
East South Central	.044	.056	.046	.163	.040	1.210	.034	.037
Kentucky	.042	.050	.033	.170	.046	1.300	.035	.037
Tennessee	.044	.061	.049	.170	.040	1.250	.034	.040
Alabama	.047	.054	.045	.150	.035	1.100	.035	.041
Mississippi	.047	.050	.050	-------	.030	1.150	.032	.030
West South Central	.044	.044	.051	.158	.041	1.130	.038	.036
Arkansas	.041	.040	.048	.160	.044	.950	.035	.035
Louisiana	-------	.050	.045	-------	.041	1.150	.035	.035
Oklahoma	.052	.049	.060	.150	.043	1.250	.040	.034
Texas	.052	.045	.050	.150	.036	1.150	.040	.037
Mountain	.041	.045	.041	.156	.030	1.660	.045	.044
Montana	.050	-------	-------	-------	.031	-------	-------	-------
Idaho	.040	.041	.039	.180	.027	1.800	.043	.040
Wyoming	-------	-------	-------	-------	.037	-------	-------	-------
Colorado	.040	.038	.041	-------	.036	1.650	.048	.047
New Mexico	.040	.038	.038	.150	.042	1.550	.040	.040
Arizona	.040	.055	.050	.150	.045	-------	-------	-------
Utah	.050	.060	.038	.150	.042	-------	-------	-------
Nevada	-------	.055	.050	-------	.045	-------	-------	-------
Pacific	.034	.055	.049	.120	.029	2.250	.047	.038
Washington	.032	.044	.037	.170	.028	-------	-------	-------
Oregon	.034	.050	.038	.160	.028	1.950	.040	.033
California	.044	.056	.057	.120	.030	2.400	.050	.040

Average wage rates for picking 100 pounds of seed cotton in the different cotton-growing States are shown in table 2 for each year from 1924 to 1934 inclusive, the figures being from Crops and Markets for November 1934.

Average Wage Rate for Picking 100 Pounds of Seed Cotton

State	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
United States	$1.25	$1.27	$1.11	$1.12	$1.10	$1.06	$0.63	$0.41	$0.42	$0.53	$0.60
Virginia	1.30	1.13	1.00	1.12	1.23	1.15	0.75	.45	.34	.45	.65
North Carolina	1.24	1.17	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.01	.58	.36	.38	.48	.65
South Carolina	.95	.86	.82	.78	.83	.81	.52	.36	.36	.45	.50
Georgia	.85	.94	.90	.88	.85	.90	.57	.35	.33	.45	.50
Florida	.94	1.13	1.12	.95	1.02	1.07	.76	.41	.39	.48	.55
Illinois	1.19	------	------	1.20	1.20	1.15	.71	.50	.40	.65	.75
Missouri	1.32	1.38	1.12	1.14	1.14	1.12	.71	.49	.52	.67	.80
Kansas	------	1.54	------	1.50	1.40	1.30	.75	.45	.48	.65	.75
Kentucky	------	1.48	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.18	.70	.49	.50	.60	.80
Tennessee	1.11	1.41	1.05	1.08	1.04	1.34	.63	.43	.47	.54	.65
Alabama	.95	1.08	1.03	.96	.95	.92	.55	.34	.36	.45	.55
Mississippi	1.00	1.35	1.16	1.08	1.02	1.08	.56	.39	.40	.49	.55
Louisiana	1.02	1.25	1.12	1.03	1.03	1.01	.61	.41	.39	.48	.55
Texas	1.48	1.33	1.20	1.24	1.21	1.11	.71	.44	.45	.55	.60
Oklahoma	1.48	1.60	1.28	1.40	1.28	1.22	.73	.45	.48	.65	.75
Arkansas	1.06	1.27	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.06	.56	.40	.44	.52	.60
New Mexico	1.40	1.40	1.15	1.30	1.22	1.25	.68	.43	.44	.55	.65
Arizona	1.60	1.75	1.45	1.53	1.50	1.50	.89	.58	.50	.67	.90
California	1.55	1.65	1.55	1.47	1.46	1.45	.89	.50	.45	.65	.90

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

TABLE 1 presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between January 15, 1935, and February 15, 1935, as shown by reports received from 23,659 manufacturing establishments employing 3,737,389 workers in February.

Ninety-five establishments in 32 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 8 percent and affecting 13,055 employees. Five establishments in 3 industries reported decreases which averaged 11.1 percent and affected 283 workers.

An average increase of 11.4 percent affecting 2,325 workers was reported in the automobile industry. In the foundry and machine-shop industry the increases averaged 5.1 percent and affected 1,939 wage earners, and in the paper and pulp industry the wage-rate increases reported averaged 6.4 percent and affected 1,877 workers. In the furniture industry 1,158 employees received an average increase of 5.7 percent in wage-rates, while in the shirt and collar industry 1,035 workers received an average increase of 10 percent. An average increase of 9.4 percent was received by 861 wage earners in the men's clothing industry. Wage-rate increases averaging 7.5 percent and affecting 705 workers were reported by cooperating establishments in the rubber-tire industry, and increases averaging 6.7 percent affecting 669 workers in the electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies industry were reported. Other increases affected 406 employees or less in any one industry.

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Feb. 15, 1935

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
All manufacturing industries	23,659	3,737,389	23,559	95	5	3,724,051	13,055	283
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.4	(1)	99.6	0.3	(1)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	222	264,953	221	1		264,753	200	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	53	9,022	53			9,022		
Cast-iron pipe	46	8,034	46			8,034		
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	165	13,929	165			13,929		
Forgings, iron and steel	83	9,986	82	1		9,743	243	
Hardware	102	32,070	100	2		32,042	28	
Plumbers' supplies	81	10,302	81			10,302		
Steam- and hot-water-heating apparatus and steam fittings	93	21,184	93			21,184		
Stoves	204	24,611	202	2		24,349	262	
Structural and ornamental metalwork	290	19,301	290			19,301		
Tin cans and other tinware	92	17,266	92			17,266		
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	133	10,670	131	2		10,645	25	
Wirework	109	10,684	107	2		10,674	10	
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements	84	25,290	83	1		25,263	27	
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	27	15,542	27			15,542		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	367	124,325	361	6		123,656	669	
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	108	41,010	108			41,010		
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,534	150,666	1,527	7		148,727	1,939	
Machine tools	198	23,245	198			23,245		
Radios and phonographs	53	32,080	53			32,080		
Textile machinery and parts	146	15,959	146			15,959		
Typewriters and parts	14	11,092	14			11,092		
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	30	4,786	30			4,786		
Automobiles	310	367,927	308	2		365,602	2,325	
Cars, electric and steam railroad	66	15,257	66			15,257		
Locomotives	11	3,998	11			3,998		
Shipbuilding	95	32,294	95			32,294		
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	347	17,680	343	4		17,274	406	
Steam railroad	499	78,841	499			78,841		
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures	32	6,848	32			6,848		
Brass, bronze, and copper products	304	45,986	303	1		45,980	6	
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	27	11,518	26	1		11,513	5	
Jewelry	168	9,337	168			9,337		
Lighting equipment	71	4,061	70	1		4,053	8	
Silverware and plated ware	57	7,938	57			7,938		
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	43	17,849	43			17,849		
Stamped and enameled ware	206	24,955	205	1		24,937	18	
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	534	52,716	532	2		51,558	1,158	
Lumber:								
Millwork	546	24,003	545		1	23,986		17
Sawmills	571	61,704	571			61,704		
Turpentine and rosin	26	2,379	26			2,379		
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	494	16,813	494			16,813		
Cement	137	14,218	137			14,218		

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Feb. 15, 1935—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued.								
Glass	154	52,895	154			52,895		
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	237	3,894	237			3,894		
Pottery	117	17,692	116	1		17,654	38	
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	30	17,396	30			17,396		
Cotton goods	678	289,497	678			289,497		
Cotton small wares	113	11,254	113			11,254		
Dyeing and finishing textiles	165	43,671	164	1		43,303	368	
Hats, fur-felt	50	7,707	50			7,707		
Knit goods	439	121,507	439			121,507		
Silk and rayon goods	265	54,205	262	3		54,168	37	
Woolen and worsted goods	491	135,895	491			135,895		
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	1,603	121,335	1,591	12		120,474	861	
Clothing, women's	632	41,189	628	4		41,155	34	
Corsets and allied garments	35	5,192	35			5,192		
Men's furnishings	81	8,863	81			8,863		
Millinery	129	7,957	129			7,957		
Shirts and collars	167	24,920	160	7		23,885	1,035	
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	307	112,664	307			112,664		
Leather	160	32,493	158	2		32,316	177	
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	1,017	59,959	1,016	1		59,938	21	
Beverages	484	24,182	484			24,182		
Butter	284	3,953	284			3,953		
Canning and preserving	802	44,632	802			44,632		
Confectionery	317	38,264	316	1		38,134	130	
Flour	383	14,842	382		1	14,822		20
Ice cream	346	8,451	346			8,451		
Slaughtering and meat packing	292	94,826	292			94,826		
Sugar, beet	57	2,925	57			2,925		
Sugar refining, cane	14	9,240	14			9,240		
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	39	9,844	39			9,844		
Cigars and cigarettes	225	45,468	225			45,468		
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	686	34,955	683	3		34,896	59	
Paper and pulp	428	109,502	421	7		107,625	1,877	
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1,349	60,784	1,338	11		60,732	52	
Newspapers and periodicals	519	49,791	516	3		49,502	289	
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refining:								
Chemicals	128	25,453	127	1		25,437	16	
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	85	4,210	85			4,210		
Druggists' preparations	79	9,250	79			9,250		
Explosives	30	4,269	30			4,269		
Fertilizers	295	14,172	295			14,172		
Paints and varnishes	606	20,488	603		3	20,242		246
Rayon and allied products	30	49,497	29	1		49,470	27	
Soap	112	15,417	112			15,417		
Petroleum refining	192	60,299	192			60,299		
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	10	16,369	10			16,369		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	168	26,770	168			26,770		
Rubber tires and inner tubes	51	57,022	50	1		56,317	705	

Nonmanufacturing Industries

WAGE-RATE changes occurring between January 15 and February 15, 1935, which were reported by cooperating establishments in 16 nonmanufacturing industries, are shown in table 2.

Increases affecting 5,199 employees were reported by 414 establishments in four industries. Of these employees, 2,778 were in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry and received an average wage-rate increase of 18 percent. An average increase of 7.5 percent affecting 2,008 employees was reported by 367 wholesale-trade establishments, and one of 9.2 percent affecting 315 employees was reported by 39 retail establishments.

The wage-rate decreases reported affected only 118 workers in 20 establishments.

Table 2.—Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries During Month Ending Feb. 15, 1935

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Anthracite mining	160	89,464	160			89,464		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous coal mining	1,423	250,556	1,423			250,556		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Metalliferous mining	250	29,369	250			29,369		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,050	23,935	1,050			23,935		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Crude petroleum producing	244	27,941	244			27,941		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Telephone and telegraph	7,968	258,357	7,968			258,357		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	2,588	199,170	2,587	1		199,072	98	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)		100.0	(1)	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	453	123,985	446	7		121,207	2,778	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	98.5	1.5		97.8	2.2	
Wholesale trade	15,967	293,223	15,591	367	9	291,141	2,008	74
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	97.6	2.3	0.1	99.3	0.7	(1)
Retail trade	52,773	787,199	52,723	39	11	786,840	315	44
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	0.1	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)
Hotels	2,457	146,882	2,457			146,882		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Laundries	1,307	69,985	1,307			69,985		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Dyeing and cleaning	614	14,171	614			14,171		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Banks	2,925	92,908	2,925			92,908		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Brokerage	379	10,929	379			10,929		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Insurance	1,034	66,496	1,034			66,496		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Wages in the Philippines, 1933

WHILE 50.7 percent of the industrial and commercial workers in Manila were reported as receiving daily wages of 1 peso or less in 1933, approximately 85 percent of these classes of workers in the Provinces were being paid such wages.

The distribution by wage groups of industrial and commercial workers in the Philippines in 1933 is given in table 1.

The figures in this and following tables are taken from the twenty-fifth annual report (unpublished) of the Philippine Bureau of Labor for the year ending December 31, 1933.

Table 1.—Daily Wages in Industrial and Commercial Establishments in the City of Manila and Provinces of the Philippine Islands in 1933

[Peso=about 50 cents in United States currency]

Wage group	City of Manila				Provinces			
	Number of adult wage earners			Percent of total wage earners	Number of adult wage earners			Percent of total wage earners
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
1 peso and under	12,974	5,232	[1] 18,229	50.74	12,838	183	13,021	85.43
Over 1 to 1.50 pesos	6,542	725	7,267	20.23	2,037	6	2,043	13.41
Over 1.50 to 2 pesos	5,299	561	5,860	16.31	102	.....	102	.67
Over 2 to 2.50 pesos	1,973	56	2,029	5.65	36	.....	36	.24
Over 2.50 to 3 pesos	940	30	970	2.70	8	.....	8	.05
Over 3 to 3.50 pesos	729	.....	729	2.03	9	.....	9	.05
Over 3.50 to 4 pesos	165	.....	165	.45	4	.....	4	.03
Over 4 pesos	675	3	678	1.89	19	.....	19	.12
Total	29,297	6,607	[1] 35,927	100.00	15,053	189	15,242	100.00

[1] Includes 23 minors.

The working hours which prevailed in the city of Manila in 1933 are recorded in table 2.

Table 2.—Prevailing Hours of Labor in Industrial and Commercial Establishments in the City of Manila, 1933

Daily hours	Wage earners		Daily hours	Wage earners	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
6 hours and under	614	1.71	11 hours	263	0.73
7 hours	202	.56	12 hours and over	2,000	5.57
8 hours	7,172	19.96			
9 hours	22,042	61.35	Total	35,927	100.00
10 hours	3,634	10.12			

In the third session of the ninth Philippine Legislature a law was enacted (Act No. 4123), limiting the number of working hours to 8 for wage earners habitually doing hard labor which requires great physical effort or performing labor under normally difficult, dangerous, or unhealthful conditions.

Table 3 shows that the average daily wages, in 1933, of skilled and semiskilled laborers in the engineering and public works of the city of Manila ranged from 1.30 to 6 pesos.

Table 3.—Average Daily Wages of Skilled and Semiskilled Laborers Employed in the Engineering and Public Works of the City of Manila, June 30, 1933

[Peso=about 50 cents in United States currency]

Occupation	Daily wage	Occupation	Daily wage	Occupation	Daily wage
	Pesos		*Pesos*		*Pesos*
Assistant inspectors	3.30	Drivers	2.20	Machinists	2.45
Assistant masons	1.75	Firemen	1.69	Masons	2.03
Assistant mechanics	2.66	Foremen	3.33	Mechanics	2.70
Assistant storekeepers	1.70	Foremen carpenters	3.33	Operators	1.90
Assistant tinners	1.40	Foremen masons	3.50	Painters	1.88
Blacksmiths	2.16	Foremen property inspectors	3.60	Plumbers	2.33
Caretakers	2.13	Foreman storekeepers	4.00	Plumber-tinners	2.04
Carpenters	2.14	Gardeners	1.90	Prison guards	1.94
Chainmen	2.37	Grave diggers	1.58	Storekeepers	2.40
Chauffeurs	2.17	Inspectors	4.28	Subforemen	1.87
Checkers	2.40	Instrument men	3.20	Tinners	1.80
Chief auto mechanics	6.00	Janitors	3.60	Toolkeepers	1.90
Divers	3.50	Laborers	1.53	Truckmen	2.00
Dog catchers	1.30	Leathermen	2.60	Watchmen	1.58
Draftsmen	2.00				

Average daily wages of agricultural laborers in the Provinces of the Philippine Islands in 1933 were as follows:

	Number of laborers	*Average daily wag (pesos)*
Adults:		
Males	846, 666	0.52
Females	324, 982	.36
Minors:		
Males	232, 474	.34
Females	123, 561	.26

According to an unemployment survey of 1933, and estimates based on the returns, there were 98,109 unemployed persons in the Philippine municipalities, including the city of Manila, in which 7,554 were reported unemployed.

Adjustments of Wage Complaints by Philippine Bureau of Labor, 1929 to 1933

MORE than 22,000 pesos in unpaid wages, etc., were collected during 1933 by the Philippine Bureau of Labor in 977 cases handled by it. The table below records the activities of that bureau, 1929 to 1933, in adjusting claims and complaints with reference to unpaid wages and certain other labor difficulties coming within the jurisdiction of that office.[1]

[1] Philippine Islands. Department of the Interior and Labor. Bureau of Labor. Twenty-fourth annual report for the fiscal year ending December 1932, and twenty-fifth annual report for the year ending December 31, 1933. (Both unpublished.)

Adjustment of Claims and Complaints by Philippine Bureau of Labor, 1929 to 1933

[Peso=about 50 cents in United States currency]

Year	Number of cases	Number of wage earners involved	Adjustment		Amount collected
			Favorable	Unfavorable	
					Pesos
1929	956	1,630	560	396	22,611.79
1930	1,125	2,172	575	550	18,967.94
1931	1,099	2,177	526	573	21,509.75
1932	919	1,734	368	551	14,858.32
1933	977	1,964	435	542	22,724.69

Hours of Labor in French Industries, February 1935[1]

A MONTHLY survey of employment and hours of labor in French industries is made by the members of the labor-inspection service and mining engineers in the industries under their control. The establishments for which reports are made employ normally at least 100 persons.

The report which gives the employment in 23 principal industries, including mining, shows that the total employment on February 1, 1935, in 8,629 undertakings was 2,219,633 as compared with 2,373,454 February 1, 1934—a reduction of 6.48 percent. The percentage of persons working less than the normal working week (48 hours) was 49.56 on February 1, 1935, as compared with 40.28 percent in 1934.

In the textile industries, in which 446,897 persons were employed in 1935 and 493,507 in 1934, 28.68 percent were employed 48 hours or longer in 1935 as compared with 58.63 percent in 1934, while the percentages working 32 hours or less were 11.11 and 1.98, respectively. Among the larger industries such as the iron and steel and ordinary metal industries, employing 632,908 workers in 1934 and 598,774 in 1935, and the clothing industry with 77,911 and 72,515 employees, respectively, the greatest shift in hours was from 48 hours and over to the group of over 40 and less than 48 hours. Very little change had occurred in other large industries such as commercial establishments and banks, and excavating and stone construction, in which over 90 percent of the workers were employed 48 hours or longer. In mining districts in which the employees numbered 294,903 in 1934 and 274,359 in 1935, 37.38 percent worked 40 hours or less in 1935 as compared with 29.78 percent in 1934, while 45.12 percent worked more than 40 but less than 48 hours in 1935 and 55.32 percent in 1934, the percentages working 48 hours and over in the 2 years being, respectively, 17.50 and 14.90.

[1] Data are from Ministère du Travail, Service Central de la Main-d'Oeuvre. Bulletin du Marché du Travail, Mar. 1, 1935.

The following table shows the percentage of employees working specified weekly hours in 1934 and 1935:

Percentage of Employees in French Establishments Normally Employing at Least 100 Workers Working Specified Weekly Periods, Feb. 1, 1934 and 1935

Full-time weekly hours	Percent of total	
	1934	1935
48 hours and over	59.72	50.44
Over 40 and under 48 hours	20.67	22.50
40 hours	9.34	10.23
Over 32 and under 40 hours	7.41	10.72
32 hours	1.71	2.94
Less than 32 hours	1.15	3.17
Total	100.00	100.00

Daily Wages in Various Industries in Tokyo, December 1934

DAILY wages in Tokyo in specified occupations for December 1934, shown in the accompanying table, are taken from the report of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry for that month:

Daily Wages in Various Industries, Tokyo, December 1934

[Yen at par=about 50 cents; average exchange rate Dec. 1934=28.8 cents]

Occupation	Daily wage		Occupation	Daily wage	
	Yen	Index number (December 1933=100)		Yen	Index number (December 1933=100)
Textile industry:			Food industry—Continued		
Silk reelers, female	0.72	102.9	Sugar refinery workers	2.17	98.6
Cotton spinners, female	.83	100.0	Confectioners (Japanese cake)	2.00	107.0
Silk throwers, female	.76	89.4	Canners	1.57	106.1
Weavers, female, cotton, machine	.73	101.4	Wearing-apparel industry:		
Weavers, female, silk, hand	1.34	98.5	Tailors (for European dress)	2.00	100.0
Hosiery knitters, male	2.10	100.0	Shoemakers	2.43	97.2
Hosiery knitters, female	1.15	88.5	Clog makers	1.20	85.7
Metal industry:			Wooden, bamboo, and other plant products:		
Lathemen	5.49	104.8	Sawyers (machine)	1.79	100.0
Finishers	5.69	107.0	Joiners	1.85	100.0
Founders	4.45	116.2	Lacquerers	2.20	111.7
Blacksmiths	4.92	113.1	Rope makers	1.86	98.4
Wooden-pattern makers	4.71	98.7	Mat makers (*Tatami*)	2.33	100.0
Ceramics:			Printing industry:		
Potters	2.00	107.0	Compositors	2.96	99.3
Glassmakers	2.88	113.4	Bookbinders	2.30	99.6
Cement makers	2.51	100.8	Building industry:		
Tile makers (shapers)	1.40	100.0	Carpenters	1.95	95.1
Chemical industry:			Plasterers	2.43	100.0
Makers of chemicals	2.00	98.0	Stonemasons	2.90	102.5
Match makers, male	.90	100.0	Bricklayers	2.67	100.0
Match makers, female	.65	100.0	Roofing-tile layers	2.60	94.5
Oil pressers	1.60	103.2	Painters	2.34	100.0
Paper industry:			Day laborers:		
Makers of Japanese paper	1.33	102.3	Stevedores	2.57	104.9
Makers of printing paper	2.00	107.5	Day laborers, male	1.60	100.0
Leather industry: Leather makers	3.18	100.6	Day laborers, female	.79	90.8
Food industry:			Fishermen	1.52	100.0
Flour millers	1.93	.99	Domestic service:		
Saké-brewery workers	1.35	103.8	Servants, male	.80	100.0
Soy-brewery workers	2.10	100.0	Servants, female	.78	100.0

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Operations of United States Employment Service in February 1935

THE rate of placements made by offices of the United States Employment Service during February was maintained without significant change from the previous month despite widespread declines in new registrations and in renewals. Although actual totals for the month were materially lower than in January the major portion of the change was due to the reduced number of working days in February. Declines in the average daily placement rate were small and the reduction in the average daily number of applications also was moderate.

During February the Employment Service made 131,091 placements in regular and temporary jobs with private employers, on Public Works projects, and in governmental service. This represents a decline of 14.7 percent from the total number of verified placements reported in January. The greater part of this decline, however, resulted from the reduced number of working days in the shorter month, the average number of placements per working day declining only 2.5 percent. Offices of the National Reemployment Service accounted for 67 percent of placements and the State employment services made 33 percent of the total. Registrations of new applicants during February totaled 263,156, an 18.1 percent decline in total and a drop of 6.4 percent in the average daily number received. As a result the number of new applicants per placement dropped from 2.09 in January to 2.01 in February. Only 46.5 percent of the new applications were handled by the National Reemployment Service, while the State employment services received 53.5 percent, reflecting the continued pressure of unemployment conditions in the larger cities.

The total number of applications for work by persons whose registrations were not in the active files in the previous month showed a very sharp decline as compared to January. Applications of 692,045 persons were placed in the active file, including new registrations, reregistrations and renewals, as compared with 895,444 in January, a decline of 11.7 percent in daily rate and of 22.7 percent in aggregate.

In February the total number of persons seeking work through the Employment Service showed an increase over the preceding month for the first time since April 1934, when registration totals included the applications remaining from the C. W. A. program. On February 28, 6,558,157 persons were actively registered with the Employment Service as seeking work, a gain of 1.4 percent over the number in the active file at the end of January. Each previous month had shown a decline from the month before, with a resulting reduction in the active file from the figure of 8,358,000 reported at the end of April 1934. There were 53.7 applications in the active file at the end of February for every placement made during the month. In January the corresponding figure was 44.4. At the end of February, 65.6 percent of the total applications in the active file were reported by offices of the National Reemployment Service and 34.4 percent by the State employment services. Ten months earlier, at the end of April 1934, the National Reemployment Service file contained 70.3 percent of all active applicants and the State employment services but 29.7 percent.

Although the number of applications added to the active file during February was less than in January, the number of previously registered persons who maintained their applications on an active basis increased. Only 469,233 cancelations of active applications were made in February in contrast to the January total of 745,153 cancelations. This resulted in the increase in the active file to 6,558,157.

In addition to regular activities, offices of the Employment Service were instrumental in making 42,674 placements on work-relief projects. These relief placements are not included in the total of 131,091 placements in gainful employment previously referred to.

Continuing their efforts to discover employment opportunities, representatives of the Employment Service made 71,584 field visits to employers during February; 51,590 or 72.1 percent of these visits were made by personnel of the National Reemployment Service and 19,994 or 27.9 percent by representatives of the State employment services.

The average daily number of veteran placements in February dropped 3.2 percent from that prevailing in January, and the daily average of new veteran applicants dropped 9 percent. A total of 17,228 veteran placements and 14,451 new veteran applications was reported. There were 84 new applications by veterans for every 100 placements of veterans, and 26.5 veteran applications in active file for every veteran placement. On February 28, there were 456,870 veterans actively seeking work through the Employment Service.

Age of Applicants and Persons Placed

THE very large proportion of the total unemployed population which is composed of persons in the lower age brackets is reflected in tabulations [1] of the age of new registrants and of persons placed by the United States Employment Service throughout the country during the month of December 1934. In this month 45.3 percent of the 233,974 persons who registered were under 30 years of age and 13.9 percent were under 21 years of age.

This concentration of applicants in the younger age group was especially notable in the case of women. Here, 56.3 percent of all applicants did not exceed 29 years of age and 24 percent were under 21 years of age. On the other hand, only 42.2 percent of the male applicants were under 30 and only 11.1 percent were under 21 years of age.

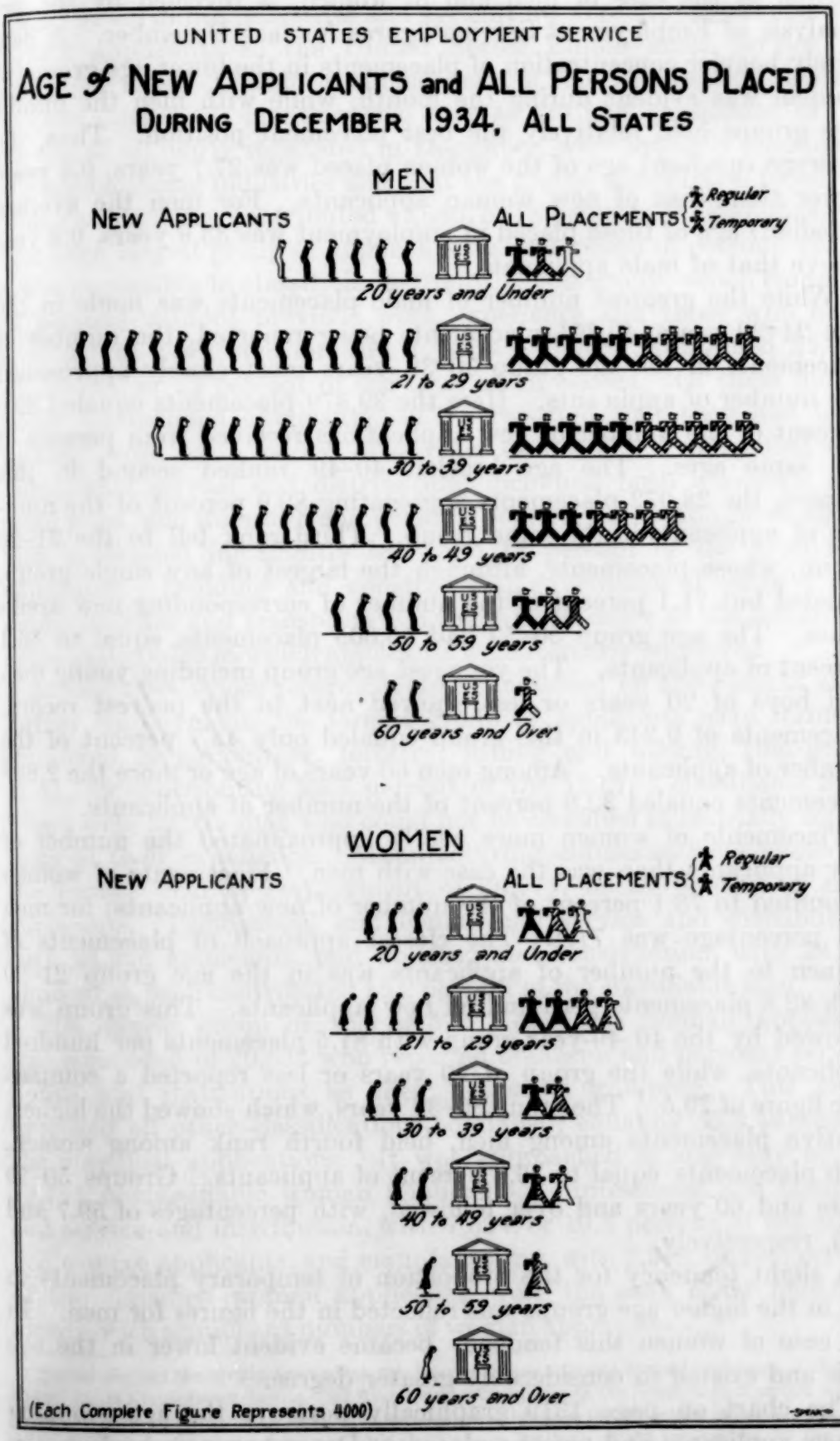
The largest numbers of male applicants (56,794, or 31.1 percent) were in the age group 21 through 29, inclusive. This age group also contained the largest number of woman job seekers—16,585 or 32.3 percent of the total. Among the men, the second largest age group was that of 30 through 39 years, inclusive, containing 43,813 applicants or 24 percent of the total, followed by the 40–49-year group with 34,692 or 19 percent. The youngest group of applicants, those 20 years old or less, was next in size, with 20,230 equal to 11.1 percent of the total, closely followed by the 18,792 or 10.3 percent who reported ages from 50 through 59 years, inclusive. Only 8,237 men, equal to 4.5 percent of the male applicants, were 60 years of age or over.

The average (median) age of male applicants was 33.1 years. One-fourth of all the men registering in December were under 24.3 years old and three-fourths were under 44.3 years of age.

Among the women, although the point of greatest concentration was in the age group 21–29, as in the case of men, a heavier concentration in the lower age groups was found. The second largest group of woman registrants was found in the lowest age group, 20 years or less, including 12,322 applicants, 24 percent of the total. The age group 30–39 years had 11,170 applicants or 21.7 percent of the total. In the higher age brackets proportions were progressively smaller, the 40–49-year classification containing 7,098 applicants or 13.8 percent, while the groups 50–59 ages and 60 years and over accounted for only 6.3 percent and 1.9 percent of the entire number, respectively.

The average (median) age of woman applicants was 28.2 years. One-fourth of the woman applicants were under 21.2 years old, and only one woman applicant in four was over 37.3 years old.

[1] The tabulations of activities from which this information was secured covered operations of the entire United States Employment Service. All figures were complete except the break-down of certain totals for part of one State. The estimated break-down of the reported totals for the 13 counties in this State, for which complete break-downs were not yet available, was made on the basis of the break-down for the rest of that State.


UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
AGE of NEW APPLICANTS and ALL PERSONS PLACED
DURING DECEMBER 1934, ALL STATES
MEN
NEW APPLICANTS
ALL PLACEMENTS
Regular
Temporary
20 years and Under
21 to 29 years
30 to 39 years
40 to 49 years
50 to 59 years
60 years and Over
WOMEN
NEW APPLICANTS
ALL PLACEMENTS
Regular
Temporary
20 years and Under
21 to 29 years
30 to 39 years
40 to 49 years
50 to 59 years
60 years and Over
(Each Complete Figure Represents 4000)

Marked divergence among the age groups with regard to placements, in the case of men and of women, is revealed by the age analysis of Employment Service figures for last December. A definitely heavier concentration of placements in the lower age groups of women was evident during the month, while with men the middle age groups held relatively the best placement position. Thus, the average (median) age of the women placed was 27.7 years, 0.5 years lower than that of new woman applicants. For men the average (median) age of those placed in employment was 33.9 years, 0.8 year above that of male applicants.

While the greatest number of male placements was made in the age 21–29 years, 40,391 placements being reported, the number of placements in the age group 30–39 years most closely approached the number of applicants. Here the 39,379 placements equaled 89.9 percent of the number of new applications received from persons of the same ages. The age bracket 40–49 ranked second in this respect, the 28,072 placements aggregating 80.9 percent of the number of applicants in the same group. Third rank fell to the 21–29 group, whose placements, although the largest of any single group, equaled but 71.1 percent of the number of corresponding new applicants. The age group 50–59 had 10,605 placements, equal to 56.4 percent of applicants. The youngest age group including young men and boys of 20 years or less, showed next to the poorest record. Placements of 9,243 in this group equaled only 45.7 percent of the number of applicants. Among men 60 years of age or more the 2,698 placements equaled 32.8 percent of the number of applicants.

Placements of women more nearly approximated the number of new applicants than was the case with men. Placements of women amounted to 78.1 percent of the number of new applicants; for men the percentage was 71.4. The closest approach of placements of women to the number of applicants was in the age group 21–29 with 82.8 placements per hundred new applicants. This group was followed by the 40–49-year group with 81.5 placements per hundred applicants, while the group of 20 years or less reported a comparable figure of 79.5. The group 30–39 years, which showed the highest relative placements among men, held fourth rank among women, with placements equal to 76.8 percent of applicants. Groups 50–59 years and 60 years and over followed, with percentages of 59.7 and 32.5, respectively.

A slight tendency for the proportion of temporary placements to rise in the higher age groups was reflected in the figures for men. In the case of women this tendency became evident lower in the age scale and existed in considerably greater degree.

The chart on page 1319 graphically portrays the age grouping of new applicants and persons placed in December, men and women being shown separately.

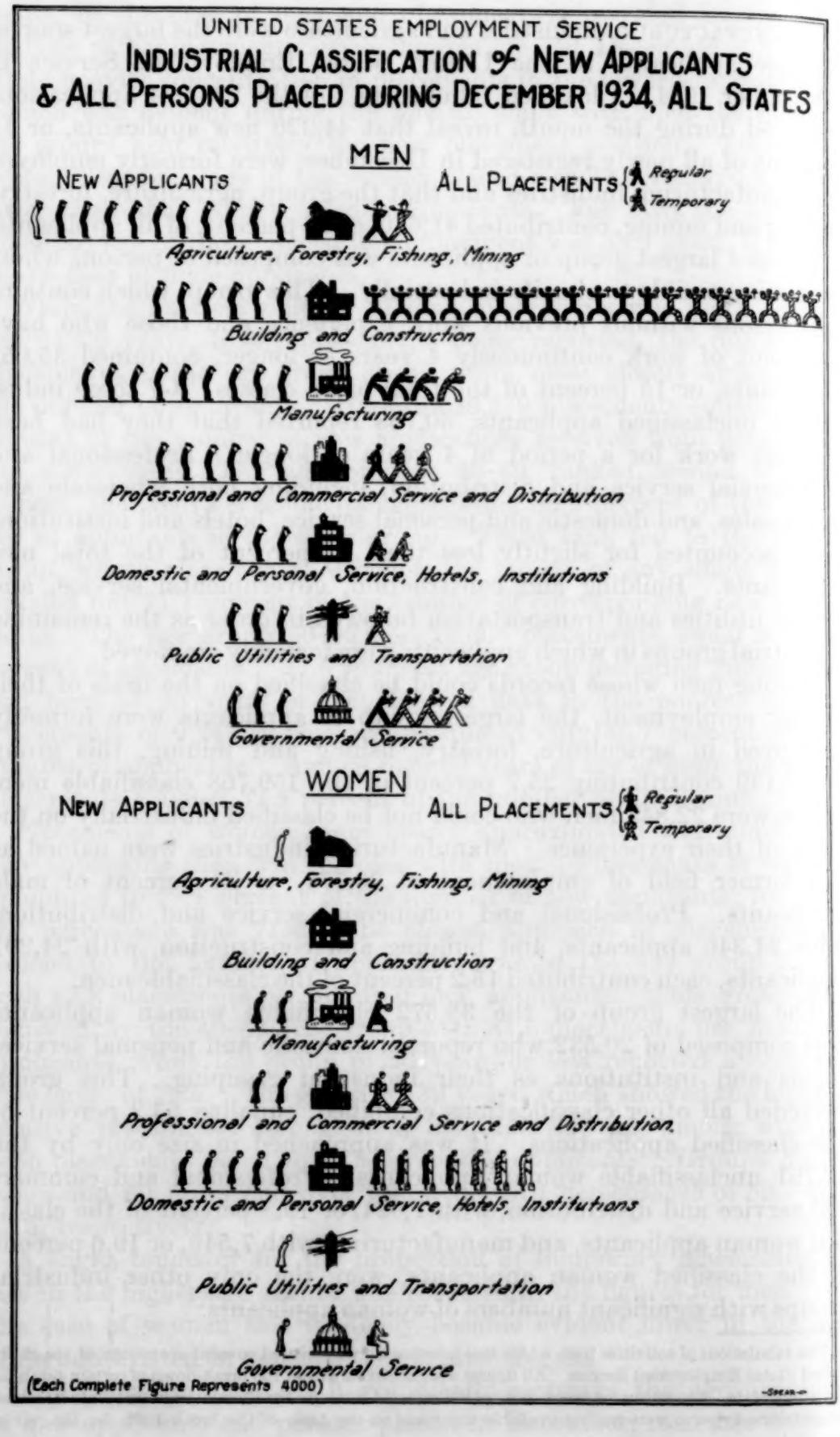
Industrial Distribution of Applicants and Placements

MANUFACTURING industries and agriculture were the largest sources of new applicants to the United States Employment Service in December 1934. Classified tabulations [1] of the 233,974 applications received during the month reveal that 44,320 new applicants, or 19 percent of all newly registered in December, were formerly employed in manufacturing industries and that the group, agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, contributed 41,680, or 18 percent, of all applicants. The third largest group of applicants was composed of persons whom it was impossible to classify industrially. This group, which contains all persons without previous work experience and those who have been out of work continuously 4 years or longer, contained 35,051 applicants, or 15 percent of the total of all classes. Of these industrially unclassified applicants, 30,768 reported that they had been without work for a period of 4 years or longer. Professional and commercial service and distribution, including both wholesale and retail sales, and domestic and personal service, hotels and institutions each accounted for slightly less than 14 percent of the total new applicants. Building and construction, governmental service, and public utilities and transportation followed in order as the remaining industrial groups in which applicants were formerly employed.

Among men whose records could be classified on the basis of their former employment, the largest group of applicants were formerly employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, this group of 41,139 contributing 25.7 percent of the 159,768 classifiable men. There were 22,843 men who could not be classified industrially on the basis of their experience. Manufacturing industries were named as the former field of employment of 36,774, or 23 percent of male applicants. Professional and commercial service and distribution, with 24,346 applicants, and building and construction, with 24,291 applicants, each contributed 15.2 percent of the classifiable men.

The largest group of the 38,572 classifiable woman applicants was composed of 20,532 who reported domestic and personal service, hotels and institutions as their industrial grouping. This group exceeded all other classifications combined, equaling 53.2 percent of the classified applications. It was approached in size only by the 12,791 unclassifiable woman applicants. Professional and commercial service and distribution, with 7,624, or 19.8 percent of the classified woman applicants, and manufacturing, with 7,546, or 19.6 percent of the classified woman applicants, were the only other industrial groups with significant numbers of woman applicants.

[1] The tabulations of activities from which this information was secured covered operations of the entire United States Employment Service. All figures were complete except the break-down of certain totals for part of one State. The estimated break-down of the reported totals for the 13 counties in this State for which complete break-downs were not yet available was made on the basis of the break-down for the rest of that State.


UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION of NEW APPLICANTS & ALL PERSONS PLACED DURING DECEMBER 1934, ALL STATES
MEN
NEW APPLICANTS
ALL PLACEMENTS
Regular
Temporary
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining
Building and Construction
Manufacturing
Professional and Commercial Service and Distribution
Domestic and Personal Service, Hotels, Institutions
Public Utilities and Transportation
Governmental Service
WOMEN
NEW APPLICANTS
ALL PLACEMENTS
Regular
Temporary
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining
Building and Construction
Manufacturing
Professional and Commercial Service and Distribution
Domestic and Personal Service, Hotels, Institutions
Public Utilities and Transportation
Governmental Service
(Each Complete Figure Represents 4000)

During December, 170,530 placements were reported by offices of the Employment Service—130,392 placements of men, and 40,138 placements of women. Of these placements, 85,843 were reported as "regular", i. e., of a duration exceeding 1 month, and 84,687 placements as of 1 month's duration or less. Private employers took the largest number of the persons placed, accounting for 84,143 placements in the month. There were 71,259 placements on public building and construction work, including ordinary road building and routine construction operations of local governmental units and work of the Public Works Administration, and 15,128 placements were made in governmental service. Placements in this last group were over 70 percent temporary, being in most instances on work connected with handling Christmas mail.

Building and construction was the principal industrial group in which men were placed at work through the Employment Service in December. This group, with 76,577 placements on both private and public projects, had over three times as many placements in the month as there were new applicants with similar experience. Of these placements 46,223 were classed as regular. Manufacturing, the next single group in order of size with the exception of the governmental service group, showed 13,210 placements, but had only slightly more than one-third as many placements as new applicants among men. Of these placements, however, only 4,967, or 37.6 percent, were temporary. Placements also ran below the number of new applicants in the remaining groups, which in order of size were professional and commercial service and distribution with 9,323; agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining with 7,064; domestic and personal service, hotels, and institutions with 6,813, of which 5,325 were temporary; and public utilities and transportation with 3,308. Only 528 placements of men were not industrially classified.

Despite the large number of woman applicants who formerly worked in the domestic and personal service, hotels and institutions group, December placements in this field exceeded new applications by a considerable margin. In this group 24,980 placements were made, 13,152 of which exceeded 1 month in duration. Second in order of rank among placements of women was the professional and commercial service and distribution group, with 8,632. This number likewise exceeded the number of new applicants formerly employed in this field. However, only 1,683 of these placements were of greater than 1 month's duration, probably due to the inclusion of temporary Christmas sales help in this group. Placements of women in manufacturing industries totaled 4,396 in December, of which all but 1,314 were classed as in regular employment.

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The chart on page 1322 graphically portrays the industrial classifications in which December new registrants were formerly employed, and those in which placements were made in December. Men and women are shown separately.

Table 1.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, February 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January
United States	131,091	−14.7	263,156	−18.1	692,045	−22.7	6,558,157	+1.4
Alabama	2,440	+2.3	3,884	−31.6	13,556	−33.0	88,647	−8.8
Arizona	1,040	−21.9	1,836	−49.0	4,141	−24.0	25,169	+6.8
Arkansas	3,234	+1.1	4,325	−28.7	12,275	−37.4	109,901	+2.2
California	9,966	+8.4	16,544	−25.2	[2] 14,695	−9.8	[2] 52,083	+3.3
Colorado	1,381	−21.1	3,169	−14.9	10,859	−16.9	65,736	+3.9
Connecticut	1,389	−30.7	3,096	−19.8	6,043	−28.6	55,330	−8.2
Delaware	341	−68.9	547	+4.2	1,085	−42.7	12,881	+4.1
Florida	3,968	−13.6	2,838	−46.5	26,467	+16.2	80,814	+17.2
Georgia	3,575	−2.4	5,337	−22.1	11,930	+1.8	212,623	−1.3
Idaho	768	−4.6	513	−35.0	2,294	−31.4	27,030	+.1
Illinois	7,581	−7.0	16,309	−22.0	46,404	−23.3	204,583	+1.3
Indiana	3,277	−5.4	6,473	−11.6	12,258	−12.8	153,160	+.9
Iowa	2,357	+.9	3,705	+9.9	14,365	−32.8	66,489	+4.6
Kansas	3,024	−15.6	6,079	+22.5	18,174	−36.1	146,073	+4.8
Kentucky	1,218	−28.5	3,001	+33.7	5,557	−11.7	211,296	+.3
Louisiana	1,197	−14.3	2,576	−15.9	4,786	−19.0	141,335	−.3
Maine	99	−68.4	329	−58.6	1,428	−64.4	20,170	+2.2
Maryland	883	−44.6	4,465	−23.0	9,015	−12.7	89,557	+6.4
Massachusetts	2,042	−22.8	5,933	−4.4	10,275	−13.1	237,349	−.9
Michigan	1,963	−26.7	5,042	−22.0	9,388	−27.2	337,518	+.2
Minnesota	6,821	−21.1	5,820	−16.2	24,408	−26.3	86,454	+2.0
Mississippi	3,081	+4.6	2,299	+27.4	13,181	+42.0	77,129	+9.5
Missouri	4,163	−8.8	7,295	−18.5	23,505	−24.1	206,716	−.6
Montana	2,083	−3.9	1,008	+18.0	5,471	+6.2	32,619	−10.7
Nebraska	1,662	−19.3	2,184	+15.2	8,266	−17.3	52,542	+5.2
Nevada	409	−23.3	550	+18.3	1,304	+2.1	5,311	+4.0
New Hampshire	1,218	+6.7	620	−53.9	2,743	−47.3	21,140	+1.1
New Jersey	2,837	−27.6	7,889	−38.3	19,032	−39.7	139,519	+4.3
New Mexico	1,263	−12.8	756	−45.1	1,929	−55.6	39,066	+.5
New York	7,190	−24.0	37,026	+2.6	83,787	−10.6	783,159	+4.5
North Carolina	3,724	−1.7	5,301	−19.9	21,734	−13.1	82,192	+1.3
North Dakota	358	−64.6	1,111	+21.8	6,706	−11.1	27,986	+6.7
Ohio	6,135	−13.4	16,539	−32.5	43,155	−38.0	230,675	+6.3
Oklahoma	2,763	−17.1	2,221	−45.5	9,217	−31.3	235,658	−1.7
Oregon	2,154	+19.8	2,183	+11.1	4,631	−4.9	88,215	−.2
Pennsylvania	6,231	−37.0	36,177	−28.1	76,462	−21.5	1,021,786	+1.8
Rhode Island	521	−19.1	894	−16.1	1,491	−27.8	46,898	−2.5
South Carolina	3,231	−8.9	2,939	+6.1	7,119	−8.6	122,905	−2.4
South Dakota	1,069	−37.0	1,187	−4.5	3,437	−14.5	86,577	−4.7
Tennessee	1,680	−12.6	2,877	+8.1	9,593	−45.7	165,600	−3.3
Texas	7,266	−23.9	7,373	−34.5	26,261	−31.7	150,340	−5.0
Utah	1,038	−9.7	706	−29.9	4,879	−60.1	44,558	+8.1
Vermont	325	−41.1	502	−2.7	1,370	−33.2	13,512	+2.2
Virginia	2,854	−10.2	3,352	−17.1	11,047	−21.9	87,474	+1.3
Washington	2,544	+12.4	2,122	−9.6	5,349	−24.5	159,076	−.7
West Virginia	1,435	−11.0	1,311	−29.5	5,221	−29.3	76,191	−1.8
Wisconsin	3,671	−10.2	11,616	+41.8	28,845	−14.0	84,558	+13.1
Wyoming	581	+41.4	531	−16.2	2,480	−13.4	13,980	+5.3
District of Columbia	1,041	−20.9	2,766	−13.6	4,427	−15.1	38,577	+2.6

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Includes National Reemployment Service figures only.

Table 2.—Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, February 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January
All States	43,228	[2] −11.8	140,700	[2] −16.4	288,678	[2] −17.6	2,255,908	[2] +3.6
Arizona	290	+23.9	1,188	−55.7	1,898	−40.5	10,093	+16.4
California	7,063	+7.1	9,874	−41.2	[3]		[3]	
Colorado	508	−8.0	1,405	−8.5	2,831	+4.0	34,467	−1.8
Connecticut	997	−24.1	2,426	−17.5	4,649	−24.2	33,828	−10.3
Illinois	5,074	−7.6	12,398	−21.4	24,455	−23.1	89,335	+2.6
Indiana	2,486	−15.6	5,003	−12.2	9,292	−17.2	81,142	+2.4
Iowa	837	+3.7	2,024	+10.4	6,893	+6.0	23,961	+11.7
Kansas (not affiliated)	589	−8.1	971	−8.7	3,645	−13.7	28,394	+9.3
Louisiana	1,197	−14.3	2,576	−15.9	4,786	−19.0	141,335	−.3
Massachusetts	1,002	−28.9	4,148	+9.6	6,871	+3.6	99,584	[4]
Michigan	1,311	−28.6	3,877	−24.7	5,881	−25.2	261,743	+.7
Minnesota	2,407	−20.7	3,094	−17.5	8,343	−36.8	28,385	−.4
Missouri	1,431	+1.6	5,040	−3.3	15,804	−4.3	39,063	+6.7
Nevada	143	+20.2	375	+100.5	744	+118.8	2,322	+2.8
New Hampshire	116	−50.0	370	−56.9	1,020	−55.2	9,296	+4.6
New Jersey	2,141	−26.9	5,961	−27.6	14,181	−26.8	83,083	+5.1
New Mexico	248	+342.9	143	−49.8	304	−75.1	9,018	−.6
New York	5,243	−15.8	28,379	+3.7	69,143	−8.4	533,825	+6.2
Ohio	3,960	−10.0	12,603	−29.8	29,933	−35.3	127,748	+2.8
Oklahoma	733	−37.1	976	−23.6	3,320	−31.5	9,140	−.3
Pennsylvania	2,846	−8.4	27,103	−24.5	53,192	−14.4	544,955	+3.4
Virginia	423	+23.0	667	−.6	1,239	−12.8	7,484	−16.3
West Virginia	195	−46.4	357	−31.5	1,068	−41.6	13,841	+2.0
Wisconsin	1,825	−18.2	9,671	+69.8	18,725	+.3	41,294	+31.6
Wyoming	163	[5]	71	[5]	461	[5]	2,572	[5]

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] Not reported.
[4] Not comparable due to transfers of sections of registration file between N. R. S. and S. E. S.
[5] February first month of affiliation.

Table 3.—Operations of Offices of National Reemployment Service, February 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January
All States	87,863	[2] −16.2	122,456	[2] −20.0	403,367	[2] −26.1	4,302,249	[2] +0.4
Alabama	2,440	+2.3	3,884	−31.6	13,556	−33.0	88,647	−8.8
Arizona	750	−31.7	648	−29.5	2,243	−.7	15,076	+1.2
Arkansas	3,234	+1.1	4,325	−28.7	12,275	−37.4	109,901	+2.2
California	2,903	+11.7	6,670	+25.3	14,695	−9.8	52,083	+3.3
Colorado	873	−27.1	1,764	−19.3	8,028	−22.4	31,269	+11.1
Connecticut	392	−43.2	670	−27.0	1,394	−40.1	21,502	−4.6
Delaware	341	−68.9	547	+4.2	1,085	−42.7	12,881	+4.1
Florida	3,968	−13.6	2,838	−46.5	26,467	+16.2	80,814	+17.2
Georgia	3,575	−2.4	5,337	−22.1	11,930	+1.8	212,623	−1.3
Idaho	768	−4.6	513	−35.0	2,294	−31.4	27,030	+.1
Illinois	2,507	−5.7	3,911	−23.6	21,949	−23.4	115,248	+.4
Indiana	791	+51.8	1,470	−9.5	2,966	+5.0	72,018	−.8
Iowa	1,520	−.7	1,681	+9.4	7,472	−49.7	42,528	+1.0
Kansas	2,435	−17.3	5,108	+31.0	14,529	−40.0	117,679	+3.7
Kentucky	1,218	−28.5	3,001	+33.7	5,557	−11.7	211,296	+.3
Maine	99	−68.4	329	−58.6	1,428	−64.4	20,170	+2.2
Maryland	883	−44.6	4,465	−23.0	9,015	−12.7	89,557	+6.4
Massachusetts	1,040	−15.9	1,785	−26.2	3,404	−34.4	137,765	[3]
Michigan	652	−22.5	1,165	−11.5	3,507	−30.4	75,775	−1.4
Minnesota	4,414	−21.3	2,726	−14.7	16,065	−19.4	58,069	+3.2
Mississippi	3,081	+4.6	2,299	+27.4	13,181	+42.0	77,129	+9.5
Missouri	2,732	−13.4	2,255	−39.6	7,701	−46.8	167,653	−2.1
Montana	2,083	−3.9	1,008	+18.0	5,471	+6.2	32,619	−10.7
Nebraska	1,662	−19.3	2,184	+15.2	8,266	−17.3	52,542	+5.2
Nevada	266	−35.7	175	−37.1	560	−40.2	2,989	+5.0
New Hampshire	1,102	+21.2	250	−48.7	1,723	−41.1	11,844	−1.4
New Jersey	696	−29.8	1,928	−57.6	4,851	−60.1	56,436	+3.0
New Mexico	1,015	−27.1	613	−43.9	1,625	−48.0	30,048	+.8
New York	1,947	−39.8	8,647	−.9	14,644	−20.0	249,334	+1.0
North Carolina	3,724	−1.7	5,301	−19.9	21,734	−13.1	82,192	+1.3
North Dakota	358	−64.6	1,111	+21.8	6,706	−11.1	27,986	+6.7
Ohio	2,175	−19.0	3,936	−39.8	13,222	−43.4	102,927	+11.0
Oklahoma	2,030	−6.4	1,245	−55.6	5,897	−31.2	226,518	−1.8
Oregon	2,154	+19.8	2,183	+11.1	4,631	−4.9	88,215	−.2
Pennsylvania	3,385	−50.0	9,074	−37.0	23,270	−33.9	476,831	+.1
Rhode Island	521	−19.1	894	−16.1	1,491	−27.8	46,898	−2.5
South Carolina	3,231	−8.9	2,939	+6.1	7,119	−8.6	122,905	−2.4
South Dakota	1,069	−37.0	1,187	−4.5	3,437	−14.5	86,577	−4.7
Tennessee	1,680	−12.6	2,877	+8.1	9,593	−45.7	165,600	−3.3
Texas	7,266	−23.9	7,373	−34.5	26,261	−31.7	150,340	−5.0
Utah	1,038	−9.7	706	−29.9	4,879	−60.1	44,558	+8.1
Vermont	325	−41.1	502	−2.7	1,370	−33.2	13,512	+2.2
Virginia	2,431	−14.2	2,685	−20.4	9,808	−22.9	79,990	+3.3
Washington	2,544	+12.4	2,122	−9.6	5,349	−24.5	159,076	−.7
West Virginia	1,240	−.7	954	−28.8	4,153	−25.2	62,350	−2.6
Wisconsin	1,846	−.4	1,945	−22.1	10,120	−31.9	43,264	−.2
Wyoming	418	[4]	460	[4]	2,019	[4]	11,408	[4]
District of Columbia	1,041	−20.9	2,766	−13.6	4,427	−15.1	38,577	+2.6

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] Not comparable, due to transfer of sections of registration file between N. R. S. and S. E. S.
[4] Not comparable due to transfer of 3 offices from N. R. S. to S. E. S.

Table 4.—Veteran Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, February 1935

State	Veteran placements		Veteran new applications		Veteran active file	
	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January	February	Percent of change from January
United States	17,228	−15.3	14,451	−20.4	456,870	+1.3
Alabama	451	−9.8	206	−28.7	5,764	−5.2
Arizona	145	−41.5	119	−38.3	2,311	+5.6
Arkansas	305	−13.6	197	−22.7	7,642	+2.4
California	[1] 536	+6.1	[1] 344	−37.3	[1] 5,634	−3.7
Colorado	378	+38.5	196	−18.3	8,022	+1.6
Connecticut	130	−30.5	159	−14.1	4,378	−11.1
Delaware	24	−73.3	19	+46.2	826	+2.9
Florida	287	−24.7	160	−37.5	5,564	+1.3
Georgia	493	−1.8	235	−28.8	11,183	−2.1
Idaho	125	+37.4	25	−51.0	1,833	−8.8
Illinois	759	−5.2	1,081	−32.1	19,376	−2.1
Indiana	378	−24.9	647	−7.7	13,068	+4.5
Iowa	501	+34.3	241	+18.1	7,007	+4.6
Kansas	571	−1.2	281	+6.8	9,845	+3.5
Kentucky	226	−35.8	130	−16.7	14,767	+1.0
Louisiana	245	+1.2	174	−1.1	10,480	−.1
Maine	11	−70.3	23	−66.2	2,292	+6.3
Maryland	133	−47.6	168	−13.0	3,651	+6.4
Massachusetts	158	−53.0	403	+6.1	16,060	−.9
Michigan	215	−25.6	396	−36.3	10,857	+.3
Minnesota	714	−36.9	289	−24.5	8,488	−1.7
Mississippi	301	+3.1	92	+35.3	6,277	+3.6
Missouri	887	+28.4	508	−8.8	13,435	+3.1
Montana	265	−9.2	50	−15.3	2,318	+1.7
Nebraska	246	−25.5	99	−25.0	4,069	+7.3
Nevada	73	−24.0	66	+34.7	396	+6.2
New Hampshire	48	−41.5	36	−41.9	1,688	+2.9
New Jersey	297	−46.1	532	−46.4	13,094	+4.3
New Mexico	284	−26.8	60	−45.0	2,735	−1.2
New York	573	−37.2	2,007	+9.4	62,435	+3.0
North Carolina	573	−5.6	221	−20.8	5,378	−.5
North Dakota	28	−57.6	44	+29.4	1,414	+.9
Ohio	714	−29.7	754	−36.2	22,671	+5.9
Oklahoma	661	+4.3	148	−47.9	18,219	−1.0
Oregon	351	+15.8	192	+24.7	7,057	+.6
Pennsylvania	[2] 637	−39.0	1,814	−34.2	46,542	+3.3
Rhode Island	65	−27.8	47	−17.5	1,856	+2.1
South Carolina	274	−29.7	117	−15.2	6,192	−.7
South Dakota	224	−13.5	125	+5.9	6,742	−.0
Tennessee	425	+34.9	151	−6.8	10,489	−2.4
Texas	1,659	−14.4	506	−31.5	14,177	−6.7
Utah	191	+8.5	37	−32.7	3,774	+14.7
Vermont	25	−65.3	10	−58.3	553	−6.6
Virginia	336	−13.2	148	−22.5	5,579	+3.5
Washington	580	+32.7	206	+4.6	12,424	−2.0
West Virginia	179	−48.4	74	−52.9	5,804	−.0
Wisconsin	295	−28.7	675	+52.0	8,304	+10.5
Wyoming	145	+137.7	58	+5.5	1,366	+2.7
District of Columbia	107	−10.1	181	+8.4	2,834	+2.9

[1] Includes National Reemployment Service figures only, California State Employment Service not reporting.

[2] Estimated; State employment service submitted no separate figures for nonrelief placements.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary of Employment Reports for March, 1935

Comparison of March 1935, With February 1935, and March 1934

A SUMMARY of the reported data regarding trend of employment in March 1935 is presented in the following four tables. Employment and pay-roll indexes, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings, as well as percentage changes from February 1935 and March 1934, are shown for manufacturing and for the nonmanufacturing groups insofar as the information is available.

The principal changes shown in these tables are briefly as follows:

Factory employment and pay rolls rose 1.5 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively, from February to March. These increases represent the return to work of approximately 97,000 wage earners and an expansion in weekly wage disbursements of about $3,300,000. Increases are usually shown in March as evidenced by the fact that over the 16-year period, 1919–34, employment rose in this month in each of 13 years, and pay rolls in each of 12 years. The current gains compare favorably with the increases in all of these years except 1934, when business activity was greater than usual.

Sixty-eight of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed showed increased employment from February to March, while 67 showed gains in pay rolls. Among the industries which showed gains of approximately 4,000 or more workers were: Women's clothing, men's clothing, knit goods, automobiles, electric and steam-railroad cars, foundries and machine shops, blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, electrical machinery, furniture, sawmills, and fertilizers.

Employment in the durable-goods group increased 2.2 percent from February to March while the nondurable-goods group showed a gain of 0.7 percent. The increases in pay rolls over the month interval in these 2 groups were more pronounced than the gains in employment. The March 1935 index of employment in the durable-goods group (70.8) was still 29.2 percent below the level of the index base period, 1923–25, while the index of employment in the nondurable-goods industries (94.8) was only 5.2 percent below the 1923–25 average. The corresponding pay-roll indexes were 60.5 and 83.8.

In nonmanufacturing 11 of the 17 industries surveyed monthly showed gains in employment from February to March and 15 reported increased pay rolls. Retail trade establishments added 42,000 workers to their rolls and over $1,000,000 to their weekly wage disbursements, due largely to spring expansion. On the other hand, anthracite mining registered a severe drop in employment (20.2 percent or almost 19,000 workers) and an even more severe decline in weekly pay roll (39.5 percent or over $1,100,000). In the aggregate the nonmanufacturing industries showed net increases of approximately 27,000 workers and $1,400,000 in weekly wages from February to March.

In addition to the above gains, class I steam railroads, showed an increase in employment over the month interval of 9,000 workers or 0.9 percent.

A comparison with March 1934 shows for the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing groups surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics approximately 124,000 more employees and $16,600,000 more in weekly wages in March of this year.

During the month of March there was a small increase in the number of employees in the Federal service. The increase over February amounted to approximately 13,000 people, or 1 percent. Pay rolls during the same period increased 2.2 percent.

Gains occurred in the executive, judicial, and legislative services, and on construction projects financed both from Public Works Administration funds and from direct Federal appropriations.

The number of workers on relief projects decreased 4.8 percent and disbursements for pay rolls 2.4 percent comparing March with February.

Private employment.—Table 1 shows the March 1935 employment and pay-roll indexes and per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined, for various nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I steam railroads with percentage changes over the month and year, except in the few cases referred to in footnotes, for which certain items cannot be computed. Table 2 (p. 1331) shows for the same industries as in table 1, as far as data are available, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes over the month and year intervals.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, March 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index, March 1935	Percentage change from—		Index, March 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in March 1935	Percentage change from—	
		February 1935	March 1934		February 1935	March 1934		February 1935	March 1934
	(1923–25 =100)			*(1923–25 =100)*					
All manufacturing industries combined	82.4	+1.5	+2.0	70.7	+2.3	+9.1	$21.09	+0.8	+7.0
Class I steam railroads [1]	54.7	+.9	−2.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
	(1929= 100)			*(1929= 100)*					
Coal mining:									
Anthracite	51.4	−20.2	−23.9	38.9	−39.5	−52.8	22.09	−24.1	−38.0
Bituminous	81.6	+.6	+4.9	67.5	+2.1	+14.6	21.32	+1.4	+9.2
Metalliferous mining	45.0	+1.6	+13.1	30.9	+3.2	+19.3	22.16	+1.6	+5.5
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	40.5	+8.7	−3.6	24.9	+12.1	+3.3	15.60	+3.1	+7.1
Crude-petroleum producing	74.0	−.2	+1.6	56.0	+2.1	+6.7	29.01	+2.3	+5.0
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	69.8	−.2	−.3	75.3	+3.4	+7.0	28.59	+3.7	+7.3
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	82.2	+.1	+.6	79.4	+1.5	+5.0	30.70	+1.5	+4.4
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.3	+.4	−.6	63.4	+.5	+1.9	28.27	+.1	+2.4
Trade:									
Wholesale	84.0	−.7	+2.7	65.2	+1.0	+5.2	26.59	+1.8	+2.4
Retail	80.2	+1.3	−1.6	60.4	+1.9	+1.0	20.44	+.3	+2.6
General merchandising	88.7	+2.9	−1.6	74.1	+2.5	+3.6	17.89	−.4	+5.2
Other than general merchandising	78.0	+.9	−1.6	57.6	+1.8	+.3	22.29	+.9	+1.9
Hotels (cash payments only)	86.5	−.3	+.1	68.2	+.6	+2.4	13.75	+.9	+2.2
Laundries	79.7	+.1	+.6	64.6	+.8	+3.0	15.38	+.7	+2.4
Dyeing and cleaning	72.5	+4.1	+.1	53.5	+7.5	+3.5	17.97	+3.2	+3.4
Banks	[2]	+[3]	+1.0	[2]	+.1	+1.7	31.74	−[3]	+.5
Brokerage	[2]	−.8	−25.6	[2]	−1.1	−28.4	34.29	−.2	−3.7
Insurance	[2]	+.1	+.6	[2]	+.3	+6.4	36.95	+.1	+5.7
Building construction	[2]	+3.2	+4.1	[2]	+3.7	+7.3	22.90	+.5	+3.1

[1] Preliminary—Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
[2] Not available.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Public employment.—Employment created by the Federal Government is of two general classes: (1) Employment in the executive, judicial, legislative, or military service, and employment on various construction projects financed, either wholly or partially, from Federal funds; (2) employment on relief work where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency-relief character. These two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4 (pp. 1331 and 1332).

Table 2.—Hours and Earnings in March 1935 in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Average in March 1935	Percentage change from [1]—		Average in March 1935	Percentage change from [1]—	
		February 1935	March 1934		February 1935	March 1934
				Cents		
All manufacturing industries combined	36.6	+0.3	+0.5	56.8	+0.4	+5.9
Class I steam railroads						
Coal mining:						
Anthracite	27.2	−22.5	−39.7	81.4	−1.1	+.5
Bituminous	30.5	+2.0	−9.0	71.0	−.8	+23.8
Metalliferous mining	38.0	+2.2	+.3	57.4	−.9	+5.1
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	32.8	+1.9	+1.2	47.5	+1.1	+5.4
Crude-petroleum producing	35.0	+2.0	−1.2	78.3	+1.7	+6.7
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph	38.5	+.5	+2.7	76.5	+3.2	+7.7
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	39.9	+1.3	+.6	76.0	−.3	+5.1
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	45.8	−.7	−1.7	61.2	+1.0	+4.1
Trade:						
Wholesale	41.0	+.2	+1.2	64.3	+1.1	+.8
Retail	[2] 41.3	+.2	+3.7	52.6	+.4	+1.9
General merchandising	38.1	−.3	+.7	48.3	+.2	+4.9
Other than general merchandising	[2] 42.2	+.2	+4.2	53.9	+.4	+1.2
Hotels	48.4	+1.3	−1.0	[3] 27.9	[4]	+.6
Laundries	40.5	+.5	+3.4	36.4	[4]	−1.1
Dyeing and cleaning	41.0	+2.5	+3.1	43.8	+.2	+.2
Banks	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Brokerage	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Insurance	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Building construction	27.6	+.7	+.7	83.0	−.8	+4.3

[1] Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] February data revised, see table 5, p. 1345.
[3] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[4] No change.
[5] Not available.

Table 3.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Various Services of United States Government, March 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Kind of service	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	March 1935	February 1935		March 1935	February 1935	
Total service	1,256,109	1,243,469	+1.0	$141,602,381	$138,514,778	+2.2
Executive service	684,918	680,546	+.6	100,730,579	98,217,485	+2.6
Judicial service	1,831	1,812	+1.0	454,664	452,717	+.4
Legislative service	4,759	4,735	+.5	1,086,807	1,080,686	+.6
Military service	258,650	260,478	−.7	19,977,791	20,102,126	−.6
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.	281,706	272,419	+3.4	17,599,321	16,908,981	+4.1
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.	9,586	10,373	−7.6	890,333	1,048,593	−15.1
Construction projects financed by direct governmental appropriations	14,659	13,106	+11.8	862,886	704,190	+22.5

Table 4.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Relief Work of Various Federal Agencies, March 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Group	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	March 1935	February 1935		March 1935	February 1935	
All groups	2,694,931	2,831,990	−4.8	$78,183,295	$80,073,028	−2.4
Emergency work program	2,400,000	[1] 2,458,143	−2.4	64,000,000	[1] 63,753,000	+.4
Emergency conservation work	294,931	373,847	−21.1	14,183,295	16,320,028	−13.1

[1] Revised.

Coverage of Reports

MONTHLY reports on trend of employment and pay rolls are now available for the following groups: (1) 90 manufacturing industries; (2) 17 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; (3) class I steam railroads; and (4) Federal services and agencies. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and nonmanufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but in practically all cases the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and include all employees. The data for the various Federal services and agencies also cover all employees on the pay rolls of such organizations.

In total, these four main groups include a majority of the wage and salary workers in the United States. Unfortunately, however, no such complete information is available as yet for certain other large employment groups—notably, agricultural work, professional service, and domestic and personal service.

Trend of Employment in February 1935: Revised Figures

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of February 1935. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Trend of Employment pamphlet for February except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Industrial Employment

Manufacturing Industries

TAKING the 3-year average of 1923–25 as 100, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment for February stood at 81.2. In comparison with the previous month this represented a gain of 3.2 percent.

Even more striking than the rise of the employment index was the increase in factory pay rolls. For February the pay-roll index was 69.1, a gain of 7.8 percent in comparison with the preceding month. The more pronounced increase of the pay-roll index is largely explained by the fact that the January pay period was influenced to some extent by the New Year holiday and the customary shut-downs at the beginning of the year for inventory and repairs. Working time was no doubt also curtailed in February, as a number of establishments in some parts of the country observe Lincoln's Birthday.

The gains in factory employment in February were wide-spread, being shared by 72 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed. At the same time, increased pay rolls were reported by 76 of the industries covered. Of the 14 major industry groups, only the food groups showed a smaller volume of employment in February than in January. The transportation equipment group, with a rise of 9.2 percent, shows the largest gain. All five of the industries that make up this group contributed to the increase, but a gain of 27.5 percent in establishments manufacturing railroad cars and a gain of 8.7 percent in automobile plants were the most important factors. Although the transportation equipment group shows the most pronounced gain, substantial increases were likewise reported by the stone, clay, and glass products, iron and steel, lumber, and nonferrous metal groups. Smaller gains of less than 4 percent were shown by the machinery (not including transportation equipment), railroad repair shops, textiles, leather, tobacco, paper, chemical, and rubber groups.

On the other hand, a moderate decline of 0.6 percent was reported by the food group in February. This decline was chiefly due to the contraction in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry. Other industries in the food group which reported decreases in employment were beet sugar, butter, canning and preserving, and cane-sugar refining.

Aside from the declines in the food group, 13 industries in other groups reported decreased employment. For the most part, however, these declines were of minor importance.

It is significant that the most substantial increases in employment over the month interval were reported by the durable-goods industries. As against an increase of 2 percent for the nondurable-goods group of industries, employment in the durable-goods group advanced 4.8 percent. The contrast between the two groups is even more striking when pay rolls are compared. For the durable-goods group pay rolls in February were 11.6 percent higher than in January, compared with a rise of only 4.4 percent in the pay rolls of the nondurable-goods group.

The Bureau's indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries of the country. In February, reports were received from 23,659 establishments employing 3,737,389 workers whose weekly earnings were $78,241,493 during the pay period ending nearest February 15. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover more than 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the country.

In February average per capita weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries combined rose 4.5 percent above the January level, and in comparison with February 1934 show an increase of 9.1 percent. Gains in per capita earnings over January were shown in 75 of the 90 manufacturing industries canvassed. The increases in comparison with the previous month ranged from 0.1 percent to 15.3 percent.

The information furnished by the identical manufacturing establishments indicate that for all manufacturing industries the average hours worked per week during February were 3.7 percent higher than in January and that average hourly earnings increased 0.4 percent over January. Of the industries covered, 67 showed increases in average hours worked and 46 reported increased hourly earnings. All of the reporting establishments do not supply man-hour information. In consequence, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of manufacturing industries. The average hours worked per week and hourly average earnings are given only for those industries for which available information covers at least 20 percent of all employees in the industry.

Detailed statistics concerning employment, pay rolls, average hours worked per week, and per capita weekly and hourly earnings in February for each of the 90 manufacturing industries canvassed are presented in table 1.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, February 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index February 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index February 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—	
		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934
All industries	**81.2**	**+3.2**	**+4.5**	**69.1**	**+7.8**	**+14.0**	**$20.93**	**+4.5**	**+9.1**	**[2] 36.4**	**+3.7**	**+1.9**	***Cents*** **[2] 56.7**	**+0.4**	**+5.9**
Durable-goods group															
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**70.7**	**+4.3**	**+6.2**	**59.0**	**+13.7**	**+29.1**									
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	72.9	+5.0	+8.3	63.8	+18.3	+38.4	23.81	+12.7	+28.0	35.7	+11.2	+15.9	66.8	+.9	+9.5
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	78.0	−3.4	−.5	63.8	+2.4	+16.0	20.54	+6.0	+16.8	37.1	+6.6	+10.8	55.5	−.4	+5.2
Cast-iron pipe	48.6	−2.6	−2.0	25.6	−4.4	−5.2	14.74	−1.7	−3.0	29.2	−2.3	−5.0	50.0	+.8	+2.3
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	78.4	+3.4	+5.7	60.0	+8.2	+13.2	20.92	+4.7	+7.0	38.1	+3.5	+2.2	54.8	+.7	+4.6
Forgings, iron and steel	61.1	+6.5	+9.5	51.0	+12.6	+19.2	23.99	+5.7	+8.9	39.5	+5.6	+1.3	61.1	+.3	+10.2
Hardware	56.2	+9.0	−23.7	49.6	+19.0	−11.0	20.42	+9.3	+17.4	36.5	+7.4	+17.6	56.0	+1.8	−2.0
Plumbers' supplies	70.2	+4.8	+28.6	42.9	+6.1	+54.9	19.23	+1.2	+20.7	36.0	+.8	+18.0	53.3	+.4	+3.2
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	49.6	+3.5	+9.3	33.1	+6.9	+23.5	21.85	+3.3	+13.4	36.3	+3.7	+3.8	60.2	−.2	+8.2
Stoves	89.0	+9.9	+18.0	63.3	+14.3	+31.1	19.74	+4.1	+11.0	35.3	+1.7	−.8	55.8	+2.4	+6.7
Structural and ornamental metalwork	53.8	−3.8	+1.9	37.6	−4.7	+12.2	19.61	−1.0	+9.6	32.9	−2.4	+1.8	59.6	+1.4	+8.0
Tin cans and other tinware	85.4	+.4	+7.3	77.3	−4.2	+9.6	18.87	−4.6	+2.1	35.4	−4.8	+1.9	53.0	[3]	−1.1
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	63.3	+4.0	+3.8	59.2	+9.3	+21.8	21.41	+5.1	+16.9	39.2	+5.7	+3.8	54.7	−.6	+15.4
Wirework	122.5	+1.5	+1.5	114.2	+11.2	+23.5	22.58	+9.6	+21.9	38.8	+8.7	+13.3	58.1	+1.0	+8.1
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**82.1**	**+3.1**	**+12.6**	**64.3**	**+5.8**	**+24.1**									
Agricultural implements	92.7	+3.5	+22.6	100.9	+3.5	+33.3	23.03	+[4]	+8.5	38.4	−1.3	−3.6	60.3	+.7	+13.4
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	102.1	+.4	+4.0	82.0	+3.5	+14.2	26.42	+3.1	+9.8	39.2	+3.4	+3.9	67.8	−.7	+4.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	67.5	+2.5	+14.0	55.0	+4.9	+34.5	22.99	+2.3	+18.0	35.7	+2.0	+6.7	63.1	−.2	+7.1
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	85.5	+7.5	+36.1	59.9	+10.0	+51.3	25.18	+2.3	+11.1	38.5	+2.7	+4.6	65.3	−.5	+6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, February 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index February 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index February 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—	
		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934
Machinery, not including transportation equipment—Continued.													*Cents*		
Foundry and machine-shop products	72.0	+4.0	+12.3	55.7	+8.1	+22.7	$21.93	+3.9	+9.6	36.6	+4.3	+4.1	59.9	−0.3	+5.3
Machine tools	76.9	+5.2	+13.4	63.2	+8.6	+16.6	24.45	+3.3	+2.8	39.9	+3.1	−2.5	61.4	+.2	+4.3
Radios and phonographs	186.0	−2.3	+4.8	103.2	−7.7	+6.9	17.93	−5.5	+2.1	31.2	−4.3	−3.2	57.5	−1.2	+4.3
Textile machinery and parts	64.8	+1.0	−12.6	52.6	+1.1	−13.2	22.16	+.1	+.2	36.3	+.6	−4.3	61.1	−.5	+3.0
Typewriters and parts	98.6	−2.9	+8.5	79.5	−6.7	+7.1	20.94	−3.9	−1.1	36.2	−5.2	−11.4	57.8	+1.6	+12.1
Transportation equipment	**100.9**	**+9.2**	**+19.3**	**94.7**	**+19.3**	**+31.7**									
Aircraft	323.9	+5.0	−6.7	265.4	+5.6	−12.8	24.22	+.6	−6.8	38.9	+.5	−6.3	64.3	−.6	+2.9
Automobiles	117.5	+8.7	+20.6	110.3	+19.7	+34.0	27.84	+10.1	+10.9	39.7	+11.2	(3)	70.2	−.9	+9.9
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	43.6	+27.5	+15.6	43.4	+36.7	+22.6	21.16	+7.2	+6.4	34.6	+6.5	−.6	61.4	+1.0	+5.2
Locomotives	30.9	+2.2	+58.5	13.6	+2.8	+76.6	21.38	+.5	+10.5	34.2	−.3	+4.4	62.5	+.6	+5.1
Shipbuilding	72.8	+6.6	+10.3	59.7	+6.3	+21.8	23.60	−.3	+10.5	31.6	−.3	+4.6	74.0	−.8	+9.0
Railroad repair shops	**52.9**	**+2.5**	**−.9**	**48.0**	**+9.6**	**+5.3**									
Electric railroad	65.9	+1.0	+.2	59.7	+2.9	+5.9	27.04	+1.9	+5.6	44.8	+1.4	+1.8	59.9	(3)	+5.8
Steam railroad	51.9	+2.6	−1.1	47.2	+10.1	+5.1	25.50	+7.4	+6.4	39.3	+7.1	+.9	65.0	+.5	+5.4
Nonferrous metals and their products	**79.2**	**+4.3**	**+11.7**	**63.4**	**+8.6**	**+21.5**									
Aluminum manufactures	65.0	+6.2	−18.3	58.7	+14.9	−3.9	20.82	+8.3	+18.0	39.1	+11.1	+44.4	53.2	−2.8	+3.3
Brass, bronze, and copper products	80.8	+7.1	+11.1	63.2	+8.4	+23.0	22.42	+1.2	+10.9	39.5	+2.6	+6.4	56.9	−1.4	+6.0
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	78.0	+1.2	+24.2	62.9	+11.5	+26.1	18.34	+10.2	+1.7	38.5	+11.0	−4.2	47.7	−.6	+6.7
Jewelry	70.6	+3.0	+16.3	54.0	+6.3	+18.2	19.64	+3.1	+1.6	36.5	+4.0	−2.2	53.7	+.2	+7.1
Lighting equipment	68.3	+3.1	+10.2	57.4	+4.9	+18.8	20.04	+1.8	+7.9	37.6	+4.7	+5.8	54.2	−2.6	+1.4
Silverware and plated ware	67.5	−.4	+1.2	51.5	+8.4	+10.5	21.29	+8.8	+8.9	36.3	+6.5	+1.3	58.1	+2.3	+8.4
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	75.0	+2.0	+17.0	48.0	+3.2	+27.3	20.95	+1.1	+8.6	38.6	+2.9	+3.1	54.2	−1.6	+5.6
Stamped and enameled ware	94.3	+5.8	+18.2	86.8	+11.9	+31.1	19.14	+5.8	+10.7	38.1	+8.2	+4.6	50.2	−2.1	+7.7
Lumber and allied products	**49.4**	**+4.9**	**+4.9**	**34.8**	**+9.8**	**+14.1**									
Furniture	66.0	+4.3	+7.2	47.1	+8.3	+16.3	16.56	+3.9	+8.2	37.4	+5.9	+5.2	44.2	−1.3	+1.5
Lumber:															
Millwork	37.9	+5.7	+5.0	25.3	+9.6	+16.6	15.59	+3.7	+10.7	35.3	+5.4	+7.4	44.2	−1.3	+2.4
Sawmills	32.7	+5.9	+4.5	21.4	+12.1	+12.0	14.94	+5.9	+7.2	34.7	+4.8	+5.5	43.4	+1.2	+.1
Turpentine and rosin	96.3	+.7	−2.3	54.2	+2.8	+4.8	13.55	+2.0	+7.2						

Stone, clay, and glass products	**49.6**	**+5.1**	**−.4**	**34.8**	**+10.1**	**+4.5**									
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	25.7	+3.8	+.4	15.0	+15.1	+14.5	15.32	+10.8	+13.3	32.6	+7.6	+3.9	47.7	+.4	+7.5
Cement	37.8	+1.6	−7.8	22.1	+4.1	−1.8	17.73	+2.5	+6.3	30.3	+4.1	−.9	58.4	−1.7	+8.8
Glass	91.7	+6.1	+2.5	75.6	+8.3	+2.9	19.30	+2.1	+.6	33.6	+.9	−4.2	57.6	+.9	+5.2
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	22.6	+13.0	−18.4	14.4	+30.2	−12.7	20.45	+15.3	+6.3	31.8	+11.6	−3.7	66.5	+5.4	+10.1
Pottery	71.4	+2.1	+3.0	50.3	+7.2	+14.1	18.31	+5.0	+11.8	35.0	+4.8	+1.1	51.9	+1.6	+8.1
Nondurable-goods group															
Textiles and their products	**98.4**	**+3.4**	**+1.7**	**84.5**	**+7.6**	**+8.5**									
Fabrics	97.2	+1.5	+.8	84.5	+2.8	+7.9									
Carpets and rugs	69.7	+4.9	(3)	60.5	+9.0	+26.0	19.78	+3.9	+26.0	35.6	+4.7	+.8	55.7	−.9	+11.8
Cotton goods	96.7	+.4	−3.1	82.8	+1.2	+2.7	13.52	+.8	+6.2	35.6	+.8	+2.8	37.9	(3)	+2.5
Cotton small wares	90.9	+7.1	+4.8	82.0	+11.3	+11.4	17.26	+3.9	+6.4	38.3	+4.4	+6.3	45.0	−.2	+1.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	117.8	+.6	+4.2	100.6	−2.0	+4.2	19.66	−2.5	(3)	36.7	−.8	−2.4	53.5	−1.8	+2.9
Hats, fur-felt	82.1	+3.5	−1.3	81.2	+17.1	+3.6	22.81	+13.1	+4.8	32.4	+17.0	−2.9	71.1	−.8	+5.0
Knit goods	112.5	+3.0	+5.0	112.1	+5.5	+13.3	16.95	+2.4	+8.0	35.4	+2.6	+3.3	48.3	−.6	+5.3
Silk and rayon goods	81.3	+.7	−4.9	70.0	+2.2	+.6	15.82	+1.5	+5.8	34.6	+.6	+1.0	45.8	+.9	+6.0
Woolen and worsted goods	93.9	+2.2	+9.3	74.9	+2.4	+16.3	18.27	+.2	+6.6	37.0	−.3	+5.7	49.4	+.4	−.5
Wearing apparel	96.8	+8.3	+3.6	79.5	+19.4	+1.0									
Clothing, men's	91.8	+9.4	+7.4	71.8	+25.9	+18.5	18.53	+15.1	+10.6	30.2	+14.0	+2.4	61.4	+1.7	+6.2
Clothing, women's	125.1	+6.7	+5.1	101.6	+15.8	+8.0	19.54	+8.4	+2.5						
Corsets and allied garments	90.3	−.6	−1.2	90.5	+5.3	+5.6	16.18	+6.0	+7.2	35.9	+7.8	+5.6	45.0	−2.2	−2.4
Men's furnishings	108.0	+14.4	+6.9	75.2	+25.5	+6.1	13.81	+9.6	−.8	32.0	+7.7	−14.4	40.7	+2.3	+15.4
Millinery	66.5	+6.5	−20.7	58.7	+8.8	−17.7	20.37	+2.2	+4.3						
Shirts and collars	99.8	+10.4	+1.2	95.7	+23.1	+13.9	12.77	+11.5	+12.9	30.3	+9.4	+.8	42.3	+2.9	+17.4
Leather and its manufactures	**91.6**	**+3.7**	**+1.4**	**82.5**	**+8.0**	**+1.0**									
Boots and shoes	90.7	+4.3	+1.2	79.2	+9.2	−2.2	19.13	+4.6	−3.5	37.4	+3.9	−8.1	51.0	+.6	+5.6
Leather	95.6	+1.7	+2.1	92.6	+4.6	+12.1	21.20	+2.8	+9.9	37.7	+1.9	+1.0	56.8	+1.1	+6.3
Food and kindred products	**93.8**	**−.6**	**−.1**	**83.4**	**+.1**	**+2.8**									
Baking	111.3	+4.3	+2.7	93.7	+4.5	+2.5	21.05	+.2	(3)	40.1	+1.3	−1.2	52.4	−.9	+2.3
Beverages	145.7	+.8	+3.0	137.2	+2.9	+6.8	28.80	+2.1	+3.8	37.4	+2.2	−.3	76.6	+.4	+4.6
Butter	67.6	−1.0	−8.9	52.2	+.9	−7.6	20.33	+1.8	+1.1						
Canning and preserving	58.3	−4.8	+7.4	64.8	+.7	+13.9	14.06	+5.8	+6.2	34.2	+4.6	+.7	40.9	+1.7	+3.7
Confectionery	80.3	+2.1	+1.4	70.3	+4.3	+4.6	15.81	+2.1	+2.8	35.4	+2.3	−3.9	44.2	+.2	+7.1
Flour	76.5	+.4	+1.5	66.1	+3.6	+7.3	21.13	+3.2	+5.8	38.3	+1.9	−2.4	54.9	+.4	+7.9
Ice cream	61.3	+.9	+7.4	49.6	+2.0	+12.0	25.35	+1.0	+4.2	42.9	+2.4	+3.0	58.2	−.7	+3.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	87.2	−7.5	−8.7	76.5	−9.0	−2.7	21.70	−1.6	+6.6	38.7	−.8	−2.1	55.5	(3)	+9.2
Sugar, beet	35.7	−16.5	+14.8	37.1	−5.5	+26.2	25.47	+13.2	+10.6	38.3	+6.1	+4.5	68.4	+6.5	+.1
Sugar refining, cane	81.5	−3.4	−2.0	69.6	−2.0	+4.8	21.82	+1.5	+7.5	38.1	−.5	+1.7	57.4	+4.2	+5.3
Tobacco manufactures	**57.3**	**+1.4**	**−7.7**	**40.8**	**−1.7**	**−10.3**									
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	72.6	−1.2	−10.4	66.7	−2.5	−10.0	14.08	−1.3	+.5	34.0	−4.5	−9.6	41.5	+3.2	+11.0
Cigars and cigarettes	55.3	+1.8	−7.4	37.5	−1.8	−10.5	12.25	−3.6	−3.7	31.6	−3.7	−12.8	38.9	+.5	+11.0
Paper and printing	**96.7**	**+1.2**	**+3.9**	**84.1**	**+.8**	**+10.7**									
Boxes, paper	84.6	+1.7	+4.8	76.5	+2.1	+9.9	18.34	+.4	+4.9	36.5	+1.4	−.1	50.4	−.6	+5.3
Paper and pulp	108.7	+1.8	+6.0	86.8	+4.0	+13.6	20.28	+2.2	+7.2	38.5	+1.9	+3.1	52.7	+.2	+5.3
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	89.3	+1.8	+5.1	78.1	+(4)	+14.3	27.04	−1.7	+8.8	37.3	−.5	+4.4	72.8	−.8	+4.7
Newspapers and periodicals	98.0	−.4	(3)	88.8	−.8	+5.7	32.93	−.4	+5.4	37.1	+.8	+.4	87.4	+.5	+6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, February 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index February 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index February 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—	
		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	**109.4**	**+0.9**	**−1.1**	**93.2**	**+1.7**	**+6.9**							*Cents*		
Other than petroleum refining	109.9	+1.6	−.6	92.5	+2.2	+7.4									
Chemicals	102.8	−.2	−1.9	91.0	+.2	+3.4	$24.63	+0.4	+5.6	39.3	+2.1	+3.5	62.8	−1.4	+2.7
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	70.7	−7.0	−36.4	68.9	−1.3	−29.6	11.18	+6.1	+10.8	42.7	+6.0	+7.2	26.1	(3)	+3.9
Druggists' preparations	102.4	+1.1	(3)	97.9	+1.1	+6.6	19.40	−.1	+6.4	38.2	−1.0	+3.3	51.2	+.6	+4.1
Explosives	89.3	+1.3	−6.6	75.5	+10.5	+9.7	24.02	+9.1	+18.0	37.3	+8.4	+6.7	64.5	+.8	+2.6
Fertilizers	120.3	+8.3	−1.0	91.1	+9.0	+11.6	12.07	+.6	+12.4	35.8	+2.3	+2.5	33.6	−1.8	+9.4
Paints and varnishes	102.2	+3.6	+4.7	83.7	+5.3	+12.3	22.54	+1.7	+7.3	38.9	+1.6	−1.6	57.9	+.2	+8.6
Rayon and allied products	346.8	+2.6	+6.6	252.3	+2.8	+14.7	19.29	+.3	+7.6	38.2	−.3	+1.8	50.5	+.6	+6.0
Soap	102.1	+3.0	+4.2	94.3	+4.0	+12.9	22.08	+1.0	+8.3	38.3	+.3	−6.7	57.7	+.7	+15.2
Petroleum refining	107.3	−1.6	−3.0	95.3	+.1	+5.0	27.18	+1.7	+8.4	34.7	+1.8	+2.2	79.1	+.3	+9.3
Rubber products	**83.2**	**+1.7**	**−1.7**	**71.9**	**+3.6**	**+10.3**									
Rubber boots and shoes	52.5	−.2	−6.4	49.4	−3.7	+3.6	18.37	−3.5	+13.9	36.1	−2.7	+9.1	50.9	−.6	+3.9
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	123.9	+2.9	−4.1	104.9	+2.8	+7.3	19.15	(3)	+12.2	36.6	+.5	+6.8	52.1	−.8	+1.0
Rubber tires and inner tubes	75.7	+1.3	+1.5	65.8	+5.9	+13.6	28.12	+4.5	+12.3	33.8	(3)	+2.2	84.0	+3.7	+10.6

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Figures for groups not computed. Percentage changes over year on per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings computed from indexes. Percentage change over month on per capita weekly earnings in "All Industries" also computed from indexes.

[2] Weighted.

[3] No change.

[4] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Long-time Trend of Factory Employment and Pay Rolls

ALTHOUGH the index of factory employment in February was higher than for any month since last May, the index for factory pay rolls was higher than for any month since June 1931. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year factory employment in February shows an increase of 4.5 percent and the pay-roll index was up 14 percent. In spite of these substantial gains, employment in February was still 18.8 percent below the 1923–25 average and an increase of 30.9 points is required in factory pay rolls before the average for the base period, 1923–25, is reached.

The long-time trend of factory employment and pay rolls is shown graphically by the diagram on page 1340. The index numbers which were used in plotting the chart are given in table 2.

Table 2.—General Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—January 1919 to February 1935

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Employment																	
January	105.3	114.9	81.0	82.5	100.7	100.2	96.3	100.5	98.2	95.0	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3	78.7
February	102.0	113.7	82.6	84.6	102.5	101.5	98.1	101.5	99.7	96.5	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1	77.7	81.2
March	102.4	116.0	83.2	85.9	104.6	101.7	98.8	102.1	100.2	97.6	104.1	96.9	80.7	68.4	58.8	80.8	-----
April	102.5	114.5	82.1	85.8	105.0	99.9	98.7	101.4	99.6	97.1	105.3	96.3	80.7	66.1	59.9	82.4	-----
May	103.1	112.0	81.9	87.9	105.3	96.8	98.1	100.4	99.1	97.0	105.3	94.8	80.1	63.4	62.6	82.5	-----
June	104.3	111.1	81.0	89.8	106.0	93.8	98.0	100.3	99.1	97.8	105.6	92.9	78.4	61.2	66.9	81.1	-----
July	106.9	108.5	79.8	88.2	104.9	91.0	97.8	99.4	98.1	97.7	106.1	89.5	77.0	58.9	71.5	78.7	-----
August	109.7	108.8	81.2	91.4	105.2	92.1	99.5	101.4	99.3	100.1	107.9	88.8	77.1	60.1	76.4	79.5	-----
September	111.7	107.5	83.4	94.5	105.7	94.4	101.5	103.4	100.5	102.2	109.0	89.6	77.4	63.3	80.0	75.8	-----
October	111.3	103.7	84.1	97.0	104.5	95.3	102.2	103.1	99.6	102.6	107.7	87.7	74.4	64.4	79.6	78.4	-----
November	112.6	97.4	84.2	99.0	103.2	94.8	101.8	101.4	97.4	101.7	103.6	84.6	71.8	63.4	76.2	76.8	-----
December	114.4	89.7	83.3	100.5	101.4	96.1	101.5	100.0	96.1	101.2	99.8	82.3	71.0	62.1	74.4	78.0	-----
Average	**107.2**	**108.2**	**82.3**	**90.6**	**104.1**	**96.5**	**99.4**	**101.2**	**98.9**	**98.9**	**104.8**	**91.5**	**77.4**	**64.1**	**69.0**	**78.8**	[1] **80.0**
Pay rolls																	
January	95.3	117.2	82.8	69.6	94.6	98.8	95.4	100.9	98.4	96.0	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5	54.0	64.1
February	89.6	115.5	81.3	72.4	97.9	104.1	100.8	105.0	104.4	101.2	109.3	98.8	74.3	54.6	40.2	60.6	69.1
March	90.0	123.7	81.7	74.9	102.5	104.1	102.4	106.5	105.7	102.5	111.6	98.8	75.6	53.1	37.1	64.8	-----
April	89.2	120.9	79.0	73.8	103.8	101.8	100.0	104.4	104.5	100.5	112.6	97.7	74.4	49.5	38.8	67.3	-----
May	90.0	122.4	77.3	77.2	107.3	97.5	100.7	103.1	104.0	101.3	112.9	95.4	73.4	46.8	42.7	67.1	-----
June	92.0	124.2	75.4	80.5	107.5	92.4	98.7	103.3	102.4	101.7	111.2	92.3	69.7	43.4	47.2	64.9	-----
July	94.8	119.3	71.7	78.5	103.3	85.7	96.8	99.0	98.5	99.0	107.2	84.3	66.2	39.8	50.8	60.5	-----
August	99.9	121.6	73.9	83.0	103.8	89.3	99.3	103.4	101.9	103.3	112.0	83.3	65.9	40.6	56.8	62.2	-----
September	104.7	119.8	73.4	87.0	104.3	92.5	98.8	104.4	101.4	104.7	112.9	84.1	63.4	42.9	59.1	58.0	-----
October	102.2	115.8	72.6	89.5	106.6	95.1	104.6	107.6	102.1	108.2	112.4	82.2	61.3	44.7	59.4	61.0	-----
November	106.7	107.0	71.7	93.4	104.5	93.7	104.6	104.1	98.5	105.0	104.1	76.8	58.1	42.9	55.5	59.5	-----
December	114.0	98.0	73.3	95.7	102.9	97.6	105.2	103.5	99.5	105.6	100.7	75.2	57.6	41.5	54.5	63.2	-----
Average	**97.4**	**117.1**	**76.2**	**81.3**	**103.3**	**96.1**	**100.6**	**103.8**	**101.8**	**102.4**	**109.1**	**88.7**	**67.5**	**46.1**	**48.5**	**61.9**	[1] **66.6**

[1] Average for 2 months.

Table 3 gives employment and pay-roll indexes for the durable and nondurable groups by months from January 1923 to February 1935. These indexes are also based on the 3-year average, 1923–25 as 100.

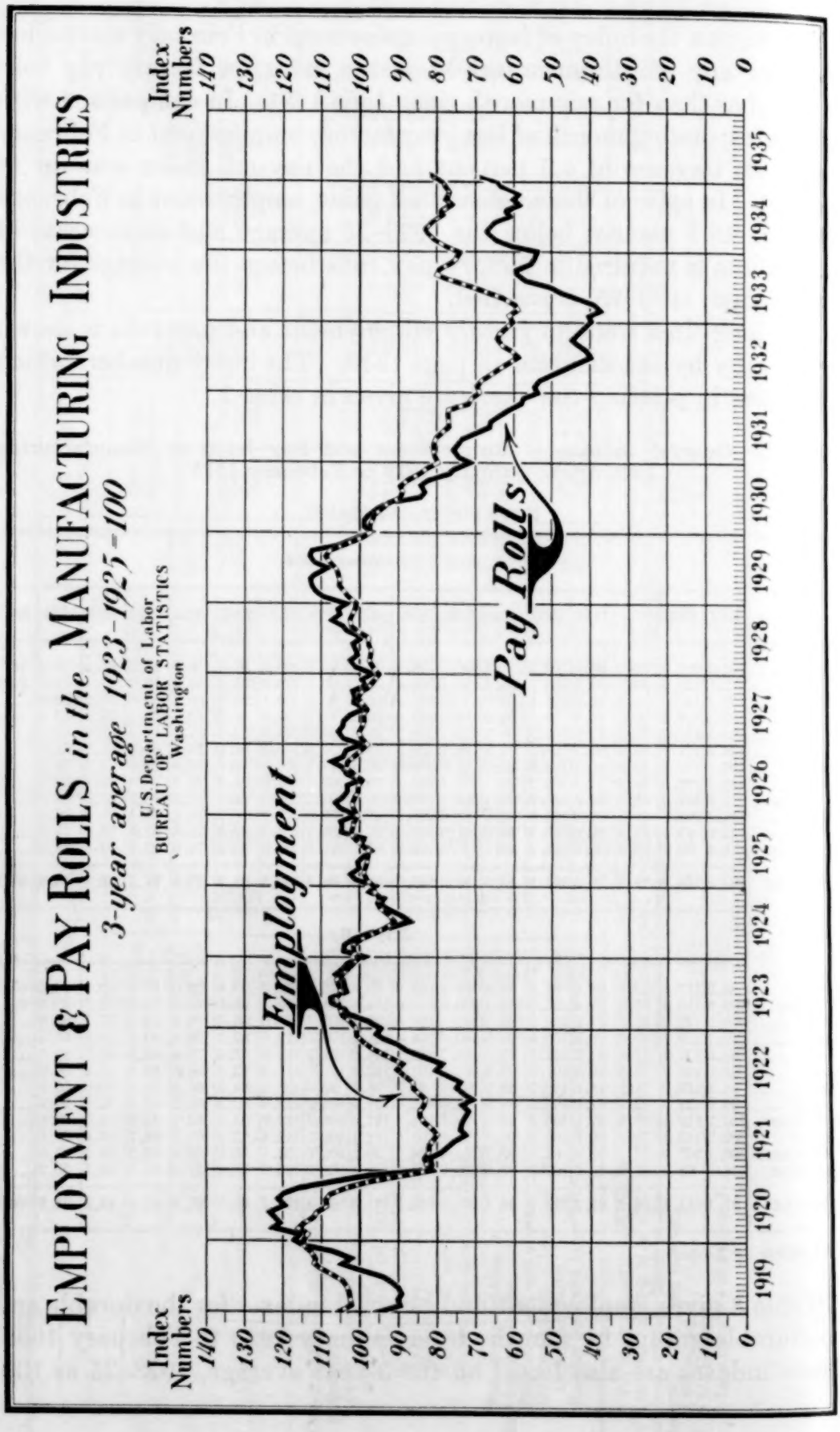
EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
3-year average 1923-1925=100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Employment
Pay Rolls
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

Table 3.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable and Nondurable Groups, January 1923 to January 1935

[3-year average 1923–25=100]

Durable group [1]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Employment													
January	99.2	100.6	95.3	100.9	95.6	89.8	99.1	93.1	71.9	57.3	45.4	59.8	66.1
February	101.5	102.0	97.0	102.3	97.3	91.8	101.7	93.3	72.1	57.8	45.8	63.5	69.3
March	104.0	103.1	98.3	103.3	98.2	93.7	103.5	93.1	72.2	56.5	43.9	67.1	------
April	105.6	102.7	99.3	103.5	98.1	94.7	105.3	92.8	72.2	54.6	44.4	70.0	------
May	106.6	98.8	99.1	102.8	98.0	96.1	106.5	91.8	71.4	52.9	47.0	71.5	------
June	107.7	94.7	98.4	102.3	97.1	96.6	106.4	89.1	69.5	50.9	50.7	70.8	------
July	106.6	91.1	97.3	101.1	94.9	95.8	106.3	84.7	66.8	48.5	55.3	67.4	------
August	106.4	91.0	98.2	102.1	95.3	98.1	107.3	82.2	65.3	46.9	60.1	66.1	------
September	106.0	91.8	99.7	102.7	94.9	99.4	106.8	81.0	64.5	47.3	63.4	64.2	------
October	105.4	93.4	101.4	102.2	94.3	99.8	105.0	79.6	61.8	47.7	63.2	62.8	------
November	104.3	93.1	101.8	100.3	92.1	99.3	100.3	77.1	60.3	48.1	61.2	62.2	------
December	102.0	94.7	101.9	98.3	90.9	98.8	95.8	74.9	59.7	47.3	60.7	64.3	------
Average	**104.6**	**96.4**	**99.0**	**101.8**	**95.6**	**96.2**	**103.7**	**86.1**	**67.3**	**51.3**	**53.4**	**65.8**	[2] **67.7**
Pay rolls													
January	91.6	97.9	92.5	99.0	93.3	89.5	100.0	90.1	59.8	41.3	27.6	41.6	52.5
February	95.8	105.5	99.7	105.2	101.1	96.8	109.0	94.6	64.4	42.0	27.7	47.9	58.6
March	101.4	106.6	101.7	107.3	103.4	99.5	112.0	95.1	65.7	40.4	25.3	52.8	------
April	104.6	105.7	100.8	106.5	103.2	99.8	114.7	95.3	65.1	38.0	26.6	57.4	------
May	109.1	100.3	101.9	105.2	103.2	101.8	115.8	93.3	64.1	37.0	30.8	58.6	------
June	110.0	93.0	99.2	104.9	99.8	101.2	112.9	89.1	59.4	33.3	34.7	56.9	------
July	104.5	84.0	95.4	99.1	93.9	97.1	107.1	78.1	54.3	29.8	38.0	49.9	------
August	106.0	87.3	97.5	103.7	97.5	102.0	112.6	75.6	52.9	28.2	43.9	50.0	------
September	105.2	89.0	97.1	103.1	95.1	102.3	111.7	74.7	49.6	27.9	44.7	45.5	------
October	108.9	93.0	104.6	107.0	96.8	107.0	111.1	73.7	48.5	29.8	45.4	46.4	------
November	107.4	91.8	105.3	103.2	93.3	104.2	101.7	68.4	46.4	30.0	42.5	46.1	------
December	104.0	95.9	105.7	100.9	94.1	103.9	96.7	66.4	45.8	29.4	42.3	50.4	------
Average	**104.0**	**95.8**	**100.1**	**103.8**	**97.9**	**100.4**	**108.8**	**82.9**	**56.3**	**33.9**	**35.8**	**50.3**	[2] **55.6**

Nondurable group [3]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Employment													
January	102.5	99.8	97.5	100.2	101.0	100.6	102.7	101.8	87.8	80.9	76.0	87.9	92.3
February	103.8	100.8	99.3	100.6	102.3	101.8	104.3	101.7	89.0	82.2	77.6	93.0	94.1
March	105.3	100.1	99.5	100.9	102.5	101.8	104.9	100.9	90.0	81.2	74.7	95.4	------
April	104.4	97.0	98.3	99.1	101.3	99.6	105.4	100.1	89.8	78.5	76.5	95.8	------
May	104.1	94.6	97.0	97.8	100.3	98.0	104.1	98.0	89.3	74.8	79.3	94.3	------
June	104.2	93.0	97.5	98.3	101.2	99.0	104.7	96.9	88.0	72.4	84.3	92.3	------
July	103.3	90.9	98.5	97.5	101.6	99.7	105.8	94.7	88.2	70.1	88.9	90.8	------
August	104.0	93.4	101.0	100.6	103.5	102.3	108.6	95.9	89.8	74.2	93.9	94.0	------
September	105.2	97.3	103.5	104.1	106.5	105.3	111.4	98.9	91.1	80.4	97.8	88.2	------
October	103.6	97.3	103.2	104.2	105.2	105.6	110.6	96.5	88.0	82.3	97.2	95.1	------
November	102.2	96.7	101.9	102.5	103.1	104.3	107.1	92.7	84.2	79.9	92.2	92.4	------
December	100.8	97.7	101.1	101.9	101.7	103.7	104.0	90.1	83.0	77.8	89.1	92.7	------
Average	**103.6**	**96.6**	**99.8**	**100.6**	**102.5**	**101.8**	**106.1**	**97.4**	**88.2**	**77.9**	**85.6**	**92.7**	[2] **93.2**
Pay rolls													
January	98.5	99.8	99.3	103.5	104.7	104.1	105.3	103.2	83.0	69.1	54.5	69.7	79.0
February	100.8	102.2	102.1	104.9	108.6	106.8	109.8	104.1	86.9	70.7	56.2	76.9	82.5
March	104.1	101.0	103.4	105.5	108.7	106.4	111.0	103.5	88.3	69.2	52.1	80.1	------
April	103.1	96.8	99.0	101.8	106.1	101.5	110.2	100.8	86.3	64.0	54.4	80.0	------
May	105.0	94.1	99.2	100.4	105.1	100.8	109.3	98.3	85.2	59.3	57.9	78.1	------
June	104.5	91.6	98.2	101.3	105.8	102.5	109.1	96.5	82.7	56.2	63.1	75.1	------
July	101.9	88.0	98.6	98.9	104.3	101.6	107.3	92.3	81.3	52.6	67.0	73.9	------
August	101.1	91.9	101.7	103.0	107.4	104.9	111.3	93.2	82.5	56.3	73.3	77.8	------
September	103.2	96.9	101.0	105.9	109.6	107.6	114.4	96.0	80.8	61.8	77.6	74.0	------
October	103.6	97.8	104.7	108.5	108.8	109.8	114.2	93.0	77.6	63.6	77.3	79.6	------
November	100.8	96.1	103.7	105.3	105.1	106.1	107.4	87.4	73.0	59.2	72.1	76.6	------
December	101.6	100.0	104.6	106.8	106.3	107.8	105.8	86.5	72.5	56.9	70.1	79.5	------
Average	**102.4**	**96.4**	**101.3**	**103.8**	**106.7**	**105.0**	**109.6**	**96.2**	**81.7**	**61.6**	**64.6**	**76.8**	[2] **80.8**

[1] Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and allied products; and stone, clay, and glass products.

[2] Average for 2 months.

[3] Includes remaining groups of manufacturing industries not shown under footnote 1.

Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Total Weekly Pay Rolls

With the Bureau's index adjusted to conform with the census trend through 1931 it is now possible to make monthly estimates of the total number of wage earners and total pay rolls in the manufacturing industries. Translated into terms of workers employed, the index of 81.2 for February means that the total number of workers employed by manufacturing industries during the month amounted to 6,809,000, an increase of 213,000 compared with the number employed in the previous month. The pay-roll index of 69.1 indicates that the weekly pay rolls in February for manufacturing as a whole totaled $140,618,000, a gain of $10,115,000 in comparison with January.

The estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 major groups and the 2 textile subgroups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified are shown in table 4. This table gives the average number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls for the index base period, 1923–25, for the years 1929 to 1934, inclusive, and for January and February 1935. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factors of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the index base period, 1923–25), by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay rolls (which have been adjusted to conform with the census trends over the period 1919–31), and dividing by 100. Data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown. The totals for all manufacturing industries combined have been adjusted to include all groups. The estimated total employment and weekly pay rolls combined for all manufacturing industries do not include the manufactured-gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's electric light and power and manufactured-gas industry) or the motion-picture industry.

Table 4.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups

Year and month	Total manufacturing		Iron and steel and their products		Machinery, not including transportation equipment	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	8,381,700	$203,476,000	859,100	$24,658,000	878,100	$23,655,000
1929	8,785,600	221,937,000	881,000	26,568,000	1,105,700	31,761,000
1930	7,668,400	180,507,000	766,200	21,126,000	918,700	24,197,000
1931	6,484,300	137,256,000	598,400	13,562,000	687,000	15,135,000
1932	5,374,200	93,757,000	458,100	7,164,000	494,600	8,546,000
1933	5,778,400	98,623,000	503,400	8,925,000	517,100	8,975,000
1934	6,600,100	126,012,000	592,800	12,074,000	682,200	13,525,000
1935: January	6,595,700	130,503,000	582,500	12,798,000	699,000	14,382,000
February	6,809,000	140,618,000	607,400	14,548,000	720,000	15,163,000

Table 4.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment		Railroad repair shops		Nonferrous metals and their products	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	563,500	$17,214,000	482,100	$13,563,000	282,600	$7,329,000
1929	583,200	18,136,000	398,200	12,255,000	(1)	(1)
1930	451,800	12,076,000	353,800	10,316,000	(1)	(1)
1931	373,800	9,008,000	309,000	8,366,000	209,000	4,622,000
1932	315,700	7,012,000	257,400	5,793,000	164,200	2,865,000
1933	305,600	6,799,000	250,600	5,652,000	175,200	3,039,000
1934	467,200	11,800,000	267,400	6,528,000	210,000	4,105,000
1935: January	520,700	13,668,000	248,800	5,941,000	214,500	4,280,000
February	568,600	16,302,000	255,000	6,510,000	223,800	4,647,000

Year and month	Lumber and allied products		Stone, clay, and glass products		Textiles and their products	
					Fabrics	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	918,400	$18,523,000	350,300	$8,878,000	1,105,600	$20,368,000
1929	876,500	18,062,000	328,500	8,323,000	1,095,900	20,251,000
1930	699,400	13,464,000	280,800	6,828,000	950,400	16,167,000
1931	516,900	8,641,000	222,800	4,786,000	886,700	14,308,000
1932	377,800	4,656,000	156,000	2,588,000	794,100	10,367,000
1933	406,100	4,900,000	157,500	2,455,000	952,600	12,664,000
1934	447,400	6,062,000	185,000	3,153,000	989,300	14,448,000
1935: January	432,600	5,872,000	165,300	2,805,000	1,059,200	16,742,000
February	453,700	6,446,000	173,700	3,090,000	1,074,600	17,211,000

Year and month	Textiles and their products—Continued				Leather and its manufactures	
	Wearing apparel		Group			
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	474,100	$10,336,000	1,629,400	$31,676,000	323,500	$6,986,000
1929	536,700	11,476,000	1,706,900	33,321,000	318,600	6,915,000
1930	497,700	9,680,000	1,513,000	27,115,000	295,100	5,748,000
1931	472,000	8,338,000	1,421,000	23,799,000	272,800	5,035,000
1932	401,800	5,733,000	1,250,300	16,947,000	255,500	4,060,000
1933	418,100	5,757,000	1,432,700	19,394,000	269,400	4,394,000
1934	432,100	6,992,000	1,485,900	22,564,000	284,000	5,164,000
1935: January	423,800	6,884,000	1,551,200	24,866,000	285,700	5,337,000
February	458,900	8,217,000	1,603,300	26,766,000	296,300	5,763,000

[1] Comparable data not available.

Table 4.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—Continued

Year and month	Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures		Paper and printing	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	668,300	$15,240,000	138,400	$2,225,000	531,100	$14,865,000
1929	753,500	17,344,000	116,100	1,819,000	591,500	17,771,000
1930	731,100	16,593,000	108,300	1,617,000	574,100	17,036,000
1931	650,500	14,173,000	99,700	1,336,000	511,800	14,461,000
1932	577,100	11,308,000	88,600	1,052,000	451,700	11,126,000
1933	631,000	11,604,000	82,700	944,000	458,400	10,299,000
1934	711,700	14,080,000	86,700	1,049,000	503,700	11,829,000
1935: January	630,700	12,696,000	78,200	923,000	507,700	12,397,000
February	627,000	12,717,000	79,300	908,000	513,600	12,501,000

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products		Rubber products	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	333,000	$8,321,000	134,300	$3,468,000
1929	384,800	10,068,000	149,100	3,986,000
1930	364,700	9,334,000	115,500	2,934,000
1931	316,800	7,643,000	99,200	2,165,000
1932	279,700	5,861,000	87,800	1,555,000
1933	315,400	6,179,000	99,300	1,740,000
1934	361,600	7,437,000	111,300	2,207,000
1935: January	361,000	7,620,000	109,900	2,407,000
February	364,300	7,751,000	111,700	2,493,000

Nonmanufacturing Industries

EMPLOYMENT in nonmanufacturing industries in February presents a mixed picture of gains and losses. Of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries other than building construction surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 9 reported gains in employment from January to February and 10 of the industries reported increases in pay rolls.

Table 5 shows indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in February for 13 of the nonmanufacturing industries covered, together with percentage changes from January 1935 and February 1934. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for banking brokerage, and insurance establishments are not available, but the table shows the trend of employment, pay rolls, and earnings for these three industries.

The Bureau has discontinued publication of figures for employment in the real estate business until a considerable increase in coverage can be effected.

Table 5.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Nonmanufacturing Industries, February 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capital weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index February 1935 (average 1929 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index February 1935 (average 1929 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in February 1935	Percentage change from—	
		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934
													Cents		
Coal mining:															
Anthracite	64.4	+2.5	+1.9	64.3	+11.9	−2.3	$29.11	+9.1	−4.1	35.2	+6.7	−9.6	82.0	−0.1	+2.3
Bituminous	81.1	+1.4	+6.6	66.1	+10.9	+21.1	21.08	+9.3	+13.7	29.8	+10.0	−5.1	72.0	+.7	+23.7
Metalliferous mining	44.3	+[2]	+9.9	29.9	−.5	+15.0	21.97	−.5	+4.7	37.3	+3.3	−2.8	58.5	−4.1	+8.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	37.3	+.9	−3.9	22.2	+6.6	+5.7	15.08	+5.7	+10.0	32.4	+5.9	+5.5	46.5	[3]	+5.0
Crude-petroleum producing	74.2	−.9	+2.5	54.9	−1.2	+8.7	28.76	−.3	+6.0	34.9	+1.2	−1.9	77.3	−3.4	+5.4
Public utilities:															
Telephone and telegraph	70.0	−.7	+.3	72.9	−1.4	+7.4	27.65	−.7	+7.0	38.3	+.3	+2.7	74.3	−.7	+7.1
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	82.2	−.6	+1.2	78.3	+.3	+5.2	29.52	+.9	+4.0	39.4	+1.5	−.8	74.6	−.3	+6.3
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.0	−.3	[3]	63.1	+.4	+5.0	28.30	+.7	+5.1	45.7	+.9	+1.0	60.9	−1.0	+7.4
Trade:															
Wholesale	84.6	+.5	+4.2	64.6	+1.0	+5.9	26.33	+.4	+1.7	40.7	+1.0	+2.1	64.6	−.3	−1.1
Retail	79.2	−.4	−.5	59.3	−.7	+.9	20.21	−.2	+.3	[4] 40.9	[3]	+3.0	[4] 54.2	[3]	+1.2
General merchandising	86.2	−1.3	+1.4	72.3	−1.6	+4.9	17.27	−.3	−1.1	38.3	−.5	+2.2	47.7	+.4	+1.4
Other than general merchandising	77.3	−.2	−1.2	56.6	−.6	−.2	22.41	−.4	+1.0	41.7	[3]	+3.0	56.2	−.2	+1.3
Hotels (cash payments only)[5]	86.7	+1.6	+2.2	67.8	+2.8	+4.0	13.60	+1.1	+1.7	47.8	+.4	−3.0	27.9	+.7	+1.7
Laundries	79.6	+[2]	+1.5	64.1	+.3	+3.9	15.19	+.3	+2.3	40.4	+.7	+3.8	36.2	−.5	−1.1
Dyeing and cleaning	69.6	−1.0	+2.2	49.8	−1.2	+7.6	17.42	−.2	+5.3	40.4	+.2	+3.2	43.4	[3]	+1.5
Banks	[6]	+.9	+1.3	[6]	+.3	+1.7	31.59	−.6	+.4	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
Brokerage	[6]	−.5	−25.3	[6]	−.9	−27.7	34.41	−.3	−3.0	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
Insurance [7]	[6]	+[2]	+.6	[6]	+2.9	+4.9	36.45	+2.9	+4.3	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[3] No change.
[4] Weighted, not comparable with previously published data.
[5] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[6] Not available.
[7] Pay rolls do not include annual bonus payments. Inclusion of such payments would show: Percentage change in pay rolls from January 1935, +6.2; from February 1934, +8 3; per capital weekly earnings in February 1935, $37.62; percentage change in per capita weekly earnings from January 1935, +6.2; from February 1934, +7.7.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 13 nonmanufacturing industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade by months from January 1932 to February 1935 are shown in table 6.

The indexes for the wholesale and retail trade have recently been revised to conform with the trends indicated by the 1929 and 1933 census averages.

The indexes for "total retail trade" have been computed by weighting the indexes of the two subgroups, "general merchandising" and "other than general merchandising."

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1932 to February 1935

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	76.2	52.5	64.1	62.9	61.5	43.2	73.2	57.5	80.8	69.8	75.8	80.0	47.0	36.1	51.3	59.6
February	71.2	58.7	63.2	64.4	57.3	56.8	65.8	64.3	77.4	69.3	76.1	81.1	47.0	37.2	54.6	66.1
March	73.7	54.6	67.5	-----	61.2	48.8	82.4	-----	75.2	67.6	77.8	-----	46.8	30.7	58.9	-----
April	70.1	51.6	58.2	-----	72.0	37.4	51.7	-----	65.5	63.7	72.2	-----	33.9	26.6	51.4	-----
May	86.9	43.2	63.8	-----	58.0	30.0	64.0	-----	62.6	61.2	76.7	-----	30.7	26.9	54.4	-----
June	53.0	39.5	57.5	-----	37.4	34.3	53.3	-----	60.5	61.3	76.7	-----	27.3	29.2	55.1	-----
July	44.5	43.8	53.6	-----	34.5	38.2	42.3	-----	58.6	63.2	77.0	-----	24.4	33.6	49.7	-----
August	49.2	47.7	49.5	-----	41.4	46.6	39.7	-----	59.4	68.6	77.1	-----	26.4	43.3	50.4	-----
September	55.8	56.8	56.9	-----	47.0	60.7	47.0	-----	62.4	71.8	78.2	-----	30.2	44.1	51.4	-----
October	63.9	56.9	58.5	-----	66.7	61.6	48.3	-----	67.0	68.0	79.3	-----	37.8	44.1	57.6	-----
November	62.7	61.0	60.7	-----	51.0	47.8	51.2	-----	69.4	74.8	79.8	-----	38.0	50.7	58.3	-----
December	62.3	54.5	61.6	-----	56.2	44.3	52.3	-----	70.0	75.4	79.7	-----	37.7	50.8	57.0	-----
Average	62.5	51.7	59.6	[1] 63.7	53.7	45.8	55.9	[1] 60.9	67.4	67.9	77.2	[1] 80.6	35.6	37.8	54.2	[1] 62.9
	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
January	49.3	32.4	39.6	44.3	29.7	18.1	25.4	30.1	48.9	35.1	39.7	36.9	30.2	18.1	21.3	20.8
February	46.9	31.5	40.3	44.3	27.8	17.8	26.0	29.9	47.4	34.8	38.8	37.3	29.6	17.4	21.0	22.2
March	45.0	30.0	39.8	-----	26.5	17.4	25.9	-----	46.0	35.1	42.0	-----	28.7	17.8	24.1	-----
April	43.3	29.4	41.7	-----	25.0	16.4	27.2	-----	48.6	39.3	48.7	-----	30.0	20.2	29.9	-----
May	38.3	30.0	40.8	-----	23.8	17.0	25.6	-----	50.6	43.4	54.3	-----	32.3	23.8	35.0	-----
June	32.2	31.5	41.0	-----	20.1	18.3	26.7	-----	49.5	47.3	56.6	-----	30.0	27.5	37.0	-----
July	29.5	33.0	39.9	-----	16.9	19.0	25.1	-----	49.5	49.5	55.6	-----	29.1	28.4	35.0	-----
August	28.6	36.8	42.7	-----	16.5	21.9	27.0	-----	51.1	51.6	54.7	-----	29.7	29.9	34.0	-----
September	29.3	38.9	42.3	-----	17.0	23.9	25.9	-----	52.4	52.6	53.3	-----	30.5	29.3	32.4	-----
October	30.5	40.7	43.3	-----	18.0	25.9	28.2	-----	52.4	53.2	51.8	-----	30.1	31.2	32.1	-----
November	31.9	40.6	43.2	-----	18.7	25.6	28.5	-----	49.4	51.1	49.5	-----	27.1	28.3	26.4	-----
December	33.3	40.6	44.4	-----	18.7	26.2	29.4	-----	42.3	45.3	42.1	-----	22.1	24.4	23.6	-----
Average	36.5	34.6	41.6	[1] 44.3	21.6	20.6	26.7	[1] 30.0	49.0	44.9	48.9	[1] 37.1	29.1	24.7	29.6	[1] 21.5
	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
January	54.9	57.2	73.2	74.9	46.5	39.9	53.0	55.5	83.0	74.6	70.2	70.5	89.1	71.7	69.0	73.9
February	54.4	57.0	72.4	74.2	46.9	41.7	50.5	54.9	82.0	73.9	69.8	70.0	89.6	71.9	67.9	72.9
March	51.4	56.5	72.8	-----	43.2	42.5	52.5	-----	81.7	73.2	70.0	-----	88.2	71.6	70.4	-----
April	54.9	56.8	74.0	-----	44.5	40.1	53.4	-----	81.2	72.3	70.2	-----	83.4	67.8	68.8	-----
May	54.5	56.9	76.7	-----	47.1	41.6	56.4	-----	80.6	70.1	70.2	-----	82.8	68.5	71.4	-----
June	54.2	58.0	80.0	-----	44.8	40.6	56.9	-----	79.9	69.2	70.4	-----	82.1	66.6	71.3	-----
July	55.4	59.5	81.6	-----	44.6	42.2	60.0	-----	79.1	68.5	71.0	-----	79.6	66.7	72.3	-----
August	57.4	60.8	82.7	-----	42.9	42.5	61.2	-----	78.1	68.1	71.0	-----	79.1	66.1	74.0	-----
September	56.2	66.2	81.8	-----	41.9	44.4	59.7	-----	77.4	68.3	70.9	-----	75.9	64.6	72.2	-----
October	56.8	70.6	79.5	-----	42.5	50.1	60.8	-----	76.2	68.7	70.3	-----	75.7	67.0	74.9	-----
November	56.5	72.2	78.8	-----	42.4	50.3	59.0	-----	75.5	68.9	69.9	-----	74.3	67.7	72.2	-----
December	57.2	75.0	78.7	-----	41.7	53.2	59.5	-----	74.8	69.4	69.7	-----	73.5	67.7	73.2	-----
Average	55.3	62.2	77.7	[1] 74.6	44.1	44.1	56.9	[1] 55.2	79.1	70.4	70.3	[1] 70.3	81.1	68.2	71.5	[1] 73.4

[1] Average for 2 months.

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1932 to February 1935—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

	Electric light and power and manufactured gas								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [2]							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	89.3	77.7	82.2	82.7	85.4	73.0	73.8	78.0	79.5	70.6	70.5	71.2	75.4	60.9	59.2	62.9
February	87.2	77.4	81.2	82.2	86.0	71.6	74.4	78.3	78.9	70.4	71.0	71.0	74.8	60.6	60.1	63.1
March	85.5	76.9	81.7	-----	85.4	71.9	75.6	-----	77.6	69.8	71.7	-----	73.6	59.4	62.2	-----
April	84.8	76.9	82.4	-----	82.4	69.4	76.8	-----	78.0	69.5	72.2	-----	71.8	58.1	62.9	-----
May	84.0	76.9	83.1	-----	84.2	69.9	77.6	-----	76.9	69.1	72.6	-----	72.2	58.2	63.0	-----
June	83.2	77.3	74.0	-----	80.5	69.9	77.8	-----	76.5	69.3	73.2	-----	70.2	58.0	63.2	-----
July	82.3	77.5	85.0	-----	78.7	70.0	81.1	-----	75.6	69.4	73.1	-----	66.4	57.4	63.8	-----
August	81.5	78.1	85.6	-----	76.7	70.9	79.9	-----	74.1	69.5	72.8	-----	63.8	58.2	62.8	-----
September	81.0	80.3	85.8	-----	74.7	71.8	79.3	-----	73.5	69.7	72.5	-----	62.5	57.8	62.4	-----
October	79.9	82.2	85.8	-----	74.4	76.2	80.6	-----	72.3	70.6	72.2	-----	61.5	59.8	63.0	-----
November	79.1	82.6	85.5	-----	73.2	74.5	79.6	-----	71.8	71.0	71.8	-----	61.7	59.4	61.8	-----
December	78.4	81.8	83.6	-----	73.2	74.4	78.3	-----	71.4	70.8	71.0	-----	61.9	59.6	62.3	-----
Average	83.0	78.8	83.8	[1] 82.5	79.8	72.0	77.9	[1] 78.2	75.5	70.0	72.1	[1] 71.1	68.0	58.9	62.2	[1] 63.0

	Wholesale trade								Total retail trade							
January	80.7	73.6	80.6	84.2	71.8	58.3	60.3	63.9	80.3	72.1	79.8	79.5	71.9	54.7	59.0	59.7
February	79.7	72.4	81.2	84.6	70.1	55.1	61.0	64.6	78.3	70.4	79.6	79.2	69.1	51.8	58.8	59.3
March	78.6	71.3	81.8	-----	68.8	53.5	62.0	-----	78.6	68.9	81.5	-----	68.5	49.0	59.8	-----
April	77.6	71.5	82.1	-----	66.3	52.4	63.1	-----	78.7	73.3	82.5	-----	67.7	52.0	61.2	-----
May	76.6	72.2	82.8	-----	67.1	53.8	62.6	-----	77.2	72.1	82.9	-----	65.5	51.3	61.5	-----
June	75.6	73.9	82.3	-----	63.5	53.7	62.8	-----	76.3	73.2	82.6	-----	62.7	52.2	61.4	-----
July	75.2	75.1	82.2	-----	61.9	55.5	63.8	-----	73.1	71.0	79.0	-----	59.2	51.0	60.1	-----
August	74.9	77.9	82.5	-----	60.3	57.2	62.7	-----	71.8	75.4	77.8	-----	56.9	54.9	58.4	-----
September	75.6	80.3	83.5	-----	60.1	58.7	63.6	-----	74.2	80.6	81.7	-----	58.3	58.7	60.6	-----
October	76.2	81.7	84.3	-----	60.8	62.4	64.5	-----	76.3	83.3	82.6	-----	59.7	61.6	61.9	-----
November	76.0	81.6	85.1	-----	60.1	60.5	64.2	-----	75.4	83.9	83.7	-----	58.6	61.4	61.9	-----
December	75.4	81.5	85.0	-----	59.3	60.9	64.8	-----	80.9	89.1	91.1	-----	60.4	64.0	66.2	-----
Average	76.8	76.1	82.8	[1] 84.4	64.2	56.8	63.0	[1] 64.3	76.8	76.1	82.1	[1] 79.4	63.2	55.2	60.9	[1] 59.5

	Retail trade—General merchandising								Retail trade—Other than general merchanding							
January	84.8	76.4	86.6	87.3	78.1	61.4	71.1	73.5	79.1	71.0	78.0	77.4	70.6	53.3	56.5	56.9
February	81.2	73.0	85.0	86.2	73.1	57.1	68.9	72.3	77.6	69.7	78.2	77.3	68.3	50.7	56.7	56.6
March	82.6	70.7	90.1	-----	73.1	53.4	71.5	-----	77.5	68.4	79.3	-----	67.5	48.1	57.4	-----
April	82.7	80.7	91.0	-----	72.3	60.8	74.0	-----	77.6	71.3	80.3	-----	66.7	50.2	58.5	-----
May	82.1	78.5	92.0	-----	70.5	59.3	74.5	-----	75.9	70.4	80.5	-----	64.5	49.7	58.8	-----
June	80.3	79.9	90.6	-----	67.6	60.6	73.9	-----	75.2	71.5	80.5	-----	61.7	50.5	58.8	-----
July	74.1	74.7	83.0	-----	61.3	56.4	69.5	-----	72.8	70.0	77.9	-----	58.8	49.9	58.2	-----
August	71.5	78.4	81.2	-----	58.5	62.4	66.9	-----	71.9	74.6	76.9	-----	56.6	53.4	56.6	-----
September	78.7	89.0	91.5	-----	64.3	71.8	74.0	-----	73.0	78.4	79.1	-----	57.1	56.0	57.8	-----
October	83.7	93.6	94.2	-----	67.7	75.3	77.3	-----	74.3	80.6	79.5	-----	58.1	58.8	58.7	-----
November	84.6	97.0	99.9	-----	67.9	76.1	80.2	-----	73.0	80.4	79.4	-----	56.7	58.3	58.1	-----
December	104.7	118.9	128.4	-----	79.2	90.1	99.0	-----	74.6	81.3	81.3	-----	56.5	58.6	59.4	-----
Average	82.6	84.2	92.8	[1] 86.8	69.5	65.4	75.1	[1] 72.9	75.2	74.0	79.2	[1] 77.4	61.9	53.1	58.0	[1] 56.8

[1] Average for 2 months.

[2] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1932 to February 1935—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

	Hotels								Laundries							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	83.2	73.8	81.5	85.4	73.9	55.7	60.8	66.0	88.2	78.6	78.5	79.6	80.0	60.7	61.7	63.9
February	84.3	73.8	84.8	86.7	73.9	55.9	65.2	67.8	86.3	77.5	78.4	79.6	76.7	58.1	61.7	64.1
March	84.0	72.4	86.4	.....	72.4	53.5	66.6	.....	85.4	76.1	79.2	.....	75.0	55.4	62.7	.....
April	82.7	71.9	86.6	.....	69.6	51.7	66.5	.....	85.4	76.5	80.5	.....	74.7	56.6	64.4	.....
May	80.1	71.9	85.7	.....	67.0	51.8	65.9	.....	84.8	76.6	82.1	.....	73.9	57.1	66.9	.....
June	78.0	73.6	86.2	.....	63.8	52.3	66.2	.....	84.4	79.2	84.0	.....	71.8	59.4	68.3	.....
July	78.4	75.6	86.3	.....	61.8	53.3	65.6	.....	83.6	79.5	84.6	.....	69.4	58.7	68.2	.....
August	77.6	77.1	86.2	.....	59.6	54.0	64.5	.....	82.2	81.1	83.7	.....	66.9	60.3	66.6	.....
September	77.0	78.7	84.4	.....	59.1	55.6	64.3	.....	81.9	82.6	82.9	.....	65.8	63.5	65.9	.....
October	75.4	77.0	84.2	.....	58.6	56.2	65.3	.....	80.7	81.3	81.7	.....	64.1	62.5	64.8	.....
November	74.3	75.8	83.7	.....	57.5	55.2	64.9	.....	79.4	78.4	80.3	.....	61.9	60.7	63.7	.....
December	73.2	77.6	83.3	.....	56.6	57.6	64.9	.....	79.1	78.4	79.5	.....	61.4	61.1	63.3	.....
Average	79.0	74.9	84.9	[1]86.1	64.5	54.4	65.1	[1]66.9	83.5	78.8	81.3	[1]79.6	70.1	59.5	64.9	[1]64.0
	Dyeing and cleaning															
January	75.8	67.4	68.1	70.3	62.4	44.2	46.8	50.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	74.4	65.6	68.1	69.6	59.0	40.2	46.3	49.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	74.4	65.8	72.4	.....	58.5	38.9	51.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	76.9	74.9	79.9	.....	62.5	51.7	60.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	78.0	75.7	84.3	.....	63.8	51.0	65.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	78.6	79.1	84.9	.....	62.4	53.7	64.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	76.1	76.6	80.5	.....	56.9	50.0	58.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	73.4	76.8	78.6	.....	53.4	50.0	56.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	76.9	81.9	80.0	.....	57.9	57.1	59.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	76.0	81.6	80.3	.....	55.8	57.4	59.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	72.0	76.1	75.8	.....	49.6	52.5	53.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	69.5	70.5	72.4	.....	45.9	47.3	51.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	75.2	74.3	77.1	[1]70.0	57.3	49.5	56.1	[1]50.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Average for 2 months.

Building Construction

REPORTS from 10,236 firms engaged on public projects not financed from Public Works Administration allotments and in private building construction indicate a small decline in employment in February. Compared with the preceding month a decrease of 4 percent is shown in building-construction employment and a decrease of 3.2 percent in pay rolls. These decreases, however, are smaller than have been reported in previous years in February. In 1932, 1933, and 1934, the January-February decrease in employment ranged from 8.6 percent to 10 percent and the decrease in pay rolls ranged from 11.6 percent to 16.5 percent. Moreover, in February 1935 nearly half of the localities for which data are available show gains in employment and pay rolls over January.

In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, employment in building construction in February 1935 shows an increase of 13.3 percent and pay rolls were up 20.8 percent.

In February the weekly pay roll for the 64,240 workers employed by the contractors reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics amounted to $1,463,053 compared with $1,511,845 earned by 66,951 workers employed by the same contractors in January. The average weekly earnings of the workers employed in the construction industry in February amounted to $22.77, as against $22.58 in January. The per capita weekly earnings are computed by dividing the total amount of weekly pay roll by the total number of employees and consequently part-time as well as full-time workers are included.

Reports from 9,853 firms, 96.3 percent of the 10,236 cooperative firms, indicate that the man-hours worked by employees amounted to 1,661,131 in February as against 1,720,433 man-hours in the preceding month. In February the working time per week averaged 27.4 hours, as compared with 27.2 hours in January. These averages were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by the firms reporting man-hours. The average hourly earnings amounted to 83.7 cents in February, the same as in January.

Table 7 summarizes the replies of the 10,236 contractors on projects not financed by Public Works Administration funds who reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in February. All workers employed by the cooperating firms who were engaged in erecting, altering, or repairing buildings are included in the table. Work on bridges, roads, and docks is not included. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, February 1935

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	Amount February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	Amount February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	Number February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935
				Dollars		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
All localities	10,236	64,240	−4.0	1,463,053	−3.2	22.77	+0.8	27.4	+0.7	83.7	[2]
Alabama: Birmingham	83	490	+4.0	7,492	+6.3	15.29	+2.1	24.4	[2]	63.0	+2.6
California:											
Los Angeles	*19*	*656*	*−21.7*	*13,257*	*−30.5*	*20.21*	*−11.3*	*28.4*	*−9.6*	*71.2*	*−1.8*
San Francisco-Oakland	*20*	*614*	*+12.2*	*13,200*	*−5.3*	*21.50*	*−15.6*	*26.0*	*−8.8*	*82.6*	*−7.5*
Other localities	*17*	*175*	*−24.2*	*3,671*	*−21.4*	*20.98*	*+3.7*	*24.8*	*−2.7*	*84.6*	*+6.7*
The State	*56*	*1,445*	*−10.6*	*30,128*	*−20.1*	*20.85*	*−10.6*	*26.9*	*−9.1*	77.4	*−1.8*
Colorado: Denver	195	540	+6.5	10,736	+1.8	19.88	−4.5	24.4	[2]	81.9	−4.3
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	109	373	−9.0	8,962	−1.6	24.03	+8.2	30.0	+3.4	80.1	+5.3
Hartford	253	676	−6.6	14,878	−10.9	22.01	−4.5	29.5	−2.0	74.0	−1.9
New Haven	149	666	−6.1	15,724	+1.1	23.61	+7.6	29.7	+6.8	79.7	+1.1
The State	511	1,715	−6.9	39,564	−4.3	23.07	+2.8	29.7	+2.4	77.5	+.9
Delaware: Wilmington	95	752	+9.0	15,684	+5.7	20.86	−3.0	29.4	−3.3	70.8	[2]
District of Columbia	366	2,986	−9.0	77,521	−10.6	25.96	−1.7	29.5	−1.3	88.8	−.7
Florida:											
Jacksonville	39	169	+11.9	2,689	+19.7	15.91	+7.0	24.7	−3.1	64.4	+10.5
Miami	67	817	−18.2	17,481	−23.5	21.40	−6.4	28.5	−8.4	75.1	+2.0
The State	106	986	−14.3	20,170	−19.6	20.46	−6.2	27.9	−7.9	73.4	+2.1
Georgia: Atlanta	127	814	−4.5	13,137	−6.7	16.14	−2.3	24.1	−7.3	66.9	+5.4
Illinois:											
Chicago	*153*	*1,081*	*+10.8*	*23,423*	*+3.6*	*21.67*	*−6.5*	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Other localities	*96*	*1,422*	*−10.2*	*26,234*	*+2.9*	*18.45*	*+14.5*	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
The State	*229*	*2,503*	*−2.2*	*49,657*	*+3.2*	*19.84*	*+5.5*	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Indiana:											
Evansville	60	246	−14.0	3,884	−36.3	15.79	−25.9	21.7	−20.5	72.8	−6.7
Fort Wayne	75	155	−9.4	2,780	−6.9	17.94	+2.7	23.3	−.9	77.1	+3.9
Indianapolis	137	799	+2.7	17,712	+.3	22.17	−2.3	28.0	−4.1	79.1	+1.7
South Bend	33	145	−5.8	2,737	−5.4	18.88	+.5	25.4	+1.6	74.3	−1.3
The State	305	1,345	−3.2	27,113	−8.5	20.16	−5.5	26.0	−5.8	77.4	+.3
Iowa: Des Moines	83	407	+8.5	8,189	+10.2	20.12	+1.6	24.1	−.4	83.9	+2.1
Kansas: Wichita	58	213	+.9	3,931	+19.4	18.46	+18.3	26.8	+10.7	68.9	+6.3
Kentucky: Louisville	137	881	+2.6	15,354	−8.5	17.43	−10.8	26.5	−6.7	65.9	−4.9
Louisiana: New Orleans	105	822	−1.4	14,555	+2.5	17.71	+4.0	27.1	+1.9	65.5	+2.2
Maine: Portland	81	188	−16.1	3,646	−18.2	19.39	−2.6	24.7	−3.9	78.7	+1.8
Maryland: Baltimore	*102*	*1,649*	*−28.0*	*33,819*	*−23.7*	*20.51*	*+5.9*	*29.3*	*−3.9*	*69.3*	*+7.6*
Massachusetts: All localities	*688*	*3,950*	*−5.4*	*94,529*	[4]	*23.93*	*+5.7*	*28.3*	*+7.2*	*84.6*	*−1.4*

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 9,853 firms.
[2] No change.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent decrease.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, February 1935—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	Amount February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	Amount February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	Number February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935
Michigan:				*Dollars*		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
Detroit	469	3,391	+1.0	95,316	−0.5	28.11	−1.5	32.0	−2.4	87.7	+0.7
Flint	50	112	−4.3	2,426	+15.1	21.66	+20.3	27.5	+26.1	77.8	−5.8
Grand Rapids	103	290	+1.4	4,623	+15.7	15.94	+14.0	24.7	+13.3	64.6	+.8
The State	622	3,793	+.9	102,365	+.4	26.99	−.4	31.3	−.9	86.0	+.2
Minnesota:											
Duluth	47	119	−6.3	2,095	−11.5	17.61	−5.5	23.7	−8.5	74.6	+4.3
Minneapolis	199	829	−1.9	17,249	−4.6	20.81	−2.7	26.4	−1.1	79.3	−1.1
St. Paul	134	539	+3.1	12,383	+.8	22.97	−2.2	30.2	−1.3	76.2	−.7
The State	380	1,487	−.5	31,722	−3.0	21.34	−2.5	27.6	−1.4	77.7	−.6
Missouri:											
Kansas City [4]	240	1,242	−8.5	31,043	−3.2	24.99	+5.7	27.9	+6.9	89.9	−1.7
St. Louis	536	2,376	−1.5	59,913	+.6	25.22	+2.2	25.5	+2.4	99.1	(2)
The State	776	3,618	−4.0	90,956	−.7	25.14	+3.4	26.3	+4.0	95.8	−.5
Nebraska: Omaha	152	727	+7.5	14,883	+9.6	20.47	+1.9	28.0	−2.4	73.1	+4.4
New York:											
New York City	*537*	*8,362*	*−6.7*	*242,857*	*−7.8*	*29.04*	*−1.2*	*26.5*	*+.4*	*109.7*	*−1.5*
Other localities	*326*	*5,125*	*−15.3*	*120,864*	*−7.0*	*23.58*	*+7.3*	*28.2*	*+9.3*	*83.5*	*−1.9*
The State	*863*	*13,487*	*−9.3*	*363,721*	*−7.5*	*26.97*	*+2.0*	*27.1*	*+3.4*	*99.4*	*−1.7*
North Carolina: Charlotte	49	284	−7.8	4,411	−18.4	15.53	−11.5	25.4	−6.6	61.1	−5.4
Ohio:											
Akron	81	179	−6.3	3,601	−5.4	20.12	+1.0	23.2	+4.5	86.6	−3.7
Cincinnati [5]	407	1,489	+.6	32,949	+1.6	22.13	+1.1	26.5	−1.5	83.9	+3.6
Cleveland	590	1,769	+7.9	45,542	+13.2	25.74	+4.9	24.7	+2.1	103.9	+2.2
Dayton	142	410	+3.5	9,046	+15.5	22.06	+11.5	26.9	+10.2	82.1	+1.5
Youngstown	89	344	−9.7	8,227	+2.6	23.92	+13.7	27.2	+8.4	88.0	+5.1
The State	1,309	4,191	+2.5	99,365	+7.7	23.71	+5.0	25.7	+2.0	92.2	+2.9
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	85	353	+13.9	5,940	+2.6	16.83	−9.9	24.7	+.4	68.1	−10.2
Tulsa	42	146	−16.1	2,350	−14.0	16.10	+2.5	23.2	+8.9	71.1	−6.0
The State	127	499	+3.1	8,290	−2.7	16.61	−5.7	24.3	+3.8	68.9	−9.0
Oregon: Portland	155	605	+14.4	12,089	+13.6	19.98	−.7	24.7	−.8	80.8	−.2
Pennsylvania: [7]											
Erie area	*23*	*185*	*+8.8*	*2,308*	*+13.2*	*12.48*	*+4.1*	*14.3*	*+.7*	*73.0*	*+1.8*
Philadelphia area	*309*	*1,974*	*−10.9*	*39,854*	*−4.9*	*20.19*	*+6.7*	*28.6*	*+8.7*	*71.7*	*−.4*
Pittsburgh area	*186*	*1,165*	*+14.8*	*29,221*	*+6.6*	*25.08*	*−7.1*	*28.0*	*+.4*	*90.8*	*−7.1*
Reading area	*39*	*164*	*+1.9*	*2,825*	*+4.4*	*17.21*	*+2.4*	*25.1*	*−.4*	*68.5*	*+2.9*
Scranton area	*26*	*116*	*+28.9*	*2,554*	*+26.3*	*22.02*	*−2.0*	*28.7*	*−1.0*	*77.0*	*−.4*
Other areas	*248*	*1,511*	*−12.2*	*29,641*	*−8.6*	*19.62*	*+4.0*	*30.2*	*+2.4*	*64.2*	*+1.6*
The State	*831*	*5,115*	*−4.8*	*106,401*	*−2.0*	*20.80*	*+3.0*	*28.4*	*+3.6*	*73.6*	*−.4*

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 9,853 firms.
[2] No change.
[4] Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
[5] Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
[7] Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, February 1935—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	Amount February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	Amount February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	Number February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935	February 1935	Percentage change from January 1935
Rhode Island: Providence	249	898	−11.8	*Dollars* 18,837	−9.1	*Dollars* 20.98	+3.0	28.0	+3.3	*Cents* 74.8	+0.1
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	30	121	+5.2	1,917	+21.3	15.84	+15.3	22.7	−1.7	69.8	+17.5
Knoxville	35	308	−5.8	4,886	−12.1	15.86	−6.7	24.7	−.8	64.2	−6.0
Memphis	71	305	+5.2	4,775	−3.7	15.66	−8.4	24.0	−6.6	65.1	−2.3
Nashville	73	318	−41.0	4,344	−42.0	13.66	−1.7	24.3	−11.6	56.3	+11.5
The State	209	1,052	−17.2	15,922	−18.7	15.13	−1.8	21.2	−6.9	62.7	+5.9
Texas:											
Dallas	189	907	+19.2	14,807	+19.2	16.33	+.1	26.3	+.8	62.2	−1.0
El Paso	23	134	(2)	2,207	−2.2	16.47	−2.2	26.2	+1.9	62.8	−4.3
Houston	165	978	+5.2	17,681	−5.5	18.08	−10.1	24.9	−15.6	72.4	+5.1
San Antonio	82	361	+50.4	4,219	+6.7	11.69	−29.0	19.6	−26.0	59.6	−4.2
The State	459	2,380	+15.3	38,914	+4.2	16.35	−9.6	24.7	−10.5	66.0	+.3
Utah: Salt Lake City	70	197	+17.2	3,904	+44.3	19.82	+23.1	24.6	+10.8	81.1	+11.4
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth	59	324	+11.0	5,634	+17.2	17.39	+5.7	26.2	+2.7	66.5	+3.1
Richmond	114	736	−9.0	14,844	−4.1	20.17	+5.5	29.6	+7.2	68.8	−.4
The State	173	1,060	−3.7	20,478	+1.0	19.32	+4.9	28.5	+5.6	68.1	+.3
Washington:											
Seattle	152	643	+17.6	13,440	+8.7	20.90	−7.5	21.3	−7.0	98.1	−.8
Spokane	57	154	−6.1	3,371	−10.0	21.89	−4.1	25.2	−4.5	86.8	+.6
Tacoma	74	179	+98.9	3,110	+53.2	17.37	−23.0	18.7	−24.6	93.0	+2.4
The State	283	976	+21.8	19,921	+9.8	20.41	−9.8	21.4	−10.1	95.2	+.1
West Virginia: Wheeling	53	189	+15.2	3,320	+9.4	17.57	−5.0	27.0	−5.3	65.1	+.2
Wisconsin: All localities	*149*	*1,996*	*+18.8*	*42,324*	*+35.5*	*21.20*	*+13.9*	*30.5*	*+11.0*	*69.5*	*+5.8*

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 9,853 firms.
[2] No change.

Class I Steam Railroads

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission covering class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over—show that the number of employees, exclusive of executives and officials, increased from 947,567 on January 15, 1935, to 956,880 on February 15, 1935, or 1 percent. Total pay rolls declined from $126,805,045 in January to $117,928,027 in February, or 7 percent. However, this decline should not be viewed with alarm as February had only 28 days while January had 31. By reducing pay rolls to a comparable basis, we find that February actually showed a gain of 3 percent.

The monthly trend of employment on class I railroads from January 1923 to February 1935 is shown by the index numbers given in table 8. These index numbers have been compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and, like the Bureau's index of factory employment, the 1923–25 average is the base.

Table 8.—Indexes of Employment on Class I Railroads in the United States, January 1923 to February 1935

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	98.4	96.7	95.5	95.6	95.2	89.1	88.0	86.1	73.5	61.1	53.0	54.1	53.7
February	98.1	96.9	95.3	95.8	95.0	88.7	88.6	85.2	72.6	60.2	52.7	54.6	[1] 54.2
March	100.4	97.3	95.1	96.5	95.6	89.7	89.8	85.3	72.7	60.5	51.5	55.9	------
April	101.9	98.8	96.5	98.6	97.1	91.5	91.9	86.7	73.4	59.9	51.8	56.9	------
May	104.8	99.1	97.7	100.0	99.1	94.4	94.6	88.3	73.8	59.6	52.5	58.5	------
June	107.1	97.9	98.5	101.3	95.8	95.8	95.8	86.3	72.7	57.7	53.6	59.0	------
July	108.2	98.0	99.3	102.6	100.7	95.4	96.3	84.5	72.3	56.3	55.4	58.7	------
August	109.2	98.9	99.5	102.4	99.2	95.5	97.1	83.5	71.0	54.9	56.8	57.8	------
September	107.7	99.6	99.7	102.5	98.8	95.1	96.5	82.0	69.2	55.7	57.7	57.0	------
October	107.1	100.7	100.4	103.1	98.5	95.2	96.6	80.2	67.6	56.9	57.4	56.6	------
November	105.0	98.9	98.9	101.0	95.5	92.7	92.8	76.9	64.4	55.8	55.8	54.8	------
December	99.1	96.0	96.9	98.0	91.7	89.5	88.5	74.8	62.5	54.7	54.0	53.8	------
Average	104.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	97.3	92.7	93.1	83.3	70.6	57.8	54.4	56.5	[2] 54.0

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Average for 2 months.

Table 9 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of January and February 1935 and total pay rolls for these entire months. In these tabulations, data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted. Beginning in January 1933, the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in the following table, therefore, are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 8 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment from January 1923 to February 1935.

Table 9.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Class I Steam Railroads, January and February 1935

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sums of the items under the respective groups]

Occupations	Number of employees at middle of month		Total earnings (monthly)	
	January 1935	February 1935	January 1935	February 1935
All employees	947,567	956,880	$126,805,045	$117,928,027
Professional, clerical, and general	162,321	162,750	23,555,488	22,810,180
Clerks	84,138	84,557	11,633,029	11,116,856
Stenographers and typists	15,245	15,316	1,964,047	1,916,645
Maintenance of way and structures	181,789	179,710	16,796,279	14,908,112
Laborers, extra gang and work train	11,449	11,501	853,960	626,197
Track and roadway section laborers	92,778	90,740	6,008,430	5,023,216
Maintenance of equipment and stores	266,650	271,354	32,107,820	30,051,241
Carmen	54,158	55,513	7,331,607	6,876,086
Electrical workers	8,551	8,656	1,279,711	1,171,650
Machinists	37,769	38,167	5,345,397	4,959,312
Skilled trades helpers	58,225	59,368	5,827,340	5,414,732
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	20,743	21,073	1,750,279	1,597,622
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	17,358	17,956	1,147,715	1,068,906
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	120,908	122,003	14,577,991	13,638,161
Station agents	23,502	23,479	3,535,489	3,282,357
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,363	14,296	2,134,641	1,925,691
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	16,204	17,313	1,373,537	1,338,776
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen	16,614	16,541	1,151,786	1,130,308
Transportation, yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers	12,147	12,348	2,219,396	2,116,750
Transportation, train and engine	203,752	208,715	37,548,071	34,403,583
Road conductors	22,439	22,754	5,239,211	4,769,503
Road brakemen and flagmen	46,071	46,899	7,116,682	6,486,102
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	35,174	36,235	5,098,486	4,777,508
Road engineers and motormen	27,495	27,901	7,137,397	6,455,364
Road firemen and helpers	29,976	30,592	5,171,706	4,675,045

Industrial Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in February 1935 as compared with January 1935 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in table 10. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

Table 10.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in January 1935 as Compared with February 1935

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from January 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change January 1935
		January 1935	February 1935		January 1935	February 1935	
New York City	13,807	523,836	527,754	+0.7	$13,409,455	$13,555,291	+1.1
Chicago, Ill	3,932	350,135	357,436	+2.1	8,461,575	8,769,291	+3.6
Philadelphia, Pa	2,932	212,444	214,655	+1.0	4,852,054	4,941,866	+1.9
Detroit, Mich	1,598	299,358	319,393	+6.7	7,727,417	8,966,346	+16.0
Los Angeles, Calif	2,300	119,800	121,171	+1.1	2,923,679	2,974,701	+1.7
Cleveland, Ohio	1,992	122,781	126,332	+2.9	2,746,790	3,011,454	+9.6
St. Louis, Mo	1,903	113,305	116,772	+3.1	2,407,604	2,521,504	+4.7
Baltimore, Md	1,374	75,898	76,994	+1.4	1,580,322	1,647,390	+4.2
Boston, Mass	3,402	147,253	148,554	+.9	3,408,224	3,494,715	+2.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	1,423	112,703	116,202	+3.1	2,358,210	2,517,378	+6.7
San Francisco, Calif	1,510	68,038	68,466	+.6	1,712,004	1,743,815	+1.9
Buffalo, N. Y	1,014	61,314	64,310	+4.9	1,404,868	1,440,762	+2.6
Milwaukee, Wis	795	60,867	62,291	+2.3	1,357,486	1,427,634	+5.2

Public Employment

ALTHOUGH industrial employment in February was substantially higher than in January, public employment declined. Including the workers engaged on relief projects, the number of workers on Federal pay rolls declined 0.6 percent.

As previously indicated, the principal factor contributing to the decline in public employment was the sharp reduction in the number of workers employed on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Another important factor was the decrease in the number of workers enrolled at Civilian Conservation Camps. These losses were partly offset by an increase in employment under the emergency-work program and smaller increases in the number of workers employed in the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government. The number of workers employed on State-road projects was 2.5 percent less in February than in the previous month.

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A summary of the Federal employment and pay-roll statistics in February as compared with January is given in table 11.

Table 11.—Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, February 1935

Class	Employment			Pay roll		
	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change	February 1935	January 1935	Percentage change
Federal service:						
Executive	680,546	674,997	+0.8	$98,217,485	$97,614,242	+0.6
Judicial	1,812	1,830	−1.0	452,717	462,895	−2.3
Legislative	4,735	4,722	+.3	1,080,686	1,077,401	+.2
Military	260,478	261,254	−.3	20,102,126	20,362,067	−1.3
Construction projects financed by P. W. A	272,419	304,338	−10.5	16,908,981	18,425,762	−8.2
Construction projects financed by R. F. C	10,373	11,180	−7.2	1,048,593	1,054,708	−.6
Construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriation	13,106	12,784	−2.5	704,190	669,199	+5.2
Relief work:						
Emergency-work program	2,458,143	2,472,352	+1.1	63,753,000	71,687,596	−7.9
Emergency conservation work	[1] 373,847	[2] 398,717	−6.2	[1] 16,320,028	[2] 16,761,696	−2.6

[1] 32,013 employees and pay roll of $3,969,296 included in executive service.
[2] 30,498 employees and pay roll of $3,599,808 included in executive service.

Federal Service

COMPARING February with January, there were increases in the executive and legislative services. Slight decreases occurred, however, in the military and judicial services.

Information concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 12 shows the number of employees in executive departments of the Federal Government. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 14 percent of the employees in the executive branches are working in the city of Washington.

Table 12.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, February 1934, January 1935, and February 1935

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total
Number of employees:									
February 1934	71,623	8,290	79,913	474,767	57,072	531,839	546,390	65,362	611,752
January 1935	87,106	7,283	94,389	503,014	77,594	580,608	590,120	84,877	674,997
February 1935	87,969	7,548	95,517	504,456	80,573	585,029	592,425	88,121	680,546
Gain or loss:									
February 1934 to February 1935	+16,346	−742	+15,604	+29,689	+23,501	+53,190	+46,035	+22,759	+68,794
January 1935 to February 1935	+863	+265	+1,128	+1,442	+2,979	+4,421	+2,305	+3,244	+5,549
Percentage change:									
February 1934 to February 1935	+22.82	−8.95	+19.53	+6.25	+41.18	+10.00	+8.43	+34.82	+11.25
January 1935 to February 1935	+0.99	+3.64	+1.20	+0.29	+3.84	+0.76	+0.39	+3.82	+0.82
Labor turn-over, February 1935:									
Additions [2]	1,846	1,423	3,269	5,947	14,278	20,225	7,793	15,701	23,494
Separations [2]	1,024	1,115	2,139	4,520	11,290	15,810	5,544	12,405	17,949
Turn-over rate per 100	1.17	15.04	2.25	0.90	14.28	2.71	0.94	14.34	2.65

[1] Not including field employees of the Post Office Department or 15,806 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of $540,946.

[2] Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

Table 13 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government, by months, from January 1934 to February 1935, inclusive.

Table 13.—Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States, by Months, from January 1934 to February 1935

Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
1934				1934—Con.			
January	78,045	530,094	608,139	September	92,557	589,280	681,837
February	79,913	531,839	611,752	October	93,322	590,183	683,505
March	81,569	541,990	623,559	November	93,827	581,615	675,442
April	83,850	560,258	644,108	December	94,050	578,223	672,273
May	85,939	573,145	659,086				
June	87,196	573,898	661,094	1935			
July	87,978	583,531	671,509	January	94,389	580,608	674,997
August	91,065	585,772	676,837	February	95,517	585,029	680,546

Table 14 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government, by months, from January 1934 to February 1935, inclusive.

Table 14.—Employment and Pay Rolls for the United States Government, by Months, 1934 and 1935

Month	Executive service		Military service [1]		Judicial service		Legislative service [2]		Total [2]	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Employees	Pay roll
1934										
January	608,139	$77,450,498	253,097	$18,382,945	1,780	$417,000	4,777	$966,193	867,793	$97,216,636
February	611,752	83,524,296	253,599	19,365,135	1,742	430,843	4,784	1,020,803	871,877	104,341,077
March	623,559	84,837,493	254,634	18,240,513	1,854	443,505	4,799	1,022,808	884,846	104,544,319
April	644,108	85,090,283	255,211	18,454,878	1,904	432,401	4,797	1,020,924	906,020	104,998,486
May	659,086	89,577,479	254,982	18,397,551	1,913	442,896	4,794	1,035,106	920,775	109,453,032
June	661,094	91,540,629	255,227	18,739,952	1,881	439,170	4,810	1,039,198	923,012	111,758,949
July	671,509	95,184,175	256,350	19,587,571	1,750	434,736	4,645	1,073,348	934,254	116,279,830
August	676,837	98,518,203	256,625	19,689,866	1,690	439,014	4,655	1,072,406	939,807	119,719,489
September	681,837	98,848,540	257,355	19,986,672	1,777	486,410	4,653	1,070,956	945,622	120,392,578
October	683,505	101,632,505	258,187	19,102,969	1,846	453,217	4,632	1,070,290	948,170	122,258,981
November	675,442	100,787,487	260,300	20,945,771	1,885	451,653	4,630	1,070,881	942,257	123,255,792
December	672,273	100,736,351	259,968	20,125,003	1,861	446,130	4,648	1,057,996	938,750	122,365,480
1935										
January	674,997	97,614,242	261,254	20,362,067	1,830	462,895	4,722	1,077,401	942,803	119,516,605
February	680,546	98,217,485	260,478	20,102,126	1,812	452,717	4,735	1,080,686	947,571	119,853,014

[1] Revised.

[2] Subject to further revision.

Employment Created by Public Works Administration Fund [1]

Compared with January, a decrease of 32,000 is shown in the number of workers employed at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects in February. Total employment for February amounted to 272,419. These workers earned over $16,900,000 for work performed during the month.

Purchase orders were placed during February for material valued at more than $27,000,000.

A summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during February on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund, by type of project, is given in table 15.

[1] Whenever the month of February is spoken of in this study it is assumed to mean the month ending Feb. 15.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, February 1935

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All projects	[2] 177,723	166,911	$10,763,748	16,833,149	$0.639	$16,819,520
Building construction	15,147	12,258	870,883	1,177,807	.739	1,744,623
Forestry	896	887	80,860	95,778	.844	61,326
Naval vessels	21,451	20,802	2,525,980	2,979,075	.848	1,871,922
Public roads [3]	([4])	76,467	2,330,200	4,985,500	.467	2,600,000
Reclamation	16,628	15,858	1,599,177	2,355,183	.679	4,674,110
River, harbor, and flood control	27,851	22,728	1,957,850	2,838,488	.690	2,918,510
Streets and roads	4,184	3,721	136,560	328,212	.416	107,982
Water and sewerage	753	634	38,559	58,600	.658	39,516
Miscellaneous	14,346	13,556	1,223,679	2,014,506	.607	2,804,531
	Non-Federal projects					
All projects	83,613	67,966	$5,261,779	6,993,595	$0.752	$9,193,058
Building construction	35,484	28,438	2,237,781	2,517,941	.889	5,357,353
Railroad construction	11,064	9,966	1,011,298	1,621,420	.624	189,648
Streets and roads	5,207	4,038	239,174	336,750	.710	387,992
Water and sewerage	30,277	24,220	1,665,999	2,365,197	.704	2,959,100
Miscellaneous	1,581	1,304	107,527	152,287	.706	298,965

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[3] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[4] Not available; average number included in total.

Federal construction projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms to which the contracts have been awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to a State or political subdivision thereof, or in some cases, to commercial firms. In the case of allotments to States and their political subdivisions, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. The public agency to which the loan is made finances the other 70 percent. For many projects, the additional financing is obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration. For other projects a loan is procured from outside sources. Where the Public Works Administration makes a loan, interest is charged and a time is specified during which the loan must be repaid in full.

No grants are made to commercial firms. For the most part commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work financed by Public Works Administration loans falls under three headings: First, construction work such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops; third, the building of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in commercial shops.

Data concerning employment created by railroad construction is shown in table 15. Employment in railroad car and locomotive shops and in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in table 17, page 1362.

Comparing February with January, there was a decrease of 24,000 in the number of employees on Federal construction projects and a decrease of 14,000 in the number of workers on non-Federal projects. Earnings per hour on Federal projects averaged 64 cents, with a low of less than 42 cents for street and road paving, and a high of nearly 85 cents for work on naval vessels. On non-Federal projects hourly earnings ranged from 62 cents for railroad construction to 89 cents for building construction.

Comparison by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 16 shows, by geographic divisions, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during February 1935 on Federal and non-Federal construction projects financed from the public works fund.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, February 1935

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All divisions [2]	177,723	166,911	$10,763,748	16,833,149	$0.639	[3] $16,819,520
New England	7,798	7,440	737,794	930,370	.793	1,779,248
Middle Atlantic	13,791	12,680	1,151,541	1,480,201	.778	1,484,633
East North Central	12,401	11,484	663,719	930,644	.713	604,089
West North Central	24,986	22,924	860,694	1,553,647	.554	828,763
South Atlantic	32,578	30,594	2,339,981	3,465,660	.675	2,026,208
East South Central	24,898	23,981	1,183,557	2,187,273	.541	2,001,790
West South Central	27,387	26,269	981,735	2,199,324	.446	573,634
Mountain	15,687	14,857	1,360,758	2,062,955	.660	1,743,411
Pacific	11,556	10,812	1,161,989	1,384,535	.839	2,849,579
Outside continental United States	6,394	5,623	296,184	607,191	.488	326,015
	Non-Federal projects					
All divisions	83,613	67,966	$5,261,779	6,993,595	$0.752	$9,193,058
New England	7,730	5,626	441,549	539,269	.819	780,292
Middle Atlantic	15,347	12,539	1,072,587	1,242,334	.863	1,946,266
East North Central	12,867	10,401	886,773	969,159	.915	1,447,771
West North Central	8,077	6,629	473,047	670,364	.706	1,621,978
South Atlantic	18,176	15,419	1,275,880	2,011,525	.634	1,002,240
East South Central	4,612	3,726	184,790	305,663	.605	310,121
West South Central	6,654	5,383	291,347	472,744	.616	776,365
Mountain	1,864	1,433	108,723	142,096	.765	302,718
Pacific	7,282	5,953	475,769	554,117	.859	904,296
Outside continental United States	1,004	857	51,314	86,324	.594	101,011

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
[2] Includes data for 247 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
[3] Includes $2,600,000, estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Table 17 shows, by geographic divisions, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in car and locomotive shops on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during February 1935. The table includes data for shops operated by the railroads and by commercial firms.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed from Public Works Funds, February 1935

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Semimonthly average				
Total, railroad and commercial shops	11,083	[2]	$883,454	1,329,921	$0.664	$996,906
Railroad shops						
All divisions	4,637	4,422	$241,264	339,939	$0.710	$996,906
New England	484	484	52,300	76,511	.684	19,582
Middle Atlantic	2,518	2,418	105,434	139,694	.755	597,494
East North Central	293	241	11,859	17,828	.665	37,617
West North Central	844	803	44,342	64,428	.688	106,903
South Atlantic	145	137	10,303	16,309	.632	188,153
East South Central						303
Mountain	116	113	4,177	6,409	.652	19,698
Pacific	237	226	12,849	18,760	.685	27,156
Commercial shops						
All divisions	6,446	[2]	$642,190	989,982	$0.649	[2]
New England	588	[2]	56,043	91,411	.613	[2]
Middle Atlantic	4,696	[2]	472,652	708,426	.667	[2]
East North Central	478	[2]	54,759	76,934	.712	[2]
West North Central	684	[2]	58,736	113,211	.519	[2]

[1] Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop.
[2] Data not available.

The number of employees working on Public Works Administration jobs in railroad shops in February continued to decline. There was an increase, however, in the number of such employees working in commercial shops.

Monthly Trend

TABLE 18 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by employees since the inception of the public works program in August 1933 to February 1935, inclusive.

Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls, August 1933 to February 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed from Public Works Funds

Month and year	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
August 1933 to February 1935, inclusive		$377,307,176	649,196,746	$0.581	$727,330,231
1933					
August	4,699	280,040	539,454	.519	202,100
September	33,836	1,961,496	3,920,009	.500	1,622,365
October	121,403	7,325,313	14,636,603	.500	[1] 22,513,767
November	254,784	14,458,364	27,862,280	.519	24,299,055
December	270,408	15,424,700	29,866,249	.516	24,850,188
1934					
January	273,583	14,574,960	27,658,591	.527	23,793,459
February	295,741	15,246,423	28,938,177	.527	24,565,004
March	292,696	15,636,545	29,171,634	.536	69,448,218
April	371,234	17,907,842	31,559,966	.567	[2] 67,150,664
May	491,166	25,076,908	44,912,412	.558	[2] 49,720,378
June	592,057	32,783,533	58,335,119	.562	[2] 57,589,895
July	624,286	33,829,858	59,436,314	.569	[2] 51,644,174
August	602,581	35,142,770	59,943,328	.586	[2] 53,282,956
September	549,910	31,720,317	51,699,495	.614	[2] 50,685,634
October	507,799	29,280,240	46,617,616	.622	[2] 50,234,495
November	469,874	28,831,432	46,494,195	.620	54,228,457
December	382,594	22,491,692	35,021,864	.642	[2] 45,683,081
1935					
January	304,338	18,425,762	27,426,775	.672	[2] 28,806,857
February	272,419	16,908,981	25,156,665	.672	27,009,484

[1] Includes orders placed for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
[2] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

Value of Material Orders Placed

THE value of materials for which purchase orders have been placed by the Public Works Administration program during February 1935 amounted to slightly over $27,000,000.

Approximately 90,000 man-months of labor will be created in the manufacture of material for which purchase orders were placed during February 1935. This accounts only for labor required in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. In the manufacture of brick, for example, only the labor employed in the manufacturing process is included. No allowance is made for the labor required in taking the clay from the pits or in hauling the clay and other materials used in the brick plant. In fabricating steel rails only labor in the rolling mills is counted—not labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore, nor labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

In order to obtain data concerning the man-months of labor created in fabricating material, blanks are sent to each firm receiving a material order from the United States Government or from State governments or political subdivisions thereof, to be financed from the public works fund, asking them to estimate the number of man-hours of labor created in their plant in manufacturing the material specified in the contract. For materials purchased directly by contractors on the job, the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created.

This estimate is made by using the experience of the manufacturing plants as shown by the Census of Manufactures, 1933.

Over the 19-month period orders have been placed for materials valued at more than $727,000,000. It is estimated that in fabricating this material approximately 2,390,000 man-months of labor has been or will be created.

Emergency-Work Program

WORK was provided for 100,000 additional employees on the emergency-work program during the week ending February 28, an increase of more than 6 percent when compared with the week ending January 31. Pay rolls increased only 2 percent comparing the same periods.

Table 19 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency-work program for the weeks ending January 31 and February 28.

Table 19.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, Weeks Ending Jan. 31 and Feb. 28, 1935

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Jan. 31
All divisions	1,752,573	1,649,605	$15,433,479	$15,117,850
Percentage change	+6.24		+2.09	
New England	148,598	127,385	1,736,941	1,362,847
Middle Atlantic	252,852	268,194	3,730,885	4,226,849
East North Central	238,761	236,841	2,319,656	2,264,226
West North Central	312,176	290,102	2,230,712	2,005,978
South Atlantic	221,227	203,554	1,069,351	1,075,079
East South Central	122,528	90,759	570,564	464,620
West South Central	219,576	218,932	1,141,759	1,371,686
Mountain	65,080	48,784	628,729	510,300
Pacific	171,775	165,054	2,004,882	1,836,265

Increases were reported in February in 8 of the 9 geographic divisions. In the Middle Atlantic States only were there fewer people on work relief than during the preceding month. The West North Central States, which include most of the drought areas, had the largest number of people at work on this program.

Table 20 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls for those given employment by the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, by months, from the inception of the program in March 1934 to February 1935, inclusive.

Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, March 1934 to February 1935

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934			1934		
March	22,934	$842,000	October	1,998,167	$52,861,038
April	1,176,818	38,953,678	November	2,147,091	62,845,540
May	1,343,214	42,214,039	December	2,299,333	61,922,514
June	1,477,753	42,221,757	1935		
July	1,723,295	47,244,553	January	[1] 2,472,751	[1] 71,687,596
August	1,922,029	54,870,823	February	[2] 2,500,000	[2] 66,000,000
September	1,950,728	50,178,571			

[1] Revised. [2] Preliminary.

It was estimated that during February 2,500,000 people were given employment on the work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This does not mean, however, that at any given time as many as 2,500,000 people were employed. Because of the fact that a limit is placed on the earnings of employees, not more than 70 percent of this number are working during any given week.

Emergency Conservation Work

THERE was a decrease of 25,000 in the enrolled personnel in Civilian Conservation Camps comparing February with January. Total employment for the month amounted to over $373,000; pay rolls totaled over $16,300,000.

In addition to their pay, the enrolled personnel received free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Table 21 shows employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work for the months of January and February 1935, by type of work.

Table 21.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, January and February 1935

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	February	January	February	January
All groups	373,884	[1] 398,717	$16,327,380	[1] $16,761,696
Enrolled personnel	332,710	[1] 358,840	10,390,572	[1] 11,206,572
Reserve officers	6,618	6,312	1,650,359	1,574,437
Educational advisers	1,287	1,286	205,765	205,607
Supervisory and technical [3]	[3] 33,269	[4] 32,279	[3] 4,080,684	[4] 3,775,080

[1] Revised.
[3] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[3] 32,013 employees and pay roll of $3,969,296 included in executive service table.
[4] 30,498 employees and pay roll of $3,599,808 included in executive service table.

Although there was a decrease in the number of enrolled men, slight increases are shown in the number of reserve officers, educational advisers, and supervisory and technical employees in February.

Information concerning employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The pay of the enrolled personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid $45 per month, 8 percent $36 per month, and the remaining 87 percent $30 per month.

Table 22 shows employment and pay rolls for emergency-conservation work, by months, January 1934 to February 1935, inclusive.

Table 22.—Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, January 1934 to February 1935

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934			1934		
January	331,594	$13,581,506	September	335,785	$15,022,969
February	321,829	13,081,393	October	391,894	16,939,595
March	247,591	10,792,319	November	387,329	16,622,110
April	314,664	13,214,018	December	350,028	15,414,634
May	335,871	14,047,512			
June	280,271	12,641,401	1935		
July	389,104	16,032,734	January	[1] 398,717	[1] 16,761,696
August	385,340	16,363,826	February	373,884	16,327,380

[1] Revised.

State-Road Projects

More than 140,000 men were employed in building and maintaining State roads during the month of February. These men were paid nearly $4,600,000 for their month's work.

The number of employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads in January and February 1935 by geographic divisions is given in table 23.

Employees working on new State-road work amounted to 12.8 percent of the total employed. The maintenance of existing roads provided work for 87.2 percent.

Table 24 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads during the months January 1934 to February 1935, inclusive.

Table 23.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads by Geographic Divisions, January and February 1935 [1]

Geographic division	New				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll		Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January
All divisions	17,940	23,537	$559,581	$760,774	122,209	120,283	$4,015,590	$4,104,125
Percentage change	−23.78		−26.45		+1.60		−2.16	
New England	911	1,616	$40,100	51,432	8,086	7,504	$337,694	307,360
Middle Atlantic	795	1,415	55,522	83,362	25,910	26,915	710,100	771,613
East North Central	1,520	2,739	66,114	125,282	18,004	17,490	670,259	718,995
West North Central	1,452	2,145	40,412	57,920	12,660	13,454	496,568	418,606
South Atlantic	6,122	7,635	77,719	113,075	24,887	22,363	574,236	581,050
East South Central	1,385	1,601	29,686	50,155	11,428	10,768	196,211	201,412
West South Central	1,768	1,585	60,256	58,741	9,161	9,147	374,465	400,617
Mountain	1,386	1,581	73,491	88,867	4,618	6,191	265,047	310,210
Pacific	2,601	3,220	116,281	131,940	7,366	6,381	385,317	390,129
Outside continental United States					89	70	5,693	4,133

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works Administration fund.

Table 24.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, January 1934 to February 1935 [1]

Month	Number of employees working on—			Total pay roll
	New roads	Maintenance	Total	
1934				
January	25,345	136,440	161,785	$8,684,109
February	22,311	126,904	149,215	7,131,604
March	19,985	132,144	152,129	7,989,765
April	21,510	136,038	157,548	8,407,644
May	27,161	167,274	194,435	10,275,139
June	37,642	170,879	208,521	11,221,299
July	45,478	168,428	213,906	11,255,685
August	53,540	180,270	233,810	12,435,163
September	61,865	188,323	250,188	13,012,305
October	71,008	169,235	240,243	12,439,738
November	66,106	159,451	225,557	11,919,683
December	41,919	134,680	176,599	6,756,087
1935				
January	23,537	120,283	143,820	4,864,899
February	17,940	122,209	140,149	4,575,171

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works funds.

Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

THERE were 10,373 employees working at the site of Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects during the month of February. This is a decrease of 800 when compared with the preceding month. Pay rolls for the month amounted to over $1,000,000.

Table 25 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during February 1935, by type of project.

Table 25.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, February 1935

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All projects	10,373	$1,048,593	1,457,662	$0.719	$5,028,547
Bridges	4,153	373,132	452,784	.824	4,128,374
Building construction	147	8,943	11,289	.792	10,990
Railroad construction	186	6,666	12,207	.546	9,096
Reclamation	986	50,944	116,291	.438	30,712
Water and sewerage	4,129	521,027	737,196	.707	527,259
Miscellaneous	772	87,881	127,895	.687	322,116

Table 26 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during February, by geographic divisions.

Table 26.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, February 1935

Geographic divisions	Number of employees	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All divisions	10,373	$1,048,593	1,457,662	$0.719	$5,028,547
Middle Atlantic	345	27,674	28,707	.964	969,822
East North Central	302	41,030	35,738	1.148	14,134
East South Central	186	6,666	12,207	.546	9,096
West South Central	513	35,577	46,601	.763	
Mountain	986	50,944	116,293	.438	30,712
Pacific	8,041	886,702	1,218,118	.728	4,004,783

More than 70 percent of all workers on these projects were working in the Pacific States. Compared with January, there were decreases in employment in all geographic divisions except the Pacific. Increased employment on the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge accounted for the change in the Pacific division.

Table 27 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the months April 1934 to February 1935, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 27.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April 1934 to February 1935

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
1934					
April	18,731	$1,516,915	2,308,580	$0.657	$2,357,408
May	19,429	1,649,920	2,358,966	.699	2,143,864
June	19,022	1,676,075	2,314,136	.724	2,230,065
July	17,475	1,612,848	2,141,945	.753	2,402,174
August	17,221	1,697,161	2,282,181	.744	2,384,887
September	16,809	1,637,047	2,203,881	.743	2,579,969
October	17,482	1,596,996	2,181,846	.732	2,274,174
November	16,502	1,621,468	2,233,928	.726	2,856,371
December	14,321	1,337,719	1,859,226	.720	2,440,620
1935					
January	11,180	1,054,708	1,484,190	.711	3,966,718
February	10,373	1,048,593	1,457,662	.719	5,028,547

Employment on these projects decreased from a peak of more than 19,000 in May 1934 to slightly over 10,000 in February 1935. Earnings per hour averaged more than 70 cents for each month since June 1934.

Orders have been placed for materials valued at more than $30,000,000 during the period for which data have been collected. More than half of this amount has been spent for steel-works and rolling-mill products. The next largest amount was spent for foundry and machine-shop products.

Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations

DURING February 13,106 people were employed on construction projects financed from governmental appropriations made by the Congress to the various executive departments. This is an increase of slightly more than 3 percent as compared with the previous month. The figures include employees working on contracts awarded since July 1, 1934.

Comparing February with the preceding month, there were increases in employment in building construction, river, harbor, and flood-control work, naval vessels, and miscellaneous projects. Decreases were shown on road building and on water and sewerage systems.

The following tables show information concerning such work on construction projects on which work started since July 1, 1934. The Bureau has no data for projects that were under way previous to that date.

Table 28 shows, for the month of February 1935, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, 1934, which are financed from direct appropriations to the various Federal departments and agencies, by type of project.

Table 28.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, February 1935

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number [1] employed	Weekly average				
All projects	[2] 13,106	11,163	$704,190	1,102,864	$0.639	$1,962,087
Building construction	3,379	2,666	185,709	234,005	.794	333,352
Public roads [3]	(4)	1,229	55,028	90,078	.611	65,251
River, harbor, and flood control	4,518	3,830	230,717	435,911	.529	290,173
Streets and roads	1,501	1,309	46,512	120,267	.387	29,551
Naval vessels	1,062	1,523	159,093	181,754	.875	1,201,705
Water and sewerage	189	142	10,168	15,492	.656	9,635
Miscellaneous	628	464	16,963	25,357	.669	32,420

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[3] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[4] Not available; average number included in total.

Table 29 shows for the month of February, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, 1934, which are financed from regular governmental appropriations, by geographic divisions.

Table 29.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, February 1935

Geographic divison	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
All divisions	13,106	11,163	$704,190	1,102,864	$0.639	[2] $1,962,087
New England	1,123	987	78,528	95,746	.820	452,016
Middle Atlantic	1,117	966	81,062	107,538	.754	781,896
East North Central	806	676	49,254	65,692	.750	84,128
West North Central	1,583	1,408	75,954	143,964	.528	61,499
South Atlantic	2,417	1,946	140,203	187,113	.749	266,444
East South Central	870	766	51,547	93,067	.554	52,770
West South Central	3,181	2,588	123,776	243,525	.508	121,006
Mountain	928	883	42,730	75,842	.563	10,427
Pacific	881	787	51,431	74,242	.693	59,958
Outside continental United States	200	156	9,705	16,135	.601	6,692

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes $65,251 estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Table 30 shows, for the months August 1934 to February 1935, inclusive, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects starting since July 1, 1934, which are financed from direct governmental appropriations.

Table 30.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, August 1934 to February 1935

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
1934					
August	5,601	$329,440	557,747	$0.591	$150,506
September	9,800	493,363	773,685	.638	842,292
October	13,593	689,604	1,103,523	.625	982,835
November	18,211	1,014,945	1,690,488	.600	3,334,648
December	16,276	859,998	1,468,741	.586	1,966,441
1935					
January	12,784	669,199	1,062,118	.630	3,163,946
February	13,106	704,190	1,102,864	.639	1,962,087

Since July 1, 1934, orders have been placed for construction material valued at over $12,000,000. Structural and reinforcing steel accounted for an expenditure of over $2,500,000, while expenditures for engines, turbines, etc., amounted to over $2,000,000.

Building Operations

Building Construction in Principal Cities, March 1935

MARCH was featured by a further increase in building construction. The increase over the preceding month was much greater than the normal seasonal gain. A study of comparisons of March and February permit figures indicate that not since 1929 has the rate of increase been so great as during the current year. Comparing March 1935 with the preceding month there was an increase of 60.9 percent in the number and an increase of 53.5 percent in the value of buildings for which permits were issued. These data are based on reports received from 770 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

There were decided increases in the number and cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of additions, alterations, and repairs. Indicated expenditures for residential buildings increased over 100 percent. Increases in the value of residential buildings occurred in each of the 9 geographic divisions, ranging from 6.9 percent in the Mountain States to nearly 300 percent in the New England States.

Building activity as measured by March permits also showed a marked upturn over the corresponding month of 1934, the increase in the number of buildings amounting to 40.4 percent, and in value to nearly 75 percent.

Each of the first 3 months of 1935 has shown a decided increase over the same months of the preceding year. The 1935 first-quarter figures show a gain of 32.6 percent in the number and a gain of 45.2 percent in the estimated value of buildings for which permits were issued.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 770 Identical Cities, February and March 1935

Class of construction	Number of permits issued			Estimated cost		
	March 1935	February 1935	Percentage change	March 1935	February 1935	Percentage change
All construction	34,277	20,932	+60.9	$60,420,812	$39,373,083	+53.5
New residential buildings	4,153	1,940	+82.9	20,350,706	10,015,838	+103.2
New nonresidential buildings	5,816	3,200	+81.8	22,283,658	16,672,485	+33.7
Additions, alterations, and repairs	24,308	15,792	+53.9	17,786,448	12,684,760	+40.2

The information published in this study is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 770 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

The permit data are collected from local building officials on forms mailed by the Bureau, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the information to the Federal Bureau.

The cost figures are estimates made by prospective builders on applying for their permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown.

Federal and State contract figures are collected from the various public agencies which have the power to award contracts.

Comparisons by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 2 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction in 770 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, during February and March 1935, by geographic division.

Table 2.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 770 Identical Cities, February and March 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	March 1935	February 1935	Percentage change	March 1935	February 1935	Percentage change
All divisions	$20,350,706	$10,015,838	+103.2	$22,283,658	$16,672,485	+33.7
New England	1,172,064	307,670	+280.9	1,031,876	3,092,482	−66.6
Middle Atlantic	6,976,012	3,715,980	+87.7	7,589,266	2,679,842	+183.2
East North Central	1,806,495	986,845	+83.1	3,995,129	1,462,124	+173.2
West North Central	1,279,664	643,098	+99.0	1,819,284	342,790	+430.7
South Atlantic	4,627,399	1,426,527	+224.4	746,575	2,767,928	−73.0
East South Central	329,613	157,012	+109.9	1,564,775	375,177	+317.1
West South Central	976,447	820,035	+19.1	367,537	1,338,471	−72.5
Mountain	340,608	318,550	+6.9	792,516	117,876	+572.3
Pacific	2,842,404	1,640,121	+73.2	4,376,700	4,495,795	−2.6

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	March 1935	February 1935	Percentage change	March 1935	February 1935	Percentage change	
All divisions	$17,786,448	$12,684,760	+40.2	$60,420,812	$39,373,083	+53.5	770
New England	1,566,946	1,445,472	+8.4	3,770,886	4,845,624	−22.2	113
Middle Atlantic	5,819,157	4,023,298	+44.6	20,384,435	10,419,120	+95.6	173
East North Central	3,340,871	1,815,650	+84.0	9,142,495	4,264,619	+114.4	188
West North Central	1,045,707	645,084	+62.1	4,144,655	1,630,972	+154.1	69
South Atlantic	2,174,139	1,470,353	+47.9	7,548,113	5,664,808	+33.2	70
East South Central	492,154	471,135	+4.5	2,386,542	1,003,324	+137.9	29
West South Central	639,294	535,548	+19.4	1,983,278	2,694,054	−26.4	46
Mountain	350,187	470,480	−25.6	1,483,311	906,906	+63.6	24
Pacific	2,357,993	1,807,740	+30.4	9,577,097	7,943,656	+20.6	58

Comparing March with February, increases in the value of residential building occurred in each of the nine geographic divisions, ranging from 6.9 percent in the Mountain States to nearly 300 percent in the New England States.

Increases in indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings were shown in 5 of the 9 geographic divisions. In March, permits were issued for new nonresidential buildings in the Mountain States having an estimated value of more than 6 times the nonresidential buildings for which permits were issued during the previous month.

Increases in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs occurred in 8 of the 9 geographic divisions. Value of total construction increased in 7 of the 9 divisions, the West North Central showing the largest percentage of increase.

Table 3 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction in 770 cities during February and March 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 3.—Number of Buildings, Alterations and Repairs, and Total Building Construction in 770 Identical Cities, February and March 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, alterations, and repairs			Total construction		
	Mar. 1935	Feb. 1935	Percentage change	Mar. 1935	Feb. 1935	Percentage change	Mar. 1935	Feb. 1935	Percentage change	Mar. 1935	Feb. 1935	Percentage change
All divisions	3,549	1,940	+82.9	5,816	3,200	+81.8	24,308	15,792	+53.9	33,673	20,932	+60.9
New England	213	57	+273.7	485	136	+256.6	2,109	1,143	+84.5	2,807	1,336	+110.1
Middle Atlantic	735	290	+153.4	1,041	413	+152.1	5,277	2,931	+80.0	7,053	3,634	+94.1
East North Central	342	158	+116.5	1,268	538	+135.7	3,887	2,069	+87.9	5,497	2,765	+98.8
West North Central	358	184	+94.6	590	282	+109.2	1,765	894	+97.4	2,713	1,360	+99.5
South Atlantic	637	349	+82.5	572	431	+32.7	3,207	2,341	+37.0	4,416	3,121	+41.5
East South Central	116	66	+75.8	212	154	+37.6	1,463	1,135	+28.9	1,791	1,355	+32.2
West South Central	378	363	+4.1	383	328	+16.8	1,615	1,105	+46.2	2,376	1,796	+32.3
Mountain	99	66	+50.0	169	121	+39.7	778	621	+25.3	1,046	808	+29.5
Pacific	671	407	+64.9	1,096	797	+37.5	4,207	3,553	+18.4	5,974	4,757	+25.6

Increases in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of additions, alterations, and repairs occurred in each of the nine geographic divisions, comparing March with February.

The amount of building construction of all types registered an increase of over 100 percent in the New England States and of over 90 percent in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central States.

Table 4 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings for which permits were issued in 770 identical cities for February and March 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 4.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 770 Identical Cities, February and March 1935

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings [1]			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935
New England	$1,125,264	$250,170	205	53	$46,800	$22,500	14	6
Middle Atlantic	2,871,912	1,154,830	651	254	337,100	83,150	106	21
East North Central	1,723,995	914,045	331	150	47,500	28,800	13	9
West North Central	1,172,664	591,488	344	173	57,000	16,000	18	5
South Atlantic	1,925,117	1,028,341	548	313	32,655	38,394	29	32
East South Central	269,913	114,212	110	60	28,700	10,900	10	9
West South Central	843,062	684,275	345	327	85,685	104,150	51	54
Mountain	293,133	216,050	87	61	37,475	5,000	16	2
Pacific	2,289,629	1,222,971	618	358	227,125	249,700	70	69
Total	12,514,689	6,176,382	3,239	1,749	899,840	558,594	327	207
Percentage change	+102.6		+85.2		+61.1		+58.0	

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings [2]				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935
New England	0	$35,000	0	12	$1,172,064	$307,670	219	71
Middle Atlantic	$3,567,000	2,313,000	1,108	705	6,776,012	3,550,980	1,865	980
East North Central	35,000	44,000	12	13	1,806,495	986,845	356	172
West North Central	35,000	32,000	14	18	1,264,664	639,488	376	196
South Atlantic	2,648,627	299,792	894	134	4,606,399	1,366,527	1,471	479
East South Central	0	0	0	0	298,613	125,112	120	69
West South Central	47,700	30,410	27	23	976,447	818,835	423	404
Mountain	2,000	17,500	3	6	332,408	238,550	106	69
Pacific	210,650	167,450	102	66	2,727,404	1,640,121	790	493
Total	6,545,977	2,939,152	2,160	977	19,960,506	9,674,128	5,726	2,933
Percentage change	+122.7		+121.1		+106.3		+95.2	

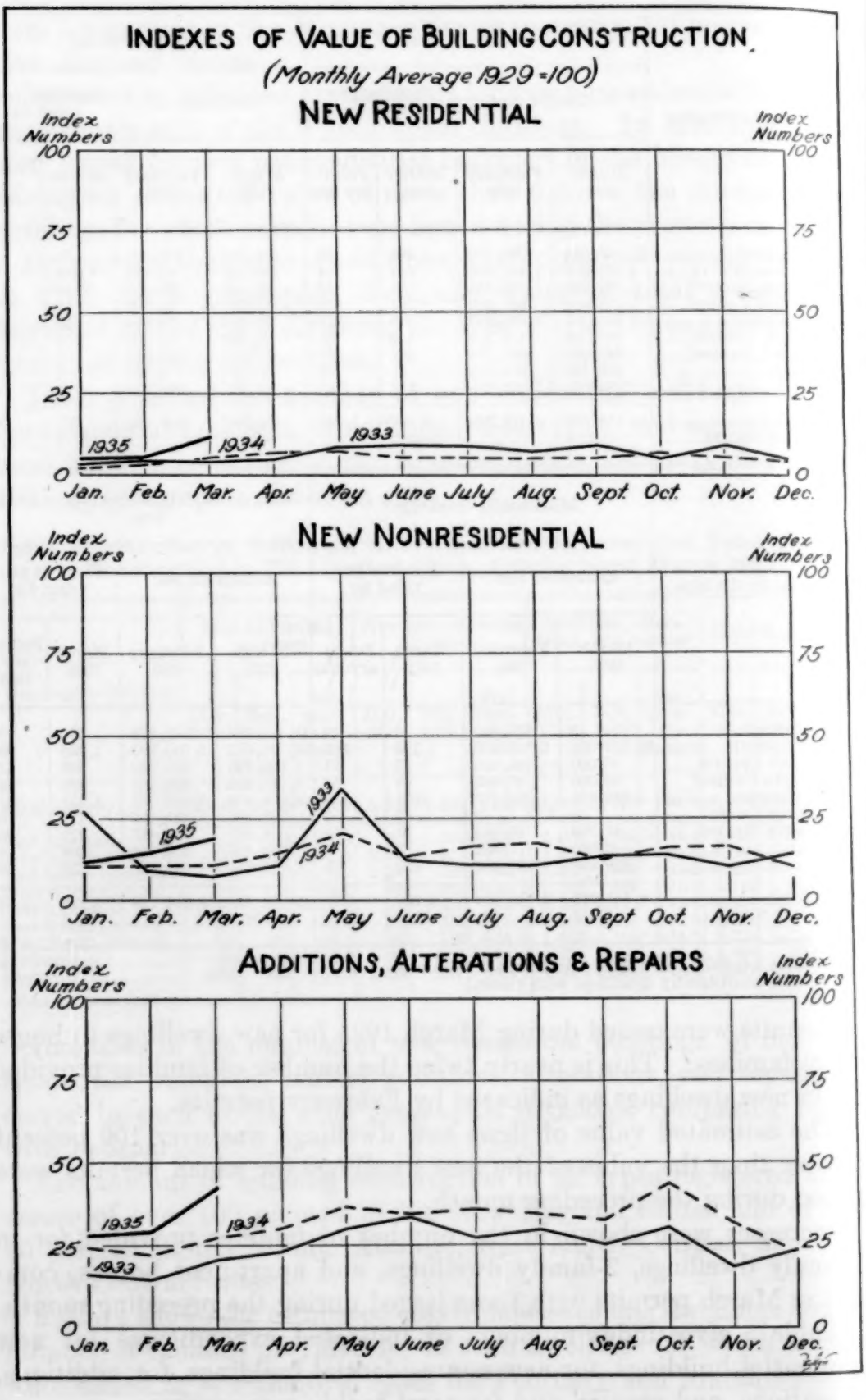
[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Permits were issued during March 1935 for new dwellings to house 5,726 families. This is nearly twice the number of families provided for in new dwellings as indicated by February permits.

The estimated value of these new dwellings was over 100 percent greater than the value of the new dwellings for which permits were issued during the preceding month.

Increases were shown in the number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings, 2-family dwellings, and apartment houses, comparing March permits with those issued during the preceding month.

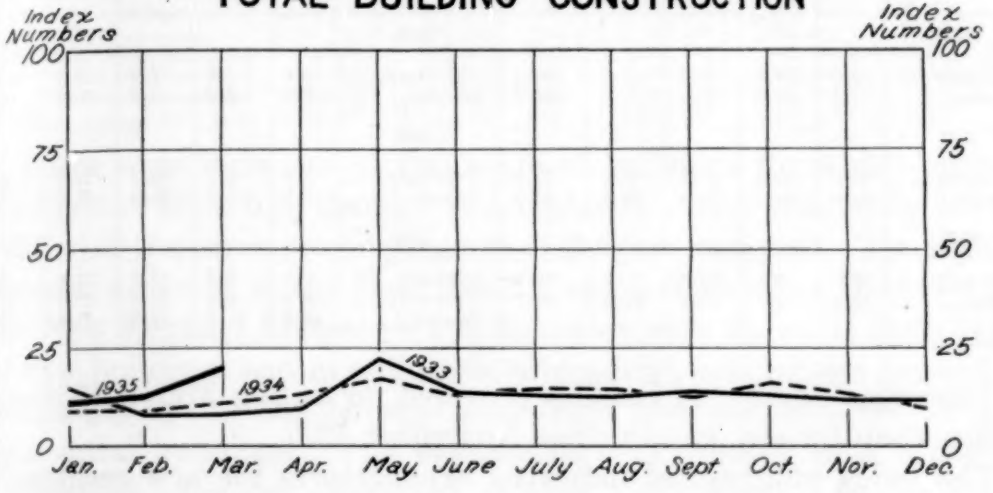
Table 5 gives index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.


INDEXES OF VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
(Monthly Average 1929 = 100)
NEW RESIDENTIAL
Index Numbers
100
75
50
25
0
1935
1934
1933
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL
1933
1935
1934
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS & REPAIRS
1935
1934
1933

INDEXES OF VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1929-100

TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION



INDEXES OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1929-100

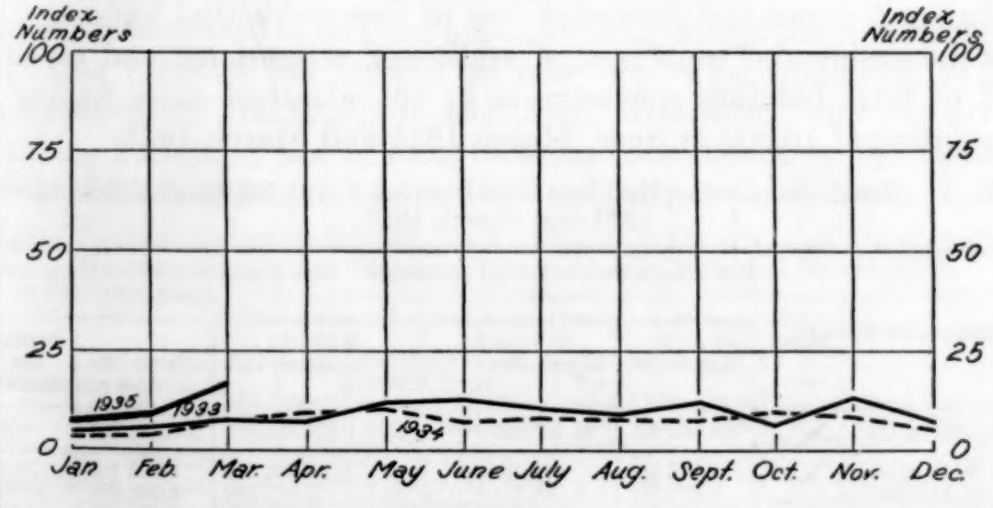


Table 5.—Index Numbers of Families Provided for and of Indicated Expenditures for Building Construction

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—				Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total construction			New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total construction
1930						1933					
February	43.0	34.7	51.8	57.5	44.1	February	5.6	4.6	8.9	14.2	7.9
March	57.1	47.2	87.1	77.5	66.4	March	7.2	4.2	6.9	20.9	7.8
1931						1934					
February	40.3	30.3	43.8	48.6	37.9	February	3.8	3.2	10.3	22.2	8.7
March	53.4	40.7	76.4	58.0	57.1	March	7.2	5.7	10.9	27.0	10.8
1932						1935					
February	13.0	9.1	16.5	26.7	14.3	January	7.3	5.1	11.1	27.9	10.9
March	15.4	10.7	18.1	27.0	15.7	February	8.5	5.6	13.9	29.7	12.5
						March	16.6	11.4	18.6	41.6	19.2

The index number of families provided for during March 1935 was higher than for any month since November 1931.

The index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building construction were all higher during March 1935 than for March 1934 or February 1935.

Only once since August 1931 has the index number of indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs risen as high as during the current month.

Comparison with Year Ago

TABLE 6 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction in 761 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, March 1934 and March 1935.

Table 6.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 761 Identical Cities, March 1934 and March 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	March 1935	March 1934	Percentage change	March 1935	March 1934	Percentage change
All divisions	$20,285,725	$8,787,388	+130.9	$22,095,951	$13,746,224	+60.7
New England	1,164,064	968,302	+20.2	1,023,714	1,120,119	−8.6
Middle Atlantic	6,971,012	3,036,275	+129.6	7,497,366	3,563,896	+110.4
East North Central	1,775,495	760,594	+133.4	3,909,559	2,109,990	+85.3
West North Central	1,246,613	710,080	+75.6	1,817,159	1,367,152	+32.9
South Atlantic	4,639,469	699,614	+563.1	746,625	2,136,769	−65.1
East South Central	329,613	89,305	+269.1	1,564,775	380,978	+310.7
West South Central	976,447	659,829	+48.0	367,537	470,358	−21.9
Mountain	340,608	126,875	+168.5	792,516	801,861	−1.2
Pacific	2,842,404	1,736,514	+63.7	4,376,700	1,795,101	+143.8

Table 6.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 761 Identical Cities, March 1934 and March 1935—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	March 1935	March 1934	Percentage change	March 1935	March 1934	Percentage change	
All divisions	$17,742,113	$11,912,147	+48.9	$60,123,789	$34,445,759	+74.5	761
New England	1,557,996	1,562,747	−.3	3,745,774	3,651,168	+2.6	110
Middle Atlantic	5,816,757	3,907,051	+48.9	20,285,135	10,507,222	+93.1	173
East North Central	3,295,626	1,878,066	+75.5	8,980,680	4,748,650	+89.1	181
West North Central	1,041,627	645,312	+61.4	4,105,399	2,722,544	+50.8	68
South Atlantic	2,187,904	1,154,714	+89.5	7,573,998	3,991,097	+89.8	71
East South Central	492,154	342,467	+43.7	2,386,542	812,750	+193.6	29
West South Central	639,294	432,170	+47.9	1,983,278	1,562,357	+26.9	46
Mountain	352,762	262,557	+34.4	1,485,886	1,191,293	+24.7	25
Pacific	2,357,993	1,727,063	+36.5	9,577,097	5,258,678	+82.1	58

There were increases in the value of buildings for which permits were issued in each of the nine geographic divisions comparing March 1935 with the corresponding month of the previous year. The highest increase occurred in the East South Central States and the lowest in the New England States. While increases were shown in both types of new buildings and in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings, by far the largest percentage increase occurred in new residential buildings. The increase for the country as a whole for residential buildings amounted to over 130 percent. In the South Atlantic States the value of buildings for which permits were issued in March 1935 was nearly seven times as great as the value in March of the preceding year. The large increase in the South Atlantic States was caused, for the most part, by the pick up in private building operations in the city of Washington and by the erection of a P. W. A. low-cost housing project in Atlanta, Ga. Increases in the value of new nonresidential buildings were shown in 5 of the 9 geographic divisions. Indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings increased in all geographic divisions except the New England.

Table 7 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings, and of total building construction in 761 identical cities, March 1934 and March 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 7.—Number of Buildings, Alterations and Repairs, and Total Building Construction in 761 Identical Cities, March 1934 and March 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, alterations, and repairs			Total construction		
	Mar. 1935	Mar. 1934	Percentage change	Mar. 1935	Mar. 1934	Percentage change	Mar. 1935	Mar. 1934	Percentage change	Mar. 1935	Mar. 1934	Percentage change
All divisions	3,523	1,499	+135.0	5,771	4,992	+15.6	24,300	17,436	+39.4	33,594	23,927	+40.4
New England	211	127	+66.1	478	312	+53.2	2,096	1,673	+25.3	2,785	2,112	+31.9
Middle Atlantic	734	288	+154.9	1,041	573	+81.7	5,273	3,890	+35.6	7,048	4,751	+48.3
East North Central	334	123	+171.5	1,235	526	+134.8	3,877	2,499	+55.1	5,446	3,148	+73.0
West North Central	342	162	+111.1	584	415	+40.7	1,751	1,159	+51.1	2,677	1,736	+54.2
South Atlantic	638	185	+244.9	573	349	+64.2	3,237	2,321	+39.5	4,448	2,855	+55.8
East South Central	116	38	+205.3	212	1,407	−84.9	1,463	927	+58.8	1,791	2,366	−24.3
West South Central	378	140	+170.0	383	425	−9.9	1,615	1,050	+53.8	2,376	1,615	+47.1
Mountain	99	43	+130.2	169	150	+12.7	781	579	+34.9	1,049	772	+35.9
Pacific	671	393	+70.7	1,096	835	+31.3	4,207	3,344	+25.8	5,974	4,572	+30.7

The increase in the number of building operations was spread throughout the United States. All geographic divisions, except the East South Central, registered gains comparing March 1935 with March 1934. In the case of residential building, there was an increase in all geographic divisions, with the total increase amounting to 135 percent. Increases in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings also occurred in each of the nine geographic divisions.

Table 8 shows the number of family-dwelling units provided and the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in 761 identical cities during March 1934 and March 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 8.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 761 Identical Cities, March 1934 and March 1935

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings [1]			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	March 1935	March 1934	March 1935	March 1934	March 1935	March 1934	March 1935	March 1934
New England	$1,121,264	$853,302	204	120	$42,800	$40,000	12	10
Middle Atlantic	2,866,912	1,264,375	650	242	337,100	192,900	106	55
East North Central	1,692,995	695,494	323	116	47,500	44,100	13	10
West North Central	1,139,613	704,280	328	161	57,000	5,800	18	2
South Atlantic	1,937,187	653,564	549	175	32,655	26,050	29	17
East South Central	269,913	81,305	110	35	28,700	6,500	10	4
West South Central	843,062	491,979	345	129	85,685	34,850	51	18
Mountain	293,133	125,275	87	42	37,275	1,600	16	2
Pacific	2,289,629	1,258,039	618	349	227,125	234,000	70	67
Total	12,453,708	6,127,613	3,214	1,369	895,840	585,800	325	185
Percentage change	+103.2		+134.8		+52.9		+75.7	

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings [2]				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	March 1935	March 1934	March 1935	March 1934	March 1935	March 1934	March 1935	March 1934
New England	0	0	0	0	$1,164,064	$893,302	216	130
Middle Atlantic	$3,567,000	$1,479,000	1,108	693	6,771,012	2,936,275	1,864	990
East North Central	35,000	21,000	12	4	1,775,495	760,594	348	130
West North Central	35,000	0	14	0	1,231,613	710,080	360	163
South Atlantic	2,648,627	20,000	894	4	4,618,469	699,614	1,472	196
East South Central	0	1,500	0	4	298,613	89,305	120	43
West South Central	47,700	8,000	27	4	976,447	534,829	423	151
Mountain	2,000	0	3	0	332,408	126,875	106	44
Pacific	210,650	161,500	102	78	2,727,404	1,653,539	790	494
Total	6,545,977	1,691,000	2,160	787	19,895,525	8,404,413	5,699	2,341
Percentage change	+287.1		+174.5		+136.7		+143.4	

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

The number of family-dwelling units provided in new dwellings in March 1935 was nearly two and one-half times as great as the number provided in March of the preceding year. The increase was not

confined to any one section, all geographic divisions providing more dwelling units during March 1935 than during the preceding March. The increase in the number of family-dwelling units to be provided in multifamily dwellings was much greater than the increase in 1-family dwelling or in 2-family dwelling units.

Construction from Public Funds, March 1935

COMPARING March with February, there were marked increases in the value of awards for both Federal and non-Federal projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund. There was a decrease, however, in the value of awards financed from direct governmental appropriations. The value of all Federal projects for which contracts were awarded in March amounted to more than $90,000,000. This compares with February awards totaling nearly $83,000,000.

Table 9 shows the value of contracts awarded and force account work started for Federal construction projects to be financed from Public Works Administration funds during February and March 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 9.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935
All divisions	$2,716,465	$7,334,247	$17,098,225	$16,873,725	$3,559,394	$2,230,992
New England	373,778	2,620,857	488,854	329,161	107,137	0
Middle Atlantic	625,016	930,111	1,539,060	531,747	3,350	0
East North Central	365,019	337,459	4,029,131	3,378,343	2,992,418	292,335
West North Central	196,576	75,424	1,589,846	2,763,802	49,551	100,290
South Atlantic	328,857	2,395,045	1,898,335	2,645,105	32,000	1,401,212
East South Central	11,975	51,874	1,554,121	1,825,449	0	0
West South Central	529,553	45,679	2,998,022	2,216,576	39,667	17,931
Mountain	55,732	466,483	1,674,955	1,555,425	184,851	114,864
Pacific	224,975	241,166	1,325,901	1,628,117	5,580	6,200
Outside continental United States	4,984	170,149	0	0	144,840	298,160

Geographic division	Streets and roads[1]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935
All divisions	$314,948	$391,673	$184,065	$135,504	$25,806,653	$596,698	$7,868	$28,359
New England	38,984	0	9,706	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	41,352	0	0	0	0
East North Central	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central	7,140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Atlantic	86,068	259,099	174,359	94,152	2,970,000	0	0	0
East South Central	4,500	1,365	0	0	22,030,000	0	7,868	0
West South Central	0	9,840	0	0	0	1,501	0	0
Mountain	95,050	47,155	0	0	706,392	514,380	0	28,359
Pacific	4,429	57,477	0	0	100,261	80,817	0	0
Outside continental United States	33,777	16,737	0	0	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewerage system		Miscellaneous		Total	
	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935
All divisions	$12,413	$2,915	$425,941	$473,352	$50,125,972	$28,067,465
New England	0	0	7,471	7,786	1,025,930	2,957,804
Middle Atlantic	0	0	55,324	163,803	2,222,750	1,667,013
East North Central	0	0	40,872	11,107	7,472,440	4,019,244
West North Central	0	0	93,291	6,124	1,936,404	2,945,640
South Atlantic	1,435	2,915	33,162	90,368	5,524,216	6,887,896
East South Central	0	0	23,028	879	23,631,492	1,879,567
West South Central	0	0	18,320	14,842	3,585,562	2,306,369
Mountain	0	0	23,171	25,877	2,740,151	2,752,543
Pacific	5,000	0	20,958	79,365	1,687,104	2,093,142
Outside continental United States	5,978	0	110,344	73,201	299,923	558,247

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Increases were shown in the value of contracts awarded for road building; river, harbor, and flood-control work; naval vessels; reclamation projects; and water and sewerage systems, comparing March with February. Decreases occurred in the value of contracts awarded for building construction and for miscellaneous projects.

Important awards financed from Federal funds during March included the construction of Mohawk Dam near Warsaw, Ohio, to cost over $1,700,000; the construction of Beach City Dam, near Beach City, Ohio, to cost over $800,000; and the construction of Moon Lake Dam, near Duchesne, Utah, to cost over $500,000.

Table 10 shows the value of contracts awarded and force-account work started during February and March 1935, for non-Federal construction projects to be financed from the non-Federal Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

Table 10.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads [1]		Water and sewerage systems	
	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935
All divisions	$16,287,862	$13,398,956	$3,893,964	$1,733,626	$12,937,650	$5,484,566
New England	1,328,447	1,432,150	474,161	535,742	146,055	3,652
Middle Atlantic	8,237,025	5,479,587	665,137	9,736	2,555,246	1,553,065
East North Central	1,046,912	460,229	1,603,620	305,794	5,364,606	453,904
West North Central	266,670	2,733,800	820,813	60,735	125,111	974,557
South Atlantic	968,313	880,079	11,313	350,962	638,214	484,947
East South Central	19,084	391,504	24,493	93,864	370,414	240,782
West South Central	998,829	706,432	293,657	218,246	2,020,015	734,061
Mountain	823,527	138,971	0	144,155	402,480	200,723
Pacific	2,425,071	1,121,067	770	0	1,315,509	838,875
Outside continental United States	173,984	55,137	0	14,392	0	0

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repair		Miscellaneous		Total	
	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935
All divisions	$2,000,501	0	$757,306	$1,395,156	$35,877,283	$22,012,304
New England	0	0	59,954	0	2,008,617	1,971,544
Middle Atlantic	1,238,774	0	500,870	49,168	13,197,052	7,091,556
East North Central	718,238	0	14,800	7,324	8,748,176	1,227,251
West North Central	0	0	30,120	1,117,992	1,242,714	4,887,084
South Atlantic	43,489	0	0	12,760	1,661,329	1,728,748
East South Central	0	0	133,318	71,960	547,309	798,110
West South Central	0	0	9,827	129,202	3,322,328	1,787,941
Mountain	0	0	3,548	6,750	1,229,555	490,599
Pacific	0	0	4,869	0	3,746,219	1,959,942
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	173,984	69,529

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

There were increases in the value of construction awards for building projects, street and road paving, water and sewerage systems, and railroad construction, comparing March with February. The increase in March over February in total construction financed from the non-Federal fund amounted to over $13,000,000. Non-Federal Public Work construction projects are financed by loans and grants awarded by the Public Works Administration. For the most part, these awards are made to State governments or political subdivisions thereof. Occasionally, however, loans are made to private firms. By far the larger number of private loans have been made to railroad companies. In the case of allotments to States, cities, and counties, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the cost of construction. The other 70 percent is financed by the local agency. Loans made to private firms must be paid in

full during the time specified in the loan contract. Interest is charged for all loans.

Contracts were awarded during March for the following important construction projects to be financed from non-Federal Public Works Administration loans and grants: For extension and remodeling of municipal building in New York City to cost over $1,300,000; for a Coney Island sewage treatment plant to cost over $1,100,000; for sewerage contracts in the Chicago Sanitary District to cost over $4,000,000; for a hydroelectric plant in Greenwood County, S. C., to cost nearly $500,000; for additions to the water system in San Francisco, Calif., to cost nearly $700,000; and for construction and repairs of school buildings in Los Angeles, Calif., to cost nearly $600,000.

Table 11 shows the value of contracts awarded and force-account work started during February and March 1935 on Federal construction projects to be financed from appropriations made by Congress direct to the Federal departments.

Table 11.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriation

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935
All divisions	$3,347,803	$3,320,543	$259,242	$163,120	$5,407,290	$5,162,730
New England	175,164	74,340	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	293,677	247,178	0	0	11,439	29,943
East North Central	341,022	287,812	55,227	0	157,673	147,371
West North Central	715,185	116,736	40,517	23,655	232,220	57,300
South Atlantic	869,506	1,233,605	0	0	3,031,404	851,966
East South Central	246,081	169,776	0	0	41,879	225,862
West South Central	240,027	811,938	34,197	0	1,829,659	2,305,167
Mountain	223,881	220,352	129,301	104,027	13,354	0
Pacific	234,431	121,016	0	35,438	69,662	1,544,121
Outside continental United States	8,829	37,790	0	0	20,000	1,000

Geographic division	Streets and roads [1]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects	
	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935
All divisions	$184,324	$80,487	$1,135,500	$23,507,494	[3] $979,854	[3] $132,700
New England	4,000	0	0	28,000	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	1,500	22,700,000	0	0
East North Central	0	0	0	0	148,568	0
West North Central	0	0	0	0	649,366	7,000
South Atlantic	177,924	72,320	139,700	125,000	7,700	7,700
East South Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central	0	0	0	0	10,000	15,000
Mountain	0	0	0	0	120,320	63,300
Pacific	0	3,667	776,500	506,194	38,700	35,500
Outside continental United States	2,400	4,500	217,800	148,300	0	0

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[2] Includes $5,200 not allocated by geographic division.
[3] Includes $4,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Table 11.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriation—Continued

Geographic division	Water and sewerage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935	March 1935	February 1935
All divisions	$52,183	$12,200	$459,712	$309,864	[2] $11,825,908	[3] $32,689,138
New England	0	0	7,285	16,466	186,449	118,806
Middle Atlantic	0	0	132,733	31,095	439,349	23,008,216
East North Central	0	0	34,753	0	737,243	435,183
West North Central	6,158	0	73,140	0	1,716,586	204,691
South Atlantic	31,025	12,200	35,718	52,740	4,292,977	2,355,531
East South Central	0	0	21,614	0	309,574	395,638
West South Central	0	0	24,048	0	2,137,931	3,132,105
Mountain	0	0	0	0	486,856	387,679
Pacific	0	0	86,661	119,418	1,205,954	2,365,354
Outside continental United States	15,000	0	43,760	90,145	307,789	281,735

[2] Includes $5,200 not allocated by geographic division.
[3] Includes $4,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.

All types of construction financed from direct appropriations to the Federal Government, except naval vessels, showed increases comparing March with February. Data shown in table 12 are in addition to work financed from the Public Works Administration fund. (See tables 9 and 10, pp. 1382 and 1383.)

Table 12 gives the value of public-building and highway-construction awards as reported by the various State governments for March 1934 and for February and March 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 12.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards as Reported by the State Governments, by Geographic Divisions

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction		
	March 1935	February 1935	March 1934	March 1935	February 1935	March 1934
All divisions	$596,692	$572,546	$4,775,398	$2,789,966	$2,141,601	$5,626,213
New England	13,208	35,743	483,750	45,975	0	4,754
Middle Atlantic	77,370	106,962	1,525,687	0	331,495	682,614
East North Central	289,614	161,313	501,453	634,209	306,215	2,554,116
West North Central	0	2,795	389,982	317,251	384,820	145,454
South Atlantic	102,956	15,910	458,185	290,834	141,982	672,524
East South Central	0	0	0	25,366	30,859	17,238
West South Central	97,935	135,936	1,133,568	436,690	503,332	192,987
Mountain	0	5,000	188,783	15,284	0	21,518
Pacific	15,609	108,887	93,990	1,024,357	442,898	1,335,008

The value of State buildings for which contracts were awarded during March 1935, while slightly higher than during February, was less than one-eighth the March 1934 total. Awards for State highways were more than 30 percent greater during March 1935 than during February, but amounted to less than one-half the March 1934 total.

COST OF LIVING

Typical Family Budgets of Executive, Clerk, and Wage Earner in San Francisco, November 1934

THREE quantity and cost budgets for San Francisco, priced for November 1934, are given in a recent report of the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, of the University of California.[1] These budgets are not household accounts but picture respectively what the committee considers typical spending customs of a wage earner and his family, a clerk and his family, and an executive and his family.

The equable climate of San Francisco keeps down the fuel bill and eliminates the need for special winter and summer clothing. Domestic help, however, is considerably more expensive in that city than in other parts of the country.

The committee realizes that the allowance for investment in the following budgets is not sufficient to meet grave emergencies or provide for the retirement or death of the head of the family.

The allowance for medical care is undoubtedly low. The accepted consensus of opinion today agrees that it is impossible for the average family in any class adequately to provide against the larger emergencies of illness. In other words, it is admitted that the allowance given here cannot be expected to cover the occasional serious operation or the needs of the family with continuous doctor's bills. In case of an operation or a long illness, either drastic economies in the whole scale of living or debt are the only alternatives.

It is explained by the committee that these budgets give a generalized scheme of expenditure for a wide income class and that the variations in emphasis in spending are very real within each class. For example, in the executive class the college professor or the minister spends in a different way from a physician or a business man. The committee believes, however, that differences iron out to something like the type of spending herewith depicted. Special circumstances should be investigated and proper allowance made in each case.

Since 1929, in a period of shifting prices, the committee has decided "to preserve the continuity of the index value of the budgets, i. e., has chosen to maintain a measure of the changing cost of living, at the expense of certain desirable revisions in the content of the budgets to bring the standard which they represent up to date."

[1] California, University of. Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics. Quantity and cost budgets. Berkeley, February 1935. (Mimeographed.) For similar budgets for November 1933, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1934 (p. 1200).

Table 1.—Family Budgets for Executive, Clerk, and Wage Earner, Based on Prices in San Francisco, November 1934

Item	Executive		Clerk		Wage earner	
	Annual cost	Percent of total cost	Annual cost	Percent of total cost	Annual cost	Percent of total cost
Total cost [1]	$5,590.88	100.0	$2,033.41	100.0	$1,544.16	100.0
Income tax	49.86	.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Food	835.24	15.0	599.43	29.5	496.76	32.2
Meals at home	682.24	12.2	491.43	24.2		
Husband's lunches	153.00	2.8	108.00	5.3		
Clothing and upkeep	705.94	12.6	360.24	17.7	226.56	14.7
Man	198.66	3.5	99.77	4.9	63.06	4.1
Replacements	179.32	3.2	92.92	4.6	59.60	3.9
Upkeep	19.34	.3	6.85	.3	3.46	.2
Wife	329.49	5.9	119.09	5.9	61.26	4.0
Replacements	322.90	5.8	115.99	5.7	58.82	3.8
Upkeep	6.59	.1	3.10	.2	2.44	.2
Boy of 11	89.68	1.6	57.65	2.8	83.05	2.8
Replacements	83.88	1.5	53.53	2.6	38.81	2.5
Upkeep	5.80	.1	4.12	.2	4.24	.3
Girl of 5	88.11	1.6	44.54	2.2	32.30	2.1
Boy of 2			39.19	1.9	26.89	1.7
Shelter	1,741.16	31.1	568.26	27.9	449.68	29.1
Housing	929.51	16.6	330.00	16.2	270.00	17.5
House operation	569.82	10.2	154.56	7.6	123.90	8.0
Light and fuel	180.88	3.2	88.84	4.4	78.40	5.1
Service	217.88	3.9				
Other	171.06	3.1	65.72	3.2	45.50	2.9
Furniture and furnishings	241.83	4.3	83.70	4.1	55.78	3.6
Miscellaneous	2,258.68	40.4	505.48	24.9	371.16	24.0
Care of person	89.35	1.6	47.15	2.3	39.27	2.5
Leisure-time activities	487.41	8.7	170.20	8.4	123.76	8.0
Automobile upkeep [3]	444.79	8.0				
Carfare	40.00	.7	60.00	2.9	45.00	2.9
Investment	[4] 620.00	11.1				
Life insurance			130.00	6.4	65.00	4.2
Medical care [5]	275.00	4.9	75.00	3.7	75.00	4.9
Association dues	36.00	.6				
Education	101.13	1.8	5.13	.3	5.13	.3
Church and charity	105.00	1.9	18.00	.9	18.00	1.2
Incidentals	60.00	1.1				

[1] Income tax figured on total of budget exclusive of State sales tax. Sales tax on executive's budget, 1 percent of total or $56.24 per annum; on clerk's budget, 1.4 percent of total or $28.72 per annum; on wage earner's budget, 1.4 percent of total or $21.64 per annum.
[2] No income tax paid.
[3] Does not include initial cost or depreciation.
[4] This sum allows for a $10,000 life insurance policy and small savings to meet emergencies, serious illnesses costing more than the amount allowed for medical care, and the purchase of a new car. The budget does not include adequate provision for the retirement or death of the breadwinner.
[5] Routine care only. Cost of major operations and prolonged illness must come from savings or from economies elsewhere.

The percentage increases in the above budgets are shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Percentage Increases in Budgets of Executive, Clerk, and Wage-Earner, 1933–34 [1]

Item	Percentage change in budgets of—		
	Executive	Clerk [2]	Wage earner
Total cost	+2.5	+3.5	+3.2
Income tax	−20.5		
Food	+5.4	+6.0	+7.4
Clothing and upkeep	+1.8	+4.4	+5.1
Shelter	+4.6	+3.3	+.7
Miscellaneous	+.7	+.2	+.1

[1] Including State sales tax.
[2] The budget published in 1933 by the committee was reduced $36 as a result of an error in calculating rents. (See p. 27 of article under review.)

In table 3 a budget for dependent families is presented.

Table 3.—Budget for Dependent Families, Based on Prices as of November 1934

Item	Cost per month	Item	Cost per month
A. Required for all households: Electricity, fuel, minimum cleaning, supplies, etc.	$7.32	C. Add per person to cover all expenses except rent and general household expenses—Continued. Woman (housewife)	$14.04
B. Add rent for— Family of 3	18.00	Boy 16 to 20 (employed) [1]	26.57
Family of 4	18.00	Girl 16 to 20 (employed) [1]	25.82
Family of 5	22.50	Boy 14 to 15	18.89
Family of 6	22.50	Girl 14 to 15	16.63
Larger families (approximately)	As paid	Boy 9 to 13	13.65
C. Add per person to cover all expenses except rent and general household expenses:		Girl 9 to 13	13.50
		Boy 6 to 8	11.07
		Girl 6 to 8	10.61
Man employed	17.96	Child 3 to 5	9.29
Man unemployed	13.36	Child 1 to 2	9.38

[1] Including sales tax.
[2] Using food allowance for children 16–18. Children of 19 and 20 require less food, but this is probably offset by the demand for more spending money.

The following example is given for computing a budget for a dependent family of 5—man (unemployed), wife, boy of 11, girl of 6, boy of 3:

A. General household expenses	$7.32
B. Rent	22.50
C. Man (unemployed)	13.36
D. Wife	14.04
E. Boy of 11	13.65
F. Girl of 6	10.61
G. Boy of 3	9.29
Per month	90.77
Per year	1,089.24

Without the sales tax this annual budget would be $16.68 less, or $1,072.56.

Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Manila, 1933[1]

AVERAGE retail prices of various articles of food in the markets of Manila for 1933 and the four preceding years are reported in table 1.

[1] Philippine Islands. Department of the Interior and Labor. Bureau of Labor. Twenty-fifth annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1933 (unpublished).

Table 1.—Average Retail Prices of Foodstuffs in the Markets of the City of Manila, 1929 to 1933

[Peso=about 50 cents in United States currency]

Article	Unit	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
		Pesos	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*
Cereals and grains:						
Coffee	Liter [1]	0.93	0.79	0.65	0.49	0.41
Mongo	do	.17	.15	.11	.11	.11
Rice	Ganta [2]	.42	.32	.24	.21	.21
Fish and other sea products:						
Bangos	One	.40	.44	.42	.34	.28
Candole	do	.37	.36	.28	.19	.23
Crab	do	.24	.27	.13	.16	.26
Shrimp	Hundred	3.30	3.75	3.86	3.38	3.40
Fowls:						
Chicken	One	.46	.47	.39	.31	.27
Hen	do	1.04	1.01	.92	.74	.71
Rooster	do	1.07	.98	.91	.73	.56
Fruits:						
Bananas "latundan"	Hundred	.80	.75	.72	.62	.50
Coconut	One	.06	.06	.04	.03	.03
Lemons	Hundred	1.00	.49	.42	.38	.40
Papaya	One	.12	.11	.09	.05	.04
Meat:						
Beef, fresh	Kilo [3]	.96	.90	.88	.76	.64
Pork	do	.83	.83	.79	.68	.59
Vegetables:						
Armogosa	One	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
Beans, native	Bunch	.04	.05	.06	.06	.05
Eggplant	Hundred	1.87	1.69	1.51	1.25	1.00
Onions, Bombay	Five	.09	.07	.05	.05	.06
Potatoes	Kilo [3]	.12	.12	.11	.09	.10
Potatoes, sweet	Hundred	1.00	.87	.94	.83	.90
Squash, red	One	.26	.19	.17	.09	.10
Squash, white	do	.22	.19	.15	.10	.10
Miscellaneous:						
Eggs, Chinese	Hundred	4.00	3.48	2.55	2.27	3.00
Eggs, duck	do	4.00	4.03	3.16	3.00	3.00
Eggs, native hens	do	5.00	4.88	4.51	4.36	4.00
Milk, condensed	Can	.37	.37	.36	.35	.32
Sugar, brown	Kilo [3]	.32	.26	.19	.16	.14
Salt, white	Liter [1]	.05	.04	.03	.02	.02

[1] Liter=0.908 dry quart.
[2] Ganta=2.71 quarts.
[3] Kilo=2.2046 pounds.

Table 2 gives data on the cost of living of laborers in the city of Manila, 1933.

Table 2.—Average Monthly Cost of Living of Laborers in the City of Manila, 1933

[Peso=about 50 cents in United States currency]

Item	Single	Married [1]	Item	Single	Married [1]
	Pesos	*Pesos*		*Pesos*	*Pesos*
Food	8.23	27.53	Miscellaneous	2.84	4.94
Shelter	2.44	4.04			
Lighting	.45	4.12	Total	16.82	46.09
Instruction		.94			
Clothing	2.27	3.27	Earnings	17.35	41.37
Recreation	.59	1.25			

[1] Earning 2 or more pesos a day.

RETAIL PRICES

Food Prices in March 1935

IN CONTRAST with the vigorous upward movement of the 2 preceding months, retail prices of food in March declined moderately. Between February 26 and March 26 the index of retail food prices in 51 of the larger cities in the United States dropped from 122.3 to 121.7, a decrease of 0.5 percent.

Although retail food prices in March were somewhat lower than in the month preceding, the current prices remain substantially higher than a year ago. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, the composite index for the 51 cities shows an increase of 12.6 percent (see table 1).

The major factor contributing to the decline in the composite index of food prices in March was the sharp decrease in the price of eggs and butter. Compared with the previous month, the average price of eggs in March shows a decrease of 20 percent and a decrease of 10.9 percent was reported in the price of butter.

These declines more than offset the continued rise in meat prices. For March, the index of retail meat prices stood at 151.3 as compared with 151.1 in the preceding month. With the exception of leg of lamb, the prices of all grades of meat for which information is collected were higher in March than in February. Prices of fruits and vegetables were also higher than a month ago, the index for this group standing at 122 in March as against 117.7 in February. Although potato prices remained unchanged, a rise of 42 percent is shown in the price of cabbage, and onions advanced 30.4 percent. The price of canned vegetables also moved upward, but the price of bananas and prunes declined slightly. Prices of beans and raisins remained the same as in the previous month.

Table 1.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups

March and February 1935 and March 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change Mar. 26, 1935, compared with—			
	1935				1934		1935			1934
	Mar. 26	Mar. 12	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Mar. 27	Mar. 13	Mar. 12	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Mar. 27
All food	121.7	121.7	122.3	122.0	108.0	108.5	0.0	−0.5	−0.3	+12.6
Cereals	151.3	151.1	151.0	150.9	144.7	143.4	+0.1	+.2	+.2	+4.6
Meats	149.8	149.6	144.0	140.1	109.7	109.1	+.1	+4.0	+6.9	+36.5
Dairy products	112.4	113.3	116.8	117.3	101.1	102.3	−.8	−3.8	−4.2	+11.1
Eggs	81.1	84.6	101.4	111.6	71.3	71.6	−4.1	−20.0	−27.3	+13.8
Fruits and vegetables	122.0	117.7	113.0	110.4	133.7	136.6	+3.7	+8.0	+10.5	−8.8
Miscellaneous foods	100.6	100.7	101.1	99.8	88.7	88.0	−.1	−.5	+.8	+13.4

In the tier of States along the Atlantic Seaboard the decline was general, lower retail food prices being reported for each of the cities in this area for which information is available. In other parts of the country, however, the trend for the most part was moderately upward.

The trend of retail food prices during February and March 1935 is shown in table 1. This table gives the index numbers for the 6 major groups of food purchased by wage earners in the 51 cities covered by the surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The table also compares current prices with the level prevailing on corresponding dates of 1934.

The 42 foods included in the index are grouped as follows:

Cereals.—White bread, flour, corn meal, corn flakes, rolled oats, wheat cereal, macaroni, and rice.

Meats.—Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, sliced bacon, sliced ham, leg of lamb, and hens.

Dairy products.—Fresh milk, evaporated milk, butter, and cheese.

Eggs.

Fruits and vegetables.—Bananas, oranges, prunes, raisins, navy beans, beans with pork, cabbage, canned corn, onions, canned peas, white potatoes, and canned tomatoes.

Miscellaneous foods.—Sugar, coffee, tea, lard, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, and canned red salmon.

Recent changes in the prices of 34 staple foods are indicated in the relative prices shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Relative Retail Prices of 34 Staple Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined

March and February 1935 and March 1934

[1913=100]

Article	1935				1934	
	Mar. 26	Mar. 12	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Mar. 27	Mar. 13
Cereals:						
Bread, white, wheat	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2	142.9	141.1
Corn meal	173.3	170.0	170.0	170.0	143.3	143.3
Flour, white, wheat	151.5	151.5	151.5	151.5	145.5	145.5
Rice	95.4	94.3	94.3	94.3	89.7	89.7
Meats:						
Beef:						
Sirloin steak	155.1	154.7	149.6	145.7	115.0	113.4
Round steak	159.2	157.4	151.6	147.5	112.6	112.1
Rib roast	149.5	148.5	142.9	137.9	104.5	103.5
Chuck roast	143.8	141.9	135.0	128.8	95.0	94.4
Plate	132.2	130.6	122.3	115.7	84.3	85.1
Lamb, leg of	145.5	148.1	147.6	148.1	132.8	130.7
Pork:						
Chops	152.9	157.6	146.7	141.4	114.8	117.1
Bacon, sliced	139.6	138.9	137.0	135.2	94.8	93.0
Ham, sliced	161.3	161.0	158.0	155.8	123.0	121.9
Roasting chickens	134.3	132.4	129.1	128.2	114.6	112.7
Dairy products:						
Butter	96.3	99.0	108.1	111.0	80.2	83.3
Cheese	118.1	119.9	119.5	118.6	109.5	109.0
Milk, fresh, grade A, delivered	133.7	133.7	133.7	132.6	124.7	124.7
Eggs	81.1	84.6	101.4	111.6	71.3	71.6
Fruits and vegetables:						
Bananas	149.0	151.6	150.3	145.1	147.1	150.3
Oranges	97.3	95.3	97.0	100.7	92.7	92.0
Prunes	96.6	97.4	97.4	97.4	96.6	96.6
Raisins	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	88.7	88.7
Cabbage	308.7	260.9	217.4	182.6	160.9	165.2
Onions	304.2	275.0	233.3	179.2	187.5	187.5
Potatoes	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.9	164.7	170.6
Beans, navy	107.0	107.0	107.0	105.3	101.8	103.5
Beans with pork	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	70.4	69.4
Corn, canned	109.6	109.6	108.5	108.5	95.7	95.7
Peas, canned	124.6	123.7	122.8	123.7	116.7	114.9
Tomatoes, canned	102.4	101.2	101.2	101.2	102.4	102.4
Miscellaneous foods:						
Coffee	90.9	91.9	93.6	93.3	91.3	90.6
Tea	134.6	134.7	134.7	134.0	127.4	127.0
Sugar, granulated	98.2	98.2	100.0	98.2	100.0	98.2
Lard, pure	118.4	117.7	115.8	113.9	65.2	64.6

During the past 2 years the scope of the Bureau's retail price surveys has been materially broadened. In addition to the 42 items used in compiling the index, information is now collected for 45 other food commodities. Weights for these additional foods are to be computed as soon as possible so that they may be included in the food-cost indexes.

Table 3 shows the average prices of the 87 articles of food for which information is now available in the 51 larger cities in the United States. This table compares average prices in March with those in the previous month and with those in the corresponding month of last year.

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined

March and February 1935 and March 1934

Article		1935				1934	
		Mar. 26	Mar. 12	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Mar. 27	Mar. 13
Cereal foods:		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour, white, wheat	pound	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8
Corn meal	do	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.3
Rolled oats	do	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	6.7	6.6
Corn flakes	8-oz. package	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. package	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3
Rice	pound	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.8
Macaroni	do	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.5
Hominy grits	24-oz. package	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	----	----
Bakery products:							
Bread, white, wheat	pound	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9
Bread, rye	do	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6
Bread, whole wheat	do	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.6
Cake, pound	do	23.5	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.1	22.2
Soda crackers	do	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	----	----
Beef:							
Sirloin steak	do	39.4	39.3	38.0	37.0	29.2	28.8
Round steak	do	35.5	35.1	33.8	32.9	25.1	25.0
Rib roast	do	29.6	29.4	28.3	27.3	20.7	20.5
Chuck roast	do	23.0	22.7	21.6	20.6	15.2	15.1
Plate	do	16.0	15.8	14.8	14.0	10.2	10.3
Liver	do	21.8	21.3	20.1	18.5	----	----
Lamb:							
Leg	do	27.5	28.0	27.9	28.0	25.1	24.7
Rib chops	do	35.2	35.8	35.8	36.2	32.0	31.8
Breast	do	13.5	13.8	13.4	13.1	10.8	10.7
Chuck or shoulder	do	21.4	21.8	21.5	21.6	18.0	18.1
Pork:							
Chops	do	32.1	33.1	30.8	29.7	24.1	24.6
Loin roast	do	26.7	27.6	25.3	24.6	19.6	19.8
Bacon, sliced	do	37.7	37.5	37.0	36.5	25.6	25.1
Bacon, strip	do	32.6	32.2	31.7	31.2	----	----
Ham, sliced	do	43.4	43.3	42.5	41.9	33.1	32.8
Ham, whole	do	26.3	26.0	25.4	25.0	18.5	18.4
Ham, picnic	do	20.4	19.9	18.7	17.8	13.8	13.4
Salt pork	do	25.9	25.7	25.1	24.8	15.2	15.1
Veal:							
Cutlets	do	36.9	37.1	36.3	36.0	30.4	30.3
Poultry:							
Roasting chickens	do	28.6	28.2	27.5	27.3	24.4	24.0
Fish canned:							
Salmon, pink	16-oz. can	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	14.3	14.2
Salmon, red	do	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.2	21.1
Dairy products:							
Butter	pound	36.9	37.9	41.4	42.5	30.7	31.9
Cheese	do	26.1	26.5	26.4	26.2	24.2	24.1
Milk, fresh, grade A, delivered	quart	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.1	11.1
Milk, evaporated	14½-oz. can	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8
Cream	½-pint	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.4
Eggs	dozen	28.0	29.2	35.0	38.5	24.6	24.7
Fats and oils:							
Lard, pure	pound	18.7	18.6	18.3	18.0	10.3	10.2
Lard, compound	do	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.5	9.5	9.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do	21.4	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.1	19.2
Oleomargarine	do	19.2	19.0	18.6	17.8	12.7	12.6
Salad oil	pint	25.1	24.9	24.6	24.2	----	----
Fruits, fresh:							
Apples	pound	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.3
Bananas	dozen	22.8	23.2	23.0	22.2	22.5	23.0
Lemons	do	21.9	22.8	23.5	24.8	28.5	28.6
Oranges	do	29.2	28.6	29.1	30.2	27.8	27.6
Vegetables, fresh:							
Beans, green	pound	12.2	11.0	11.9	20.0	13.8	13.5
Cabbage	do	7.1	6.0	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.8
Carrots	bunch	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	5.6	5.7
Celery	stalk	11.0	11.5	11.8	11.9	9.5	9.7
Lettuce	head	9.0	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.0	8.1
Onions	pound	7.3	6.6	5.6	4.3	4.5	4.5
Potatoes	do	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.9
Sweetpotatoes	do	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8
Spinach	do	9.7	10.7	10.7	11.6	6.7	7.1
Fruits, canned:							
Peaches	no. 2½ can	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.6	17.9	17.8
Pears	do	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	20.7	20.8
Pineapple	do	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.5	21.8	21.8

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Con.

March and February 1935 and March 1934

Article		1935				1934	
		Mar. 26	Mar. 12	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Mar. 27	Mar. 13
Vegetables, canned:		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Asparagus	no. 2 can	25.1	25.1	25.0	25.0	23.1	23.1
Beans, green	do	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.8
Beans with pork	16-oz. can	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8
Corn	no. 2 can	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	11.3	11.3
Peas	do	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.6	16.6	16.4
Tomatoes	do	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5
Fruits, dried:							
Peaches	pound	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.2	15.3	15.3
Prunes	do	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3
Raisins	do	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.4
Vegetables, dried:							
Black-eyed peas	do	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.5
Lima beans	do	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.6
Navy beans	do	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9
Sugar and sweets:							
Granulated sugar	do	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4
Corn sirup	24-oz. can	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	12.6	12.7
Molasses	18-oz. can	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.6	13.6
Strawberry preserves	pound	20.9	20.8	20.9	20.9	----	----
Beverages:							
Cocoa	8-oz. can	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	----	----
Coffee	pound	27.1	27.4	27.9	27.8	27.2	27.0
Tea	do	73.2	73.3	73.3	72.9	69.3	69.1
Miscellaneous foods:							
Chocolate, unsweetened	8-oz. package	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.3	----	----
Mayonnaise	½ pint	16.7	16.5	16.3	15.9	----	----
Peanut butter	pound	20.6	20.1	19.7	19.2	16.4	16.3
Salt, table	do	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Soup, tomato	10½-oz. can	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1
Tomato juice	13½-oz. can	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5

Details by Regions and Cities

ALTHOUGH for the 51 cities combined retail food prices declined slightly from February 26 to March 26, the decline was not evenly distributed. In fact, prices advanced in 22 of the cities. For the most part, the declines were confined to cities in the Atlantic area. In these regions the declines were general, ranging from 0.1 percent in Fall River, Mass., to 4.4 percent in New Haven, Conn. On the other hand, the trend of retail prices was generally upward in the North Central, South Central, and Western areas. The increases, however, were moderate, the maximum being 2 percent for Denver.

Index numbers of retail food prices for 39 cities and percentages of change for all of the 51 cities for specified dates in 1935 and 1934 are given in table 4.

Table 4.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods, by Cities March and February 1935 and March 1934

Regional area and city	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change Mar. 26, 1935, compared with—		
	1935				1934		1935		1934
	Mar. 26	Mar. 12	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	Mar. 27	Mar. 13	Mar. 12	Feb. 26	Mar. 27
51 cities combined	121.7	121.7	122.3	122.0	108.0	108.5	0	−0.5	+12.6
North Atlantic area:									
Boston	118.7	119.2	119.6	118.3	106.4	108.0	−0.4	−.7	+11.6
Bridgeport							−1.5	−1.1	+9.3
Buffalo	126.0	126.2	126.9	126.3	113.6	114.8	−.1	−.7	+10.9
Fall River	116.9	117.1	117.0	116.5	105.8	106.2	−.1	−.1	+10.5
Manchester	120.4	122.2	123.2	122.3	107.7	108.7	−1.4	−2.2	+11.8
Newark	121.1	121.8	122.8	121.4	110.9	110.1	−.6	−1.4	+9.2
New Haven	121.4	122.1	126.9	126.0	114.1	114.2	−.6	−4.4	+6.4
New York	126.0	126.5	127.8	127.2	115.3	116.5	−.4	−1.4	+9.3
Philadelphia	124.5	125.0	125.8	126.9	116.5	116.9	−.4	−1.0	+6.8
Pittsburgh	119.9	120.3	122.7	122.9	109.1	109.4	−.3	−2.2	+9.9
Portland, Maine							−1.6	−2.0	+7.9
Providence	119.3	120.0	121.0	119.8	107.5	108.7	−.6	−1.5	+10.9
Rochester							+.3	−.8	+11.1
Scranton	121.2	121.9	123.8	123.6	115.0	115.7	−.6	−2.1	+5.3
South Atlantic area:									
Atlanta	118.7	119.0	120.0	120.2	105.2	104.7	−.3	−1.1	+12.8
Baltimore	127.5	128.7	128.5	129.8	113.3	115.8	−.9	−.7	+12.5
Charleston, S. C	119.1	119.1	122.0	121.9	108.1	108.6	0	−2.4	+10.2
Jacksonville	110.8	111.0	115.1	112.8	98.5	98.2	−.2	−3.8	+12.5
Norfolk							+.4	−.2	+13.3
Richmond	126.9	127.0	128.6	129.2	113.2	113.2	−.1	−1.3	+12.1
Savannah							−.6	−1.8	+10.3
Washington, D. C	129.6	131.3	130.3	130.8	114.5	114.8	−1.3	−.5	+13.2
North Central area:									
Chicago	130.5	130.0	128.4	129.1	110.1	110.7	+.4	+1.7	+18.5
Cincinnati	128.6	127.9	127.3	125.9	109.1	108.2	+.5	+1.0	+17.8
Cleveland	123.2	121.1	121.7	122.1	106.1	106.1	+1.7	+1.2	+16.1
Columbus							0	+.2	+16.4
Detroit	125.7	127.1	126.3	124.0	109.0	108.4	−1.1	−.5	+15.3
Indianapolis	115.5	114.7	115.9	116.7	103.6	104.0	+.7	−.4	+11.5
Kansas City, Mo	122.1	121.1	121.9	122.2	106.2	106.8	+.9	+.2	+14.9
Milwaukee	125.5	125.4	126.0	125.6	109.9	110.6	0	−.4	+14.1
Minneapolis	127.0	125.8	125.5	126.0	109.7	109.4	+.9	+1.2	+15.8
Omaha	122.7	121.9	121.3	122.2	104.1	103.8	+.6	+1.1	+17.9
Peoria							+.2	+.2	+15.6
St. Louis	128.2	128.0	126.5	125.3	111.3	111.6	+.2	+1.3	+15.3
St. Paul							−.1	+.1	+14.2
Springfield, Ill							+.5	+.8	+17.1
South Central area:									
Birmingham	119.1	118.1	118.6	120.0	104.0	105.3	+.9	+.5	+14.6
Dallas	112.1	113.9	119.3	119.3	103.4	103.7	−1.6	−6.0	+8.5
Houston							+1.7	+1.1	+20.2
Little Rock	115.7	114.9	115.3	117.0	100.0	99.7	+.7	+.4	+15.7
Louisville	121.2	121.2	119.5	119.6	105.0	104.9	0	+1.4	+16.3
Memphis	117.9	118.2	119.3	118.9	102.0	101.8	−.2	−1.2	+15.6
Mobile							+.4	+.1	+14.1
New Orleans	124.5	125.0	124.1	123.8	108.5	108.6	−.4	+.3	+14.7
Western area:									
Butte							−.2	−2.1	+15.9
Denver	119.2	115.6	116.8	116.2	100.6	100.2	+3.1	+2.0	+18.5
Los Angeles	110.7	113.0	111.3	110.6	93.2	94.4	−2.1	−.5	+18.8
Portland, Oreg	108.9	110.2	109.2	108.1	96.2	96.0	−1.2	−.3	+13.1
Salt Lake City	110.4	110.7	110.1	107.9	93.3	93.5	−.2	+.3	+18.4
San Francisco	125.2	125.8	124.0	123.5	108.5	110.5	−.5	+1.0	+15.4
Seattle	118.7	119.0	118.0	118.2	103.9	105.0	−.2	+.6	+14.2

Retail Food Prices, 1913 to March 1935

IN SPITE of the decline in comparison with the previous month, retail food prices in March were higher than at any time last year and, with the exception of February, were higher than for any month since April 1931. All of the indexes are alike in showing a substantial increase over the depression low, but the index of cereal prices is now closest to the predepression level. Index numbers of the average retail cost of food in the principal cities of the country, from 1913 to date, are shown in table 5 by commodity groups.

Retail food prices from January 1929 to March 1934 are shown in the diagram on page 1397. Among the interesting features of this diagram is that not only are cereal prices nearer the predepression level than any of the other groups, but that the index for this group never approached the depths sounded by the other major groups when the depression was at its worst. Meat prices since the middle of 1934 have advanced in a spectacular fashion, but are still about 20 percent below the 1929 average. By contrast, the rise in the prices of dairy products and miscellaneous foods during the last 2 years has been comparatively moderate.

Table 5.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods in 51 Large Cities[1] Combined, by Commodity Groups, 1913–35, Inclusive

[1913=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
By years											
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1924	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3
1914	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	1925	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8
1915	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	1926	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9
1916	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	1927	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8
1917	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	1928	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4
1918	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	1929	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0
1919	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	1930	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0
1920	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	1931	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9
1921	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	1932	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6
1922	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	1933	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3
1923	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3	1934	110.8	147.9	117.1	102.2	105.4
By months for 1934 and 1935											
1934						1934—Con.					
Jan. 2	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6	Sept. 11	116.8	151.6	133.8	105.4	108.8
Jan. 16	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8	Sept. 25	116.4	151.7	131.7	105.3	108.7
Jan. 30	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7	Oct. 9	115.6	152.0	128.4	105.4	108.1
Feb. 13	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5	Oct. 23	115.4	151.8	126.4	105.4	108.8
Feb. 27	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7	Nov. 6	115.3	152.1	122.6	107.6	109.0
Mar. 13	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8	Nov. 20	114.9	150.9	120.6	108.4	109.3
Mar. 27	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1	Dec. 4	114.6	150.9	119.9	108.5	108.8
Apr. 10	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7	Dec. 18	114.3	150.9	120.1	108.8	107.2
Apr. 24	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1						
May 8	108.2	144.2	114.9	99.9	102.4	1935					
May 22	108.4	144.4	114.3	99.9	102.7						
June 5	108.4	145.7	116.1	100.4	101.2	Jan. 2	115.9	151.1	123.7	109.7	109.3
June 19	109.1	146.5	117.8	101.1	101.2	Jan. 15	118.5	151.2	132.3	112.3	109.6
July 3	109.6	146.6	120.0	101.1	101.2	Jan. 29	119.8	151.3	135.4	114.4	110.1
July 17	109.9	147.7	120.5	100.8	101.4	Feb. 12	122.0	150.9	140.1	117.3	111.8
July 31	110.4	149.0	120.2	101.6	101.9	Feb. 26	122.3	151.0	144.0	116.8	110.6
Aug. 14	111.8	149.6	121.1.	103.4	103.8	Mar. 12	121.7	151.1	149.6	113.3	107.8
Aug. 28	115.3	150.8	129.2	105.6	107.2	Mar. 26	121.7	151.3	149.8	112.4	108.3

[1] The numer of cities included in these indexes was gradually increased from 39 cities for 1913 to 51 cities or 1920 to 1935, inclusive.

RETAIL COST of FOOD
1913 – 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
0
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
Meats
Cereals
Other Foods
Dairy Products
All Foods

Food Prices in Hawaii

RETAIL prices of 41 foods on the first of each month have been collected for Hawaii since February 1, 1930, and are shown separately for Honolulu and other localities in the islands.

No commodity weightings are available for Hawaii, hence no weighted indexes have been computed. In order to show changes in the retail prices of 41 foods combined, unweighted indexes, based on averages of the 11 monthly prices for 1930 as 100, have been computed for Honolulu and other localities. The unweighted index for each reporting period is a simple average of the relative prices (1930=100) of the 41 foods reported for that date.

Table 6 shows unweighted indexes for Honolulu and other localities in Hawaii by months since February 1930.

Table 6.—Unweighted Indexes of Average Retail Prices of 41 Foods in Hawaii

Mar. 1, 1935, to Feb. 1, 1930, inclusive

[1930=100]

Month	Honolulu						Other localities					
	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
January	81.34	77.73	74.41	87.06	96.20	-------	80.20	77.93	73.76	86.05	95.01	-------
February	83.48	77.67	73.07	85.94	94.45	101.13	79.70	77.33	71.63	85.53	93.68	101.12
March	85.24	79.71	72.32	86.00	93.29	100.93	82.17	77.95	70.18	84.54	92.97	100.78
April	-------	80.49	72.77	85.11	91.28	101.01	-------	78.02	69.87	84.76	91.84	101.89
May	-------	80.13	73.30	83.09	91.65	101.58	-------	78.05	71.09	83.47	91.55	102.31
June	-------	80.49	73.69	81.75	90.99	101.46	-------	77.87	72.12	81.97	91.79	101.97
July	-------	81.07	74.66	77.96	90.57	100.39	-------	77.56	73.12	77.67	90.92	100.99
August	-------	80.60	76.76	76.97	90.81	99.71	-------	78.94	75.67	76.37	90.73	99.90
September	-------	81.16	77.10	76.00	89.89	100.07	-------	79.98	77.89	75.98	89.07	99.89
October	-------	81.38	77.79	76.02	89.79	99.40	-------	80.52	78.36	75.68	89.30	97.35
November	-------	81.92	77.65	74.60	89.12	98.71	-------	80.61	77.07	75.00	88.37	97.18
December	-------	81.61	77.71	74.25	88.32	96.88	-------	80.08	75.80	74.29	88.46	95.83

Table 7 shows average retail prices of 41 articles of food for Honolulu and other localities in Hawaii on January 1, February 1, and March 1, 1935.

Table 7.—Average Retail Prices of Foods in Hawaii

January, February, and March 1935

Article	Honolulu			Other localities		
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1
Cereals:						
Bread, white, wheat.....pound..	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Flour, white, wheat.....do....	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6
Corn meal.....do....	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.6	10.6	10.6
Rolled oats.....do....	11.2	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.1
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package..	12.2	12.5	12.5	13.1	13.1	13.1
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package..	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.8	27.8	28.1
Macaroni.....pound..	18.2	19.3	19.2	19.0	18.6	19.7
Rice.....do....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1
Meats:						
Beef:						
Sirloin steak.....do....	32.4	35.0	36.6	23.9	24.9	26.9
Round steak.....do....	27.7	28.8	31.0	22.4	22.6	24.5
Rib roast.....do....	26.1	29.3	31.0	19.9	20.1	22.9
Chuck roast.....do....	18.0	20.9	22.9	17.9	17.9	19.9
Plate.....do....	15.4	16.7	17.7	15.1	15.3	16.6
Lamb, leg of.....do....	31.0	32.7	33.1	30.8	30.3	30.8
Pork:						
Chops.....do....	29.4	33.8	32.6	28.3	28.6	29.9
Bacon, sliced.....do....	40.1	40.7	42.7	39.3	40.9	42.0
Ham, sliced.....do....	50.0	52.5	52.8	35.9	35.4	36.1
Roasting chickens.....do....	31.1	32.2	32.6	32.5	32.5	33.8
Salmon, canned, red.....16-oz. can..	21.2	21.5	21.4	19.2	19.2	20.0
Dairy products:						
Butter.....pound..	38.5	39.6	40.7	43.2	43.2	45.8
Cheese.....do....	25.7	26.9	28.1	25.4	25.0	26.5
Milk, fresh.....quart..	19.0	19.0	19.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated.....14½-oz. can..	7.1	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.2
Fats and oils:						
Lard, pure.....pound..	18.0	18.8	19.0	22.5	23.5	25.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....do....	21.3	21.3	22.7	19.1	20.0	20.7
Fruits and vegetables:						
Bananas.....do....	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.3
Oranges.....dozen..	37.5	30.3	31.3	42.2	45.9	46.9
Prunes.....pound..	12.2	12.7	12.3	11.4	11.4	11.4
Raisins.....do....	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.8	10.7	10.8
Cabbage.....do....	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Potatoes.....do....	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8
Beans, navy.....do....	8.9	8.8	8.8	7.3	7.2	7.1
Beans with pork.....16-oz. can..	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.7
Corn, canned.....no. 2 can..	16.3	16.6	16.5	15.9	15.9	16.1
Peas, canned.....do....	16.1	16.7	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.9
Tomatoes, canned.....do....	13.5	13.8	13.7	14.6	14.5	14.4
Miscellaneous foods:						
Coffee.....pound..	30.9	32.2	31.1	31.7	29.3	29.8
Tea.....do....	85.6	87.4	88.2	86.4	86.9	88.7
Sugar, granulated.....do....	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.9

Coal Prices in March 1935

RETAIL coal prices as well as food prices were somewhat lower in March than in February. According to reports collected from 38 representative cities, the index of bituminous coal prices on March 15 stood at 154.3, a decrease of 0.1 percent in comparison with February 15 when the index was 154.4. A small decrease is likewise shown in the price of hard coal. (See table 8.)

Retail prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are collected from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices are representative of curb delivery of the kinds of coal sold to wage earners. Extra charges for handling are not included.

Average prices for bituminous coal of several kinds in 38 cities combined and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the relative prices.

Table 8.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined[1]

March and February 1935 and March 1934

Article	Average retail price per ton of 2,000 pounds			Relative retail price (1913=100)			Percentage change Mar. 15, 1935, compared with—	
	1935		1934	1935		1934	1935	1934
	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Bituminous coal	$8.39	$8.39	$8.23	154.3	154.4	151.5	−0.1	+1.8
Pennsylvania anthracite:								
Stove	13.21	13.22	13.46	171.0	171.1	174.2	−.1	−1.8
Chestnut	13.01	13.02	13.27	164.4	164.5	167.6	−.1	−1.9

[1] Prices of bituminous coal are for 38 cities and prices of Pennsylvania anthracite are for 25 cities.

Prices by Regions and Cities

TABLE 9 compares retail prices of bituminous coal for household use in 38 cities on March 15 with prices on February 15 and with those on March 15, 1934. Over most of the country there have been few significant changes during the past month, but present prices in many cities are higher than on the corresponding date of last year.

Details for anthracite in the 31 cities where hard coal is commonly used are given in table 10.

Table 9.—Average Retail Prices of Bituminous Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

March and February 1935 and March 1934

Regional area, city, and grade and size of coal	1935		1934
	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
North Atlantic:			
Pittsburgh:			
Prepared sizes	$4.20	$4.20	$4.68
South Atlantic:			
Atlanta:			
Prepared sizes	7.02	7.02	7.02
Baltimore:			
Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile	9.31	9.06	9.50
Run of mine:			
High volatile	7.24	7.24	7.57
Charleston, S. C.:			
Prepared sizes	10.00	10.00	9.92
Jacksonville:			
Prepared sizes	11.13	11.13	11.13
Norfolk:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	8.00	8.00	8.00
Low volatile	9.50	9.50	9.50
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	8.00	8.00	8.00
Richmond:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.67	7.67	7.83
Low volatile	8.87	8.87	8.87
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.75	7.75	7.25
Savannah:			
Prepared sizes	[1] 10.03	[1] 9.87	[1] 9.84
Washington, D. C.:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	[2] 9.00	[2] 9.00	[2] 8.64
Low volatile	[2] 10.47	[2] 10.47	[2] 10.31
Run of mine:			
Mixed	[2] 8.02	[2] 8.02	[2] 7.98
North Central:			
Chicago:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	8.31	8.31	8.21
Low volatile	10.20	10.20	10.83
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	8.03	8.03	7.86
Cincinnati:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.24	6.24	6.10
Low volatile	7.91	7.91	8.00
Cleveland:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.08	7.08	6.29
Low volatile	9.21	9.21	9.00
Columbus:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.52	6.55	6.05
Low volatile	7.97	7.93	7.50
Detroit:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.17	7.17	7.17
Low volatile	8.48	8.50	8.51
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.92	7.98	7.92
North Central—Con.			
Indianapolis:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	$6.33	$6.33	$5.99
Low volatile	8.53	8.53	8.20
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.61	7.61	7.00
Kansas City:			
Prepared sizes	6.02	6.00	5.96
Milwaukee:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.98	7.98	7.51
Low volatile	10.65	10.65	10.11
Minneapolis:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.35	10.34	9.88
Low volatile	12.97	12.97	12.17
Omaha:			
Prepared sizes	8.57	8.55	8.59
Peoria:			
Prepared sizes	6.99	7.12	6.57
St. Louis:			
Prepared sizes	5.85	5.96	5.51
St. Paul:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.17	10.16	9.78
Low volatile	13.12	13.12	12.33
Springfield, Ill.:			
Prepared sizes	4.54	4.53	4.06
South Central:			
Birmingham:			
Prepared sizes	6.29	6.29	6.07
Dallas:			
Prepared sizes	10.25	10.25	10.00
Houston:			
Prepared sizes	11.75	11.75	11.20
Little Rock:			
Prepared sizes	8.17	8.17	8.33
Louisville:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.14	6.14	5.49
Low volatile	7.98	7.98	7.63
Memphis:			
Prepared sizes	7.18	7.19	7.15
Mobile:			
Prepared sizes	9.01	9.01	8.52
New Orleans:			
Prepared sizes	10.60	10.57	10.07
Western:			
Butte:			
Prepared sizes	9.76	9.77	9.79
Denver:			
Prepared sizes	7.62	7.62	8.02
Los Angeles:			
Prepared sizes	16.78	16.78	16.78
Portland, Oreg.:			
Prepared sizes	11.58	11.60	12.71
Salt Lake City:			
Prepared sizes	7.17	7.17	7.60
San Francisco:			
Prepared sizes	15.21	15.21	16.06
Seattle:			
Prepared sizes	9.68	9.70	9.87

[1] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.
[2] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Table 10.—Average Retail Prices of Anthracite per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

March and February 1935 and March 1934

Regional area, city, and size of coal	1935		1934	Regional area, city, and size of coal	1935		1934
	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15		Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Pennsylvania anthracite							
North Atlantic:				North Atlantic—Con.			
Boston:				Scranton:			
Stove	$13.75	$13.75	$13.75	Stove	$8.53	$8.59	$8.85
Chestnut	13.50	13.50	13.50	Chestnut	8.34	8.40	8.60
Bridgeport:				South Atlantic:			
Stove	13.00	13.17	13.69	Baltimore:			
Chestnut	13.00	13.17	13.69	Stove	11.75	11.75	13.25
Buffalo:				Chestnut	11.54	11.54	13.00
Stove	12.90	12.90	12.85	Norfolk:			
Chestnut	12.65	12.65	12.60	Stove	13.50	13.50	14.00
Fall River:				Chestnut	13.50	13.50	14.00
Stove	14.50	14.50	14.50	Richmond:			
Chestnut	14.25	14.25	14.25	Stove	13.00	13.00	14.00
Manchester:				Chestnut	13.00	13.00	14.00
Stove	15.50	15.50	15.00	Washington, D. C.:			
Chestnut	15.50	15.50	15.00	Stove	[1] 14.08	[1] 14.10	[1] 14.45
Newark:				Chestnut	[1] 13.80	[1] 13.80	[1] 14.15
Stove	11.65	11.65	12.75	North Central:			
Chestnut	11.40	11.40	12.50	Chicago:			
New Haven:				Stove	14.11	14.11	13.91
Stove	13.65	13.65	13.90	Chestnut	13.86	13.86	13.70
Chestnut	13.65	13.65	13.90	Cleveland:			
New York:				Stove	13.13	13.13	12.38
Stove	12.39	12.39	12.65	Chestnut	12.88	12.88	12.13
Chestnut	12.14	12.14	12.40	Detroit:			
Philadelphia:				Stove	12.45	12.45	13.09
Stove	11.20	11.20	12.25	Chestnut	12.19	12.19	12.88
Chestnut	10.96	10.96	12.00	Milwaukee:			
Pittsburgh:				Stove	13.55	13.55	13.25
Stove	12.75	12.75	12.75	Chestnut	13.30	13.30	13.00
Chestnut	12.75	12.75	13.00	Minneapolis:			
Portland, Maine:				Stove	15.80	15.80	15.50
Stove	14.50	14.50	14.50	Chestnut	15.55	15.55	15.25
Chestnut	14.25	14.25	14.25	St. Louis:			
Providence:				Stove	13.89	14.01	13.91
Stove	14.75	14.75	15.00	Chestnut	13.64	13.74	13.72
Chestnut	14.50	14.50	14.75	St. Paul:			
Rochester:				Stove	15.80	15.80	15.50
Stove	12.98	12.98	13.10	Chestnut	15.55	15.55	15.25
Chestnut	12.73	12.73	12.85				
Other anthracite							
North Central:				Western:			
Kansas City:				Denver:			
Arkansas, furnace	$10.50	$10.50	$10.41	Colorado, furnace	$15.50	$15.50	$15.50
stove	11.75	11.75	12.22	stove	15.50	15.50	15.50
South Central:				San Francisco:			
Dallas:				New Mexico, egg	25.63	25.63	25.63
Arkansas, egg	13.50	13.50	13.50	Colorado, egg	25.11	25.14	25.11
Houston:							
Arkansas, egg	14.50	14.50	14.50				
Little Rock:							
Arkansas, egg	10.50	10.50	10.50				

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail Coal Prices, 1913 to March 1935

RETAIL prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail-food study. Beginning with June 1920 prices have been collected on the 15th of each month.

Table 11 shows for large cities combined average prices of bituminous coal and of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove and chestnut sizes, on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1933, and for each month from January 15, 1934, to March 15, 1935.

Table 11.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined [1]

1913–35, Inclusive

Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—			
			Stove		Chestnut					Stove		Chestnut	
	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 =100)
	Dol.		*Dol.*		*Dol.*			*Dol.*		*Dol.*		*Dol.*	
1913: Yr. av.	5.43	100.0	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	1927: Jan.	9.96	183.3	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8
Jan.	5.48	100.8	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	July	8.91	163.9	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1
July	5.39	99.2	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	1928: Jan.	9.30	171.1	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6
1914: Jan.	5.97	109.9	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	July	8.69	159.9	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9
July	5.46	100.6	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	1929: Jan.	9.09	167.2	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3
1915: Jan.	5.71	105.2	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	July	8.62	158.6	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8
July	5.44	100.1	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	1930: Jan.	9.11	167.6	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5
1916: Jan.	5.69	104.8	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	July	8.65	159.1	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6
July	5.52	101.6	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	1931: Jan.	8.87	163.2	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1
1917: Jan.	6.96	128.1	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	July	8.09	148.9	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3
July	7.21	132.7	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	1932: Jan.	8.17	150.3	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1
1918: Jan.	7.68	141.3	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	July	7.50	138.0	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2
July	7.92	145.8	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	1933: Jan.	7.46	137.3	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9
1919: Jan.	7.90	145.3	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	July	7.64	140.7	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0
July	8.10	149.1	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	1934: Jan.	8.24	151.6	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4
1920: Jan.	8.81	162.1	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	Feb.	8.22	151.3	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7
July	10.55	194.1	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	Mar.	8.23	151.5	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6
1921: Jan.	11.82	217.6	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	Apr.	8.18	150.5	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5
July	10.47	192.7	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	May	8.13	149.5	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9
1922: Jan.	9.89	182.0	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	June	8.18	150.5	12.60	163.0	12.40	156.7
July	9.49	174.6	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	July	8.23	151.5	12.79	165.5	12.60	159.2
1923: Jan.	11.18	205.7	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	Aug.	8.30	152.6	13.02	168.5	12.83	162.1
July	10.04	184.7	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	Sept.	8.31	153.0	13.25	171.4	13.05	164.9
1924: Jan.	9.75	179.5	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	Oct.	8.35	153.6	13.32	172.4	13.11	165.7
July	8.94	164.5	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	Nov.	8.35	153.7	13.25	171.6	13.04	164.8
1925: Jan.	9.24	170.0	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	Dec.	8.36	153.8	13.22	171.1	13.02	164.5
July	8.61	158.5	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	1935: Jan.	8.37	154.0	13.21	171.0	13.01	164.4
1926: Jan.	9.74	179.3	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	Feb.	8.39	154.4	13.22	171.1	13.02	164.5
July	8.70	160.1	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	Mar.	8.39	154.3	13.21	171.0	13.01	164.4

[1] The number of cities used for this table varied during the years shown. For bituminous coal the number increased from 27 cities in 1913 to 45 cities in 1920, then decreased to 38 cities in 1923–35. For Pennsylvania anthracite the number increased from 27 cities in 1915 to 39 cities in 1919–20, then decreased to 25 cities in 1934–35.

[2] Insufficient data.

The accompanying chart shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined and of bituminous coal in 38 cities combined. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to March 15, 1935, inclusive.

RETAIL PRICES of COAL
BITUMINOUS & PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE STOVE & CHESTNUT
1913 = 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
0
Stove
Chestnut
Bituminous
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale Prices in March 1935

THE general average of wholesale prices for March receded to 79.4 percent of the 1926 average according to the composite index compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The decrease, which approximated 0.1 percent, was the first that has occurred in the monthly index since October of last year.

In comparison with the corresponding month of 1934, the March index was 7.7 percent higher. It was 31.9 percent above 2 years ago, when the index was 60.2. The minor recession in March was the fourth monthly decline in the past 2 years, during which time the general trend of wholesale prices has been steadily upward.

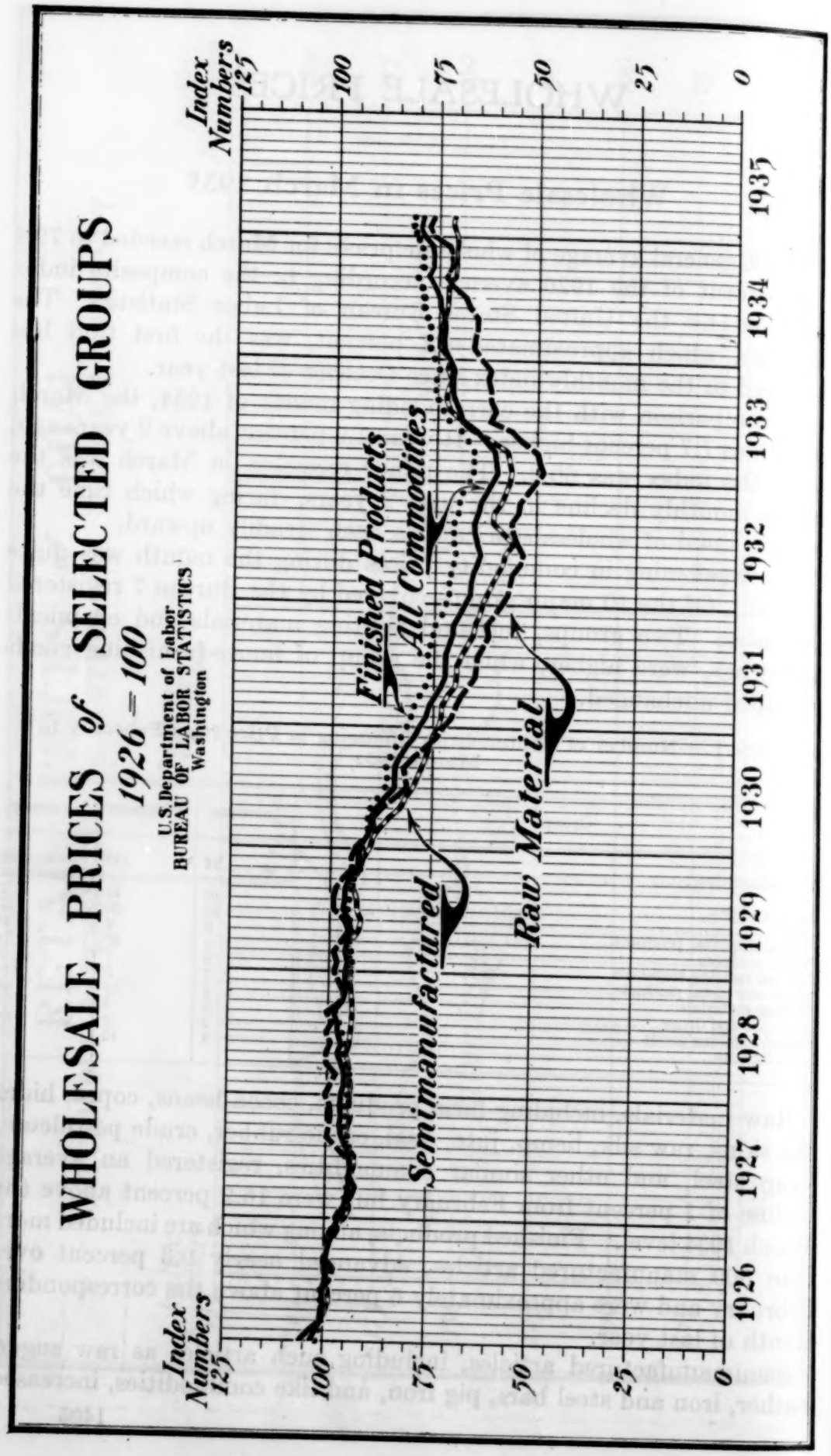
The weakening in commodity prices during the month was quite general. Of the 10 major groups covered by the Bureau 7 registered decreases. Two groups, fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs, were higher, while the group of house-furnishing goods remained unchanged.

Table 1.—Number of Commodities Changing in Price from February to March 1935

Groups	Increases	Decreases	No change
All commodities	94	190	500
Farm products	19	41	7
Foods	35	50	37
Hides and leather products	0	8	33
Textile products	4	37	71
Fuel and lighting materials	9	7	8
Metals and metal products	7	5	118
Building materials	6	16	64
Chemicals and drugs	8	5	76
House-furnishing goods	2	5	54
Miscellaneous	4	16	32

Raw materials, including farm products, cocoa beans, copra, hides and skins, raw silk, hemp, jute, sisal, crude rubber, crude petroleum, scrap steel, and other similar commodities, registered an average decline of 1 percent from February but were 16.2 percent above the March 1934 level. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, advanced nearly 0.3 percent over February and were approximately 6 percent above the corresponding month of last year.

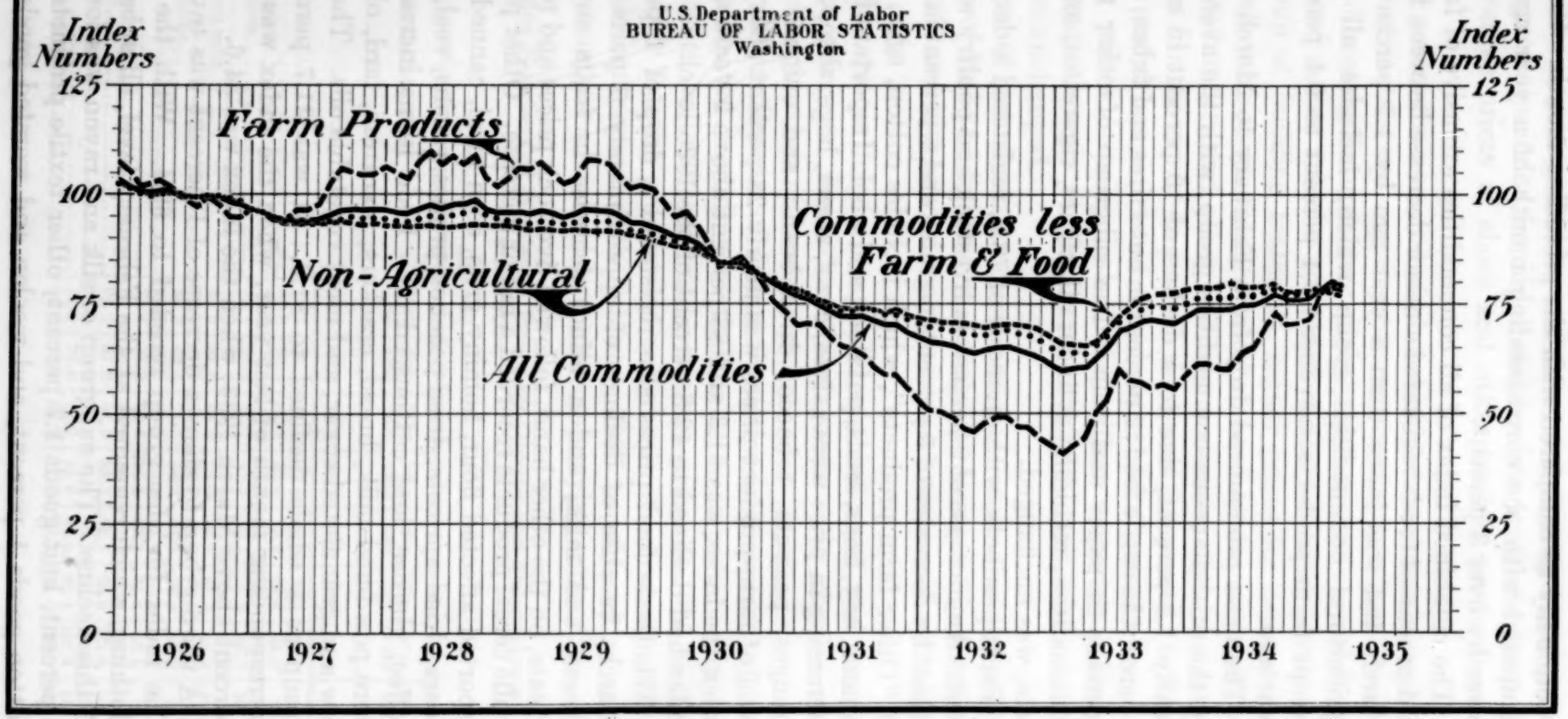
Semimanufactured articles, including such articles as raw sugar, leather, iron and steel bars, pig iron, and like commodities, increased


WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS
1926 = 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
125
100
75
50
25
0
All Commodities
Finished Products
Semimanufactured
Raw Material
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



fractionally as compared with the preceding month. However, when compared with the corresponding month of a year ago, they were lower by over 3 percent.

The combined index of all commodities exclusive of farm products and processed foods registered a minor decrease between February and March and was lower than a year ago by 1.5 percent. The non-agricultural commodities group which, includes all commodities except farm products, advanced 0.1 percent to 0.4 percent above a year ago.

The most pronounced drop from February to March was recorded by the miscellaneous commodities group, with the average declining nearly 1.3 percent, due to a decline of 10 percent in crude rubber; 6 percent in cattle feed; 2 percent in auto tires and tubes; and a smaller decrease in paper and pulp. The subgroup of other miscellaneous commodities, including cylinder oil, cigars, cigarettes, and soap products, was unchanged.

Farm products, with an index of 78.3, registered a decline of 1 percent. An increase of 9 percent in livestock and poultry was more than off-set by decreases of 5 percent in grains and 6 percent in the subgroup of "Other farm products", which includes cotton, eggs, fresh apples, lemons, hay, hops, seeds, potatoes, and wool. Important farm products increasing in price were calves, cows, steers, hogs, sheep, live poultry, oranges, peanuts, tobacco, dried beans, and onions. The March level of farm-product prices was nearly 28 percent above a year ago, when the index was 61.3 and 83 percent above 2 years ago, when the index had declined to 42.8 percent of the 1926 level.

Wholesale food prices also registered a drop of 1 percent during March, because of declines of approximately 5 percent in butter, cheese, and milk, and a minor decrease in fruits and vegetables. Meats, on the other hand, followed livestock prices and rose 4 percent, while cereal products recorded a minor increase. Other price decreases reported affected flour, hominy grits, corn meal, canned peaches and pears, dried apricots, dried peaches, prunes, raisins, veal, cocoa beans, coffee, glucose, and cottonseed oil. Food items increasing in price were powdered milk, bread, crackers, macaroni, lard, oleomargarine, raw and granulated sugar, and most vegetable oils. The level for the group as a whole declined to 81.9. It was 21.7 percent over the corresponding month of last year, when the index was 67.3, and 50 percent above March 1933, when the index was 54.6.

A third group to show a decrease of 1 percent was textile products. The index for this group receded to 69.4. With the exception of clothing, which remained at the February level, all subgroups shared in this decline. The subgroup of silk and rayon was lower by nearly 3 percent, knit goods 1.7 percent, other textile products 1.3 percent, cotton goods 1 percent, and woolen and worsted goods 0.7 percent.

Sharp declines in prices of hides and skins and slightly lower prices for leather forced the index for hides and leather products down 0.7 percent. Average prices of shoes and other leather products were unchanged.

Weakening prices for iron and steel and nonferrous metals resulted in the group of metals and metal products showing a minor decline. Plumbing and heating fixtures were slightly higher, while agricultural implements and motor vehicles remained at the February level.

In the group of building materials, higher prices for cement and paint materials were more than counterbalanced by lower prices for brick and tile, lumber, and other building materials, with the result that the index for the group as a whole decreased 0.1 percent to 84.9.

Chemicals and drugs registered an advance of 1.4 percent because of advancing prices for chemicals and fertilizer materials. Drugs and pharmaceuticals were on the average slightly lower, while mixed fertilizers were unchanged.

Rising prices of petroleum products and gas resulted in the index for the group of fuel and lighting materials increasing 0.7 percent to 73. Anthracite and bituminous coal were lower, while coke remained stationary.

Strengthening prices for furniture did not influence the general index for the group of house-furnishing goods. No change was recorded in average prices of furnishings.

The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is composed of 784 price series, weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets, and is based on the average prices of 1926 as 100.

Index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for March 1935, in comparison with February 1935 and March of each of the past 6 years, are contained in the accompanying table.

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	Mar. 1935	Feb. 1935	Mar. 1934	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1932	Mar. 1931	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1929
All commodities	79.4	79.5	73.7	60.2	66.0	76.0	90.2	96.1
Farm products	78.3	79.1	61.3	42.8	50.2	70.6	94.7	107.2
Grain	82.8	87.4	62.3	36.0	43.5	59.3	83.5	98.8
Livestock and poultry	85.8	78.4	49.5	43.0	51.4	70.7	99.6	111.0
Other farm products	72.1	76.8	67.7	45.3	52.1	74.2	95.2	107.5
Foods	81.9	82.7	67.3	54.6	62.3	77.6	94.3	98.3
Butter, cheese, and milk	82.9	87.0	68.9	50.9	64.2	83.5	98.3	109.0
Cereal products	92.1	91.9	85.3	62.7	68.3	74.5	84.9	87.3
Fruits and vegetables	63.2	63.6	71.6	54.3	62.3	74.3	102.3	83.3
Meats	91.6	87.9	56.5	50.5	61.4	82.0	104.2	108.5
Other foods	73.4	77.2	63.5	55.8	57.1	71.4	82.6	92.7
Hides and leather products	85.4	86.0	88.7	68.1	77.3	87.6	103.2	108.2
Boots and shoes	97.2	97.2	98.5	83.2	88.5	94.9	103.8	106.6
Hides and skins	66.6	69.6	73.4	41.4	44.7	62.1	95.8	107.9
Leather	74.2	74.6	79.7	55.6	73.4	88.4	107.4	112.8
Other leather products	84.6	84.6	86.7	77.9	98.8	102.0	106.1	107.2

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities—Continued

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	Mar. 1935	Feb. 1935	Mar. 1934	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1932	Mar. 1931	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1929
Textile products	69.4	70.1	76.5	51.3	58.0	70.0	84.8	92.4
Clothing	78.5	78.5	87.2	61.3	66.1	78.1	87.7	91.6
Cotton goods	82.4	83.3	89.1	50.0	56.2	72.4	90.3	100.6
Knit goods	62.5	63.6	65.6	47.1	54.9	63.8	83.6	89.9
Silk and rayon	27.3	28.1	29.4	25.5	33.5	45.8	73.6	82.5
Woolen and worsted goods	73.1	73.6	84.0	53.2	62.7	71.8	82.0	91.1
Other textile products	67.7	68.6	78.5	66.7	69.5	77.0	86.9	95.5
Fuel and lighting materials	73.0	72.5	71.4	62.9	67.9	68.3	79.4	82.1
Anthracite	81.1	82.3	81.2	88.3	89.9	88.4	91.2	91.4
Bituminous coal	96.3	96.4	91.1	79.3	83.5	86.0	89.9	92.1
Coke	88.8	88.8	83.4	75.2	80.4	83.7	84.2	85.2
Electricity	(1)	90.3	88.5	100.5	104.4	95.9	95.1	94.0
Gas	(1)	87.7	89.4	96.6	97.5	94.6	94.1	92.1
Petroleum products	49.8	48.7	48.7	33.1	39.8	41.8	63.7	68.5
Metals and metal products	85.7	85.8	87.1	77.2	80.8	86.4	96.6	102.3
Agricultural implements	93.6	93.6	85.2	83.1	85.0	94.3	95.5	99.2
Iron and steel	86.0	86.1	86.3	76.4	79.7	85.4	91.4	95.0
Motor vehicles	93.6	93.6	97.8	90.9	95.3	94.0	102.8	107.3
Nonferrous metals	67.1	67.2	66.3	47.9	50.5	69.3	99.6	117.3
Plumbing and heating	67.2	67.1	72.7	59.4	64.4	86.6	94.1	96.7
Building materials	84.9	85.0	86.4	70.3	73.2	82.5	93.9	96.7
Brick and tile	90.2	90.6	88.5	74.9	79.3	85.0	92.6	94.7
Cement	94.4	93.9	93.9	81.8	75.0	84.1	92.7	94.6
Lumber	79.9	80.5	86.4	57.8	61.5	74.7	91.2	96.4
Paint and paint materials	79.4	78.8	79.7	68.4	75.4	81.4	94.3	92.7
Plumbing and heating	67.2	67.1	72.7	59.4	64.4	86.6	94.1	96.7
Structural steel	92.0	92.0	86.8	81.7	79.7	84.3	91.9	97.0
Other building materials	90.1	90.3	89.9	78.4	80.6	87.6	96.7	99.6
Chemicals and drugs	81.5	80.4	75.7	71.2	75.3	82.9	91.4	95.3
Chemicals	88.1	86.5	79.0	79.3	80.9	86.4	96.5	100.3
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	73.0	73.1	71.9	54.8	59.7	64.8	68.9	72.1
Fertilizer materials	66.3	66.2	69.5	61.9	68.6	80.8	88.2	94.7
Mixed fertilizers	72.8	72.8	72.6	60.1	73.2	88.7	94.3	96.7
House-furnishing goods	80.7	80.7	81.4	72.2	77.1	88.0	93.5	93.8
Furnishings	84.1	84.1	83.2	72.9	75.4	84.5	92.5	93.4
Furniture	77.3	77.2	79.8	71.8	79.1	91.9	94.6	94.3
Miscellaneous	69.2	70.1	69.3	58.9	64.7	72.0	80.9	82.4
Automobile tires and tubes	46.6	47.5	44.6	41.3	39.2	46.9	53.0	55.1
Cattle feed	102.2	109.0	79.6	47.3	52.4	82.1	103.8	122.2
Paper and pulp	80.6	80.9	82.7	72.2	76.8	82.6	87.7	88.9
Rubber, crude	23.5	26.2	22.8	6.3	7.2	16.0	31.6	50.6
Other miscellaneous	80.1	80.1	83.2	72.6	84.5	89.6	99.2	96.4
Raw materials	76.6	77.4	65.9	49.4	56.1	69.5	89.3	99.0
Semimanufactured articles	71.8	71.7	74.3	56.9	60.8	72.9	88.1	96.1
Finished products	81.7	81.5	77.2	65.7	71.5	79.6	90.9	94.8
Nonagricultural commodities	79.5	79.4	76.2	63.8	69.3	77.2	89.2	93.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	77.3	77.4	78.5	65.8	70.9	77.2	88.2	92.1

[1] Data not yet available.

Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar, March 1935

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to March 1935 are shown in table 5. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in March 1935 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base is shown to be 79.4. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01259 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes $1.259. Table 5 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that $1 of 1926 had increased in value to $1.259 in March 1935 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

Table 3 shows the purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month of last year.

Table 3.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

Groups and subgroups	March 1935	February 1935	March 1934
All commodities	$1.259	$1.258	$1.357
Farm products	1.277	1.264	1.631
Grains	1.208	1.144	1.605
Livestock and poultry	1.166	1.276	2.020
Other farm products	1.387	1.302	1.477
Foods	1.221	1.209	1.486
Butter, cheese, and milk	1.206	1.149	1.451
Cereal products	1.086	1.088	1.172
Fruits and vegetables	1.582	1.572	1.397
Meats	1.092	1.138	1.770
Other foods	1.362	1.295	1.575
Hides and leather products	1.171	1.163	1.127
Boots and shoes	1.029	1.029	1.015
Hides and skins	1.502	1.437	1.362
Leather	1.348	1.340	1.255
Other leather products	1.182	1.182	1.153
Textile products	1.441	1.427	1.307
Clothing	1.274	1.274	1.147
Cotton goods	1.214	1.200	1.122
Knit goods	1.600	1.572	1.524
Silk and rayon	3.663	3.559	3.401
Woolen and worsted goods	1.368	1.359	1.190
Other textile products	1.477	1.458	1.274
Fuel and lighting materials	1.370	1.379	1.401
Anthracite	1.233	1.215	1.232
Bituminous coal	1.038	1.037	1.098
Coke	1.126	1.126	1.199
Electricity	[1]	1.107	1.130
Gas	[1]	1.140	1.119
Petroleum products	2.008	2.053	2.053
Metals and metal products	1.167	1.166	1.148
Agricultural implements	1.068	1.068	1.174
Iron and steel	1.163	1.161	1.159
Motor vehicles	1.068	1.068	1.022
Nonferrous metals	1.490	1.488	1.508
Plumbing and heating	1.488	1.490	1.376
Building materials	1.178	1.176	1.157
Brick and tile	1.109	1.104	1.130
Cement	1.059	1.065	1.065
Lumber	1.252	1.242	1.157
Paint and paint materials	1.259	1.269	1.255
Plumbing and heating	1.488	1.490	1.376
Structural steel	1.087	1.087	1.152
Other building materials	1.110	1.107	1.112
Chemicals and drugs	1.227	1.244	1.321
Chemicals	1.135	1.156	1.266
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	1.370	1.368	1.391
Fertilizer materials	1.508	1.511	1.439
Mixed fertilizers	1.374	1.374	1.377
House-furnishing goods	1.239	1.239	1.229
Furnishings	1.189	1.189	1.202
Furniture	1.294	1.295	1.253
Miscellaneous	1.445	1.427	1.443
Automobile tires and tubes	2.146	2.105	2.242
Cattle feed	.978	.917	1.256
Paper and pulp	1.241	1.236	1.209
Rubber, crude	4.255	3.817	4.386
Other miscellaneous	1.248	1.248	1.202
Raw materials	1.305	1.292	1.517
Semimanufactured articles	1.393	1.395	1.346
Finished products	1.224	1.227	1.295
Nonagricultural commodities	1.258	1.259	1.312
All commodities other than farm products and foods	1.294	1.292	1.274

[1] Data not yet available.

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of Wholesale-Price Dollar, 1913 to March 1935

INDEX numbers of wholesale prices and purchasing power of the dollar by groups of commodities, by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, by months, from January 1934 to March 1935, inclusive, and by weeks for March 1935 are shown in tables 4 and 5.

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Group of Commodities

[1926=100]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
1934	65.3	70.5	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.9	81.5	69.7	74.9
By months:											
1934:											
January	58.7	64.3	89.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
April	59.6	66.2	88.9	75.3	71.7	87.9	86.7	75.5	81.6	69.5	73.3
May	59.6	67.1	87.9	73.6	72.5	89.1	87.3	75.4	82.0	69.8	73.7
June	63.3	69.8	87.1	72.7	72.8	87.7	87.8	75.6	82.0	70.2	74.6
July	64.5	70.6	86.3	71.5	73.9	86.8	87.0	75.4	81.6	69.9	74.8
August	69.8	73.9	83.8	70.8	74.6	86.7	85.8	75.7	81.8	70.2	76.4
September	73.4	76.1	84.1	71.1	74.6	86.6	85.6	76.5	81.8	70.2	77.6
October	70.6	74.8	83.8	70.3	74.6	86.3	85.2	77.1	81.7	69.7	76.5
November	70.8	75.1	84.2	69.7	74.4	86.2	85.0	76.9	81.3	70.6	76.5
December	72.0	75.3	85.1	70.0	73.7	85.9	85.1	77.8	81.2	71.0	76.9
1935:											
January	77.6	79.9	86.2	70.3	72.9	85.8	84.9	79.3	81.2	70.7	78.8
February	79.1	82.7	86.0	70.1	72.5	85.8	85.0	80.4	80.7	70.1	79.5
March	78.3	81.9	85.4	69.4	73.0	85.7	84.9	81.5	80.7	69.2	79.4
By weeks:											
March 2, 1935	80.0	82.5	86.6	69.4	73.9	85.0	84.7	81.6	81.9	69.9	79.6
March 9, 1935	80.0	82.1	86.4	69.3	73.8	85.1	85.0	81.6	82.0	69.8	79.6
March 16, 1935	79.2	82.6	86.0	69.0	73.8	85.0	84.6	81.5	81.9	69.0	79.4
March 23, 1935	77.6	81.1	85.8	68.8	74.0	84.9	85.0	80.9	81.9	68.8	78.8
March 30, 1935	77.5	81.8	85.7	68.8	74.2	85.0	84.9	80.4	81.9	68.8	78.9

Table 5.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar by Groups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	$1.399	$1.558	$1.468	$1.745	$1.631	$1.101	$1.764	$1.247	$1.776	$1.074	$1.433
1914	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.994	1.170
1917	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.664	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.764	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722
1920	.664	.728	.584	.607	.611	.669	.666	.607	.705	.597	.648
1921	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.966	1.078	1.034
1923	1.014	1.079	.960	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.068	1.019
1925	.911	.998	.950	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.006	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.183	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
1934	1.531	1.418	1.155	1.372	1.364	1.151	1.160	1.318	1.227	1.435	1.335
By months:											
1934:											
January	1.704	1.555	1.117	1.307	1.368	1.170	1.159	1.344	1.238	1.481	1.385
February	1.631	1.499	1.116	1.300	1.381	1.149	1.155	1.325	1.235	1.460	1.359
March	1.631	1.486	1.127	1.307	1.401	1.148	1.157	1.321	1.229	1.443	1.357
April	1.678	1.511	1.125	1.328	1.395	1.138	1.153	1.325	1.225	1.439	1.364
May	1.678	1.490	1.138	1.359	1.379	1.122	1.145	1.326	1.220	1.433	1.357
June	1.580	1.433	1.148	1.376	1.374	1.140	1.139	1.323	1.220	1.425	1.340
July	1.550	1.416	1.159	1.399	1.353	1.152	1.149	1.326	1.225	1.431	1.337
August	1.433	1.353	1.193	1.412	1.340	1.153	1.166	1.321	1.222	1.425	1.309
September	1.362	1.314	1.189	1.406	1.340	1.155	1.168	1.307	1.222	1.425	1.289
October	1.416	1.337	1.193	1.422	1.340	1.159	1.174	1.297	1.224	1.435	1.307
November	1.412	1.332	1.188	1.435	1.344	1.160	1.176	1.300	1.230	1.416	1.307
December	1.389	1.328	1.175	1.429	1.357	1.164	1.175	1.285	1.232	1.408	1.300
1935:											
January	1.289	1.252	1.160	1.422	1.372	1.166	1.178	1.261	1.232	1.414	1.269
February	1.264	1.209	1.163	1.427	1.379	1.166	1.176	1.244	1.239	1.427	1.258
March	1.277	1.221	1.171	1.441	1.370	1.167	1.178	1.227	1.239	1.445	1.259
By weeks:											
Mar. 2, 1935	1.250	1.212	1.155	1.441	1.353	1.176	1.181	1.225	1.221	1.431	1.256
Mar. 9, 1935	1.250	1.218	1.157	1.443	1.355	1.175	1.176	1.225	1.220	1.433	1.256
Mar. 16, 1935	1.263	1.211	1.163	1.449	1.355	1.176	1.182	1.227	1.221	1.449	1.259
Mar. 23, 1935	1.289	1.233	1.166	1.453	1.351	1.178	1.176	1.236	1.221	1.453	1.269
Mar. 30, 1935	1.290	1.222	1.167	1.453	1.348	1.176	1.178	1.244	1.221	1.453	1.267

In table 6 the price trend since 1913 is shown for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities, and all commodities other than farm products and foods.

In the nonagricultural commodities group all commodities other than those designated as "Farm products" have been combined into one group. All commodities, with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods, have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods." The list of commodities included under the designations of "Raw materials", "Semimanufactured articles", and "Finished products" is contained in the October 1934 issue of the Wholesale Prices pamphlet.

Table 6.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Nonagricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Nonagricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1934:					
1914	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1915	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1916	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1917	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
1918	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9
1919	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2
1920	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July	68.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	78.4
1921	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August	71.6	72.6	79.2	77.8	78.3
1922	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September	73.9	71.8	80.1	78.4	78.3
1923	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October	72.1	71.5	79.2	77.6	78.0
1924	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November	72.2	71.1	79.3	77.7	78.0
1925	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December	73.1	71.0	79.5	77.8	78.0
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1935:					
1927	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January	76.6	71.2	80.8	78.9	77.7
1928	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February	77.4	71.7	81.5	79.4	77.4
1929	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March	76.6	71.8	81.7	79.5	77.3
1930	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2						
1931	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0						
1932	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2						
1933	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2						
1934	68.6	72.8	78.2	76.9	78.4						

Table 7 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the special groups of commodities as shown by index numbers contained in table 6. The period covered is by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, and by months from January 1934 to March 1935, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 1410.

Table 7.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	$1.453	$1.335	$1.441	$1.449	$1.429
1914	1.479	1.429	1.475	1.497	1.506
1915	1.488	1.232	1.451	1.460	1.471
1916	1.211	.845	1.215	1.172	1.133
1917	.816	.665	.916	.884	.876
1918	.736	.650	.802	.799	.803
1919	.685	.633	.766	.760	.776
1920	.659	.505	.668	.646	.620
1921	1.133	1.041	.968	.999	.953
1922	1.042	1.011	1.036	1.028	.977
1923	1.015	.843	1.008	.991	.959
1924	1.025	.920	1.038	1.030	1.003
1925	.937	.950	.994	.986	.975
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.036	1.060	1.053	1.057	1.064
1928	1.009	1.058	1.043	1.055	1.076
1929	1.026	1.065	1.058	1.072	1.092
1930	1.186	1.222	1.136	1.164	1.174
1931	1.524	1.449	1.299	1.340	1.333
1932	1.815	1.686	1.422	1.464	1.425
1933	1.770	1.529	1.418	1.449	1.404
1934	1.458	1.374	1.279	1.300	1.276
1934:					
January	$1.560	$1.391	$1.316	$1.333	$1.277
February	1.515	1.337	1.299	1.314	1.271
March	1.517	1.346	1.295	1.312	1.274
April	1.536	1.353	1.297	1.312	1.272
May	1.536	1.357	1.285	1.305	1.267
June	1.486	1.372	1.279	1.300	1.279
July	1.464	1.376	1.279	1.300	1.276
August	1.397	1.377	1.263	1.285	1.277
September	1.353	1.393	1.248	1.276	1.277
October	1.387	1.399	1.263	1.289	1.282
November	1.385	1.406	1.261	1.287	1.282
December	1.368	1.408	1.258	1.285	1.282
1935:					
January	1.305	1.404	1.238	1.267	1.287
February	1.292	1.395	1.227	1.259	1.292
March	1.305	1.393	1.224	1.258	1.294

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Migration of Philippine Labor to Hawaii, 1929–33

DURING the 5 years from 1929 to 1933 the number of Filipinos migrating to Hawaii has fallen off from over 8,000 almost to the vanishing point. The number returning to the Islands from Hawaii, however, has with the exception of 1932 remained fairly constant. In 1932 the number returning was almost double that of any other year. Data for each of the 5 years are given in the table following. The figures for the latest year [1] are taken from the twenty-fifth annual report (unpublished) of the Philippine Bureau of Labor for the year ending December 31, 1933.

Migration of Filipinos to and from Hawaii, 1929 to 1933

Year	To Hawaii				From Hawaii			
	Men	Women	Minors	Total	Men	Women	Minors	Total
1929	8,189	134	46	8,369	3,402	241	348	3,991
1930	7,185	253	377	7,815	2,897	192	324	3,413
1931	4,083	265	420	4,768	3,552	217	393	4,162
1932	97	58	58	213	6,211	516	1,428	8,155
1933	14	24	31	69	2,810	343	985	4,138
Total	19,568	734	932	21,234	18,872	1,509	3,478	23,859

Immigration to Canada, 1934

THE volume of immigration to Canada in 1934 declined 13.3 percent in the calendar year 1934 as compared with the previous year, according to statistics issued by the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization, published in the March 1935 issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette (p. 279). Of the 12,476 immigrants entering that country in 1934, 17 percent were British; 49 percent were from the United States; 5 percent were from northern European countries; and 29 percent from other countries.

In 1934 as compared with 1933 there was a reduction of 6 percent in British immigration, 28.6 percent in immigration from the United States, and 3.9 percent in the number of immigrants from northern European countries. The immigration from other countries, however, increased 23.6 percent.

In table 1 the extent of immigration to Canada for each nationality group in 1933 and 1934 is recorded.

[1] Earlier figures published in Monthly Labor Review, May 1934 (p. 1267).

Table 1.—Immigration to Canada, by Origins, 1933 and 1934

Origin	1934	1933	Origin	1934	1933
All immigrants	12,476	14,382	Other—Continued.		
			Czech	68	52
British	2,166	2,304	East Indian	33	35
English	1,362	1,412	Estonian	2	1
Irish	298	278	Greek	39	29
Scotch	450	561	Hebrew	577	420
Welsh	56	53	Italian	320	253
United States	6,071	8,500	Japanese	125	106
Northern European	644	670	Lettish	1	3
Belgian	62	26	Lithuanian	43	42
Danish	23	46	Magyar	427	484
Dutch	49	25	Negro	9	16
Finnish	63	45	Polish	392	360
French	79	76	Portuguese	3	1
German	304	389	Rumanian	40	27
Norwegian	34	29	Russian	47	63
Swedish	15	13	Ruthenian	563	378
Swiss	15	21	Serbian	35	25
Other	3,595	2,908	Slovak	588	400
Albanian	4	----	Spanish	8	7
Arabian	1	----	Spanish-American	----	4
Armenian	----	7	Syrian	13	13
Bulgarian	5	12	Turkish	----	2
Chinese	1	1	Yugo-Slav	102	65
Croatian	149	102			

Table 2 shows the sex, occupational class, and the destination of immigrants admitted to the Dominion in 1934.

Table 2.—Immigration to Canada, 1934, by Sex, Occupational Class, and Destination

Sex, occupational class, and destination	Via ocean ports	From the United States	Total	Sex, occupational class, and destination	Via ocean ports	From the United States	Total
All immigrants	6,405	6,071	12,476	*Occupational class*—Con.			
Sex				Female domestic servants:			
Men	1,095	1,903	2,998	18 years and over	389	96	485
Women	2,816	2,291	5,107	Under 18 years	65	4	69
Children under 18	2,494	1,877	4,371	Others:			
Occupational class				Men	227	500	727
Farming:				Women	2,123	1,653	3,776
Men	317	449	766	Children	2,160	1,431	3,591
Women	103	212	315	*Destination*			
Children	120	241	361				
Laboring:				Nova Scotia	348	304	652
Men	143	129	272	New Brunswick	68	255	323
Women	20	29	49	Prince Edward Island	3	49	52
Children	57	33	90	Quebec	1,222	1,234	2,456
Mechanics:				Ontario	2,981	2,601	5,582
Men	214	273	487	Manitoba	211	179	390
Women	98	85	183	Saskatchewan	286	233	519
Children	53	61	114	Alberta	550	548	1,098
Trading:				British Columbia	734	660	1,394
Men	182	516	698	Yukon Territory	1	7	8
Women	81	210	291	Northwest Territory	1	1	2
Children	38	95	133				
Mining:							
Men	12	36	48				
Women	2	6	8				
Children	1	12	13				

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

FLORIDA.—Labor Inspector. *Biennial report, 1933–1934. Jacksonville, 1935. 48 pp.*

IDAHO.—Inspector of Mines. *Thirty-sixth annual report, for the year 1934. Boise, 1935. 287 pp., map, illus.*

Contains detailed data on mining operations in the State, with information on production, working conditions, and accidents. There were 12 fatal accidents and 484 nonfatal accidents involving disability of more than 7 days reported during 1934.

IOWA.—Bureau of Labor. *Report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934. Des Moines, 1934. 22 pp.*

Contains data on factory inspection, industrial accidents, child labor, and Federal-State employment offices.

—— Workmen's Compensation Service. *Eleventh biennial report, for the period ended June 30, 1934, and report of decisions by the department and the State courts. Des Moines, 1934. 159 pp.*

Reports were received of 80 fatal and 6,848 nonfatal injuries in the fiscal year 1932–33, and of 56 fatal and 6,796 nonfatal injuries in the fiscal year 1933–34. Compensation reported paid amounted to $636,075 in 1932–33 and $561,103 in 1933–34, and medical, surgical, and hospital expense to $92,951 in 1932–33 and $91,998 in 1933–34. Problems of incomplete coverage of employers, compensation for relief employment and casual employment, optional coverage for farm employment, accident prevention, etc., are discussed.

KANSAS.—Commission of Labor and Industry. Workmen's Compensation Department. *Annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. Topeka, 1934. 42 pp., charts.*

Presents statistical information, by industry and by causes, on 69 fatal and 6,041 nonfatal injuries reported during the fiscal year, and on injuries reported during the 6 preceding years. Compensation and medical costs in cases closed during the fiscal year 1934 are shown by industry and by extent of disability.

KENTUCKY.—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Seventeenth annual report, July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933. Frankfort, [1934?]. 39 pp.*

A total of 10,247 injuries, including 115 fatalities, was reported to the board during the year, or 1,493 less than for the year 1931–32. A distribution by industry shows that 2,792 of the injuries arose in coal mining and 1,062 in the construction of roads and streets. Other tabulations classify the accidents by cause, by nature of injury, by age, and by sex. Compensation cost in cases closed during the year is shown by industry.

MARYLAND.—Industrial Accident Commission. *Twentieth annual report for the year November 1, 1933, to October 31, 1934, inclusive. Baltimore, [1935?]. 45 pp.*

During the year the commission received reports of 25,854 industrial accidents, an increase of 3,391 over the number reported in 1932–33. The total amount of compensation and medical expense paid and outstanding on awards made during the year was $1,193,120.

MINNESOTA.—Compensation Insurance Board. *Sixth biennial bulletin, covering the period ending December 31, 1934. St. Paul, [1935]. 20 pp.*

Presents an explanation of the 1933 revision of compensation insurance premium rates, the experience of insurance companies writing workmen's compensation, and a table showing comparative benefit costs of the workmen's compensation laws of the various States as of January 1, 1935, with Minnesota benefit costs as a base.

NEBRASKA.—Department of Labor and Compensation. *Twenty-fifth biennial report, 1933–1934. Lincoln, 1935. 8 pp.*

A general summary of the activities of the department, including a report of the National Reemployment Service for Nebraska. Regarding workmen's compensation figures for 1933 show 12,027 injuries, $374,941 for compensation costs, and $151,592 for hospital and medical costs, as compared with 13,268 injuries, $124,122 for compensation costs, and $136,864 for hospital and medical costs in 1934.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bureau of Labor. *Twentieth biennial report, for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1934. Concord, 1934. 110 pp.*

The report contains information on strikes and lockouts, factory inspection, employment office activities, and industrial accidents, and directories of manufacturers and labor organizations.

The statistics relating to industrial accidents show that reports were received of 8 fatal and 1,819 nonfatal injuries during 1932–33 and 16 fatal and 2,414 nonfatal injuries during 1933–34. Compensation, medical, and hospital expenses amounted to $246,305 in 1932–33, and $293,812 in 1933–34.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Annual report of the Industrial Commissioner, for the 12 months ended December 31, 1933. Albany, 1934. 237 pp., chart. (Legislative document (1934) No. 21.)*

Presents a summary of the activities during 1933 of the various divisions and bureaus of the department, and opinions of the attorney general construing provisions of labor laws.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Department of Labor. *Biennial report of children employed in North Carolina, July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934. Raleigh, [1935?]. 15 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Industrial Commission. *Third biennial report, [covering the period from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934]. Raleigh, 1934. 29 pp.*

During the year 1932–33 reports were received of 84 fatal and 23,551 nonfatal industrial injuries, and during 1933–34, of 86 fatal and 28,728 nonfatal injuries. The increase in 1933–34 over the previous year is attributed to increased employment combined with unfamiliarity of reemployed or new workers with operations. Compensation awards totaled $775,420 in 1932–33 and $779,491 in 1933–34, while $382,923 was paid for medical treatment in 1932–33 and $388,680 in 1933–34. Tables in the report present detailed statistics on accidents, compensation, and medical expense.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Coal Mine Inspection Department. *Sixteenth annual report, from November 1, 1933, to October 31, 1934. Bismarck, 1935. 33 pp.*

The report covers employment, production, inspection, and accidents. Four fatal and 269 nonfatal injuries were reported during the year by the 340 mines operated. These mines produced 1,940,669 tons of coal.

—— Workmen's Compensation Bureau. Minimum Wage Department. *Eighth biennial report, for the biennium ending June 30, 1934. Bismarck, 1934. 37 pp.*

OHIO.—Department of Industrial Relations. *Eleventh and twelfth annual reports, including the annual reports of the Industrial Commission, for the fiscal years July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, and July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933. Columbus, 1934. 102 pp.*

Summarizes the activities of the divisions of factory inspection, labor statistics and employment offices, mines, boiler inspection, and examiners of steam engineers of the Department of Industrial Relations. The reports of the Industrial Commission show that the claims filed for workmen's compensation during the 2 years ending June 30, 1933, consisted of 1,986 fatal cases, 79,098 cases involving disability of more than 7 days, and 192,930 cases involving medical expenses only. Compensation payments and refunds amounted to $16,763,793 for the first year and $14,182,014 for the second year.

—— —— Employment Service. *Statistical report, 1934, prepared by B. J. Kinnison and William Papier. Columbus, 1935. 76 pp., chart. (Mimeographed.)*

OREGON.—Unemployment Insurance Commission. *Report and recommendations. Salem, 1935. 87 pp., charts.*

Summarized in this issue.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Department of Agriculture and Commerce. *The Philippine Statistical Review, vol. 1, no. 1, first quarter, 1934. Manila, 1934. 48 pp., charts, illus.*

This first issue of The Philippine Statistical Review contains information on business conditions, exports and imports, prices, cost of living, production, and population.

TENNESSEE.—Department of Labor. *Annual report for the year 1933. Nashville, 1934. 192 pp.*

Data presented by the division of workmen's compensation show 91 fatal and 10,187 nonfatal industrial injuries reported in 1933, a total of 10,278 as compared with 7,215 in 1932. The increase is attributed to stricter enforcement of the law coupled with increased industrial employment. Reference is made to the difficulty in securing compensation insurance by operators of small coal mines and small sawmills, due to the hazardous nature of the work.

VIRGINIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Thirty-seventh annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1934. Industrial statistics, calendar year 1933. Richmond, 1935. 30 pp.*

Contains summary reports from the department's divisions of research and statistics, mines and quarries, women and children, factory inspection, and public employment service.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Department of Mines. *Annual report, 1933. Charleston, [1934?]. 192 pp.*

Contains a directory of mines, with statistics on condition of the mines, production and distribution of coal and coke, employment, and accidents. Detailed information is given for 249 fatalities, 7,854 nonfatal disabling injuries, and 2,563 minor (nondisabling) injuries in 1933. Fatalities are shown by year and by cause from 1883 to 1933.

WISCONSIN.—Board of Vocational Education. *Budget statement for the biennium 1935-36 and 1936-37, by George P. Hambrecht, director. Madison, 1935. 55 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Included in the various subjects discussed in the report are apprenticeship under the codes and the itinerant teacher plan.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Ways and Means. *Economic Security Act: Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.) on H. R. 4120, a bill to alleviate the hazards of old age, unemployment, illness, and dependency, to establish a social insurance board in the Department of Labor, to raise revenue, and for other purposes, January and February 1935. Washington, 1935. 1141 pp., maps, charts.*

—— —— Senate. Committee on Finance. *Economic Security Act: Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.) on S. 1130, a bill to alleviate the hazards of old age, unemployment, illness, and dependency, to establish a social insurance board in the Department of Labor, to raise revenue, and for other purposes, January 22 to February 20, 1935. Washington, 1935. 1354 pp. (Revised.)*

—— Department of Agriculture. *Miscellaneous Publication No. 205: Economic and social problems and conditions of the southern Appalachians. Washington, 1935. 184 pp., maps, charts.*

—— Department of Commerce. *Twenty-second annual report of the Secretary of Commerce, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. Washington, 1934. 202 pp.*

In addition to the report of the Secretary of Commerce the volume contains the reports of the various bureaus of the Department of Commerce. One section of the Secretary's report gives an economic review with a table of major economic indexes, 1920–34.

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 610: Revised indexes of factory employment and pay rolls, 1919 to 1933, by Lewis E. Talbert and Alice Olenin. Washington, 1935. 106 pp., charts.*

—— —— —— *Directory of consumers' cooperative societies. Washington, January 1935. 106 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 213: Trade-union organization and membership in United States, 1934. Washington, 1935. 4 pp. (Reprint from February 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Serial No. R. 224: Self-help activities among the unemployed in Washington, D. C., by Florence E. Parker. Washington, 1935. 8 pp. (Reprint from March 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

——— *Serial No. R. 225: Wage rates and weekly earnings in the cotton-textile industry, 1933–34, by A. F. Hinrichs. Washington, 1935. 14 pp. (Reprint from March 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

——— *Serial No. R. 226: Unemployment survey of Bridgeport, Conn., 1934, by Florence M. Clark. Washington, 1935. 9 pp. (Reprint from March 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— Children's Bureau. *Publication No. 227: Children engaged in newspaper and magazine selling and delivering. Washington, 1935. 60 pp.* Reviewed in this issue.

—— Division of Labor Standards. *Proceedings of Southern Regional Conference on Labor Standards and Economic Security, Nashville, Tenn., January 20, 21, 1935. Washington, 1935. 142 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

A brief account of the proceedings of the conference was published in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1935 (pp. 670–672).

—— Women's Bureau. *Memorandum on relative production per worker on silk, wool, and rayon dresses in various cities. Washington, 1934. 5 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

——— *Piecework earnings in the dress manufacturing industry in New York City. Washington, 1934. 9 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Department of the Interior. Office of Education. *Bulletin, 1934, No. 11: Courses in occupational information, by Maris M. Proffitt. Washington, 1934. 47 pp.*

Of 1,111 public high schools returning the questionnaires sent out in this study, 68.5 percent reported that they gave instruction in occupational information, and of these, 43.8 percent gave a separate course on this subject.

——— *Vocational Education Bulletin No. 177: Vocational agriculture in relation to economic and social adjustments. Washington, 1934. 67 pp.*

Report of a conference held in Washington, D. C., May 14–18, 1934, on the relation of vocational agricultural education to emergency and long-time programs affecting agriculture.

—— Federal Emergency Relief Administration. *A selected list of references on old-age security. No. 3, The United States: Part 1, Alabama-Minnesota, 102 pp.; Part 2, Mississippi-Wyoming, 87 pp. Compiled by Adelaide R. Hasse. Washington, March 1935. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Division of Self-Help Cooperatives. *Self-help cooperatives: An introductory study. Washington, 1935. 53 pp.*

Summarizes the history of the self-help movement, describes the best methods of organizing such groups, and discusses the various activities in which they may successfully engage. Also describes briefly the various types of societies which are found in the cooperative movement proper. A bibliography and a list of self-help cooperatives now in existence are included.

—— Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. *Report for the period October 4, 1933, to December 31, 1934. Washington, 1935. 13 pp.*

Shows the quantities of "surplus" commodities distributed to relief clients, the amounts and sources of funds used for the purchase of these commodities, and the financial statement of the corporation.

—— Federal Trade Commission. *Chain stores: Final report on the chain-store investigation. Washington, 1935. 110 pp. (Senate Doc. No. 4, 74th Cong., 1st sess.)*

The report includes data on relative wages in chain and independent stores.

—— Treasury Department. Bureau of Internal Revenue. *Statistics of income for 1932, compiled from income-tax returns and including statistics from estate-tax returns and gift-tax returns. Washington, 1934. 255 pp.*

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—Bureau of Census and Statistics. *Production Bulletin No. 27: Summary of Australian production statistics for the years 1922–23 to 1932–33. Canberra [1934?]. 149 pp.*

Data on wages, employment, and accidents are included.

CANADA.—Bureau of Statistics. Internal Trade Branch. *Prices and price indexes, 1913–33 (commodities, securities, exchange services, import and export valuations). Ottawa, 1934. 198 pp., charts.*

Among the prices given in this volume are those for hospital services, streetcar fares, electricity, gas, and telephone rates.

—— Department of Labor. *Strikes and lockouts in Canada and in other countries during the year 1934. Ottawa, 1935. 30 pp. (Reprint from February 1935 Labor Gazette.)*

Data on strikes and lockouts in Canada, taken from this report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

FRANCE.—Ministère du Travail. Direction du Travail. *Statistique des grèves survenues pendant l'année 1930. Paris, 1934. 231 pp.*

The annual report of the French Ministry of Labor covering the number, causes, and results of strikes in 1930.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic and trade conditions in the United States of America, December 1934. Report by H. O. Chalkley, Commercial Counselor, British Embassy, Washington, D. C. London, 1935. 174 pp.*

One section of the report is devoted to labor and social questions and another to recovery legislation and administration.

—— Home Office. *Fifty-eighth annual report of His Majesty's inspectors of explosives, for the year 1933. London, 1934. 56 pp. (Cmd. 4676.)*

A detailed discussion of the inspection work during the year, with descriptions of accidents in manufacture, storage, transportation, and use of explosives.

—— —— *Safety Pamphlet No. 15: The use of derrick cranes. London, 1934. 28 pp., illus.*

Discusses the hazards involved in the use of derrick cranes, and gives recommendations for the prevention of accidents. A list of safety pamphlets published by the office is included.

INDIA.—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. *Statistical abstract for British India, with statistics, where available, relating to certain Indian States, from 1922–23 to 1931–32. Delhi, 1934. 898 pp.*

Contains data regarding cooperative societies, emigration, wholesale and retail prices, and number of persons employed in various industries.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Holidays with pay. (Fifth item on agenda of International Labor Conference, 19th session, Geneva, 1935—report V, first discussion.) Geneva, 1935. 117 pp.*

NEW ZEALAND.—Census and Statistics Office. *The New Zealand official year book, 1935. Wellington, 1934. 748 pp., map.*

The labor subjects covered include wages and hours, trade unions, unemployment, and social insurance.

OSLO (NORWAY).—Statistiske Kontor. *Statistisk årbok for Oslo by, 1934. Oslo, 1935. 109 pp.*

This statistical year book for the city of Oslo, Norway, for the year 1934 includes data on prices, wages, unemployment, old-age and invalidity pensions, etc. Printed in Norwegian with French translations of the table of contents and table heads.

PARAGUAY.—Ministerio de Economia. *Las colonias mennonitas en el Chaco Paraguayo. Asunción, 1934. 64 pp. (In Spanish and German.)*

Laws and decree establishing the rights and privileges of Mennonites and other similar groups colonizing in the Paraguayan Chaco, and the present state of two groups of settlements which have already been established.

QUEBEC (CANADA).—Department of Municipal Affairs. Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical year book, 1934. Quebec, 1934. 489 pp., charts.*

Contains data on immigration, cost of living, price indexes, wages of farm laborers, cooperative societies (including credit unions), employment and accidents in the mining industry, persons employed in various manufacturing industries, strikes, industrial accidents, etc.

QUEBEC (CANADA).—Minister of Labor. *General report for the year ending June 30, 1934. Quebec, 1934. 152 pp.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (AUSTRALIA).—Statistical Office. *Statistical register, 1932–33. Adelaide, 1934.* [*Various paging.*] *Charts.*

Data on cooperative societies, apprenticeship, employment, wages, production, and prices are included in the volume.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Department of Labor. *Report for the year ended December 1933. Pretoria, 1934. 80 pp., chart.*

Sections of the report are devoted to unemployment and methods of alleviating it, employment service, welfare work, apprenticeship, wage board decisions, and other labor subjects.

Unofficial

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION. *Proceedings of the sixty-fourth annual congress, Houston, Tex., September 17–21, 1934. New York, 135 East 15th Street, 1934. 394 pp.*

The volume includes some discussion of prison labor.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. *Year book, 1934–35. New York, 50 West 50th Street, 1935. 203 pp.*

The report of the committee on industrial anthrax to the industrial hygiene section of the American Public Health Association at the 1934 meeting, included in the volume, is summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics. *Quantity and cost budgets for (1) family of an executive; (2) family of a clerk; (3) family of a wage earner; (4) dependent families or children. Prices for San Francisco, November 1934. Berkeley, February 1935. 57 pp., charts.* (*Mimeographed.*)

Reviewed in this issue.

COWDEN, HOWARD A. *A trip to cooperative Europe. North Kansas City, Mo., Union Oil Co. Cooperative,* [*1934?*]. *32 pp., map, chart, illus.*

An account of visits made by the author to the cooperative institutions in England, Scotland, and Sweden.

CROSS, IRA B. *A history of the labor movement in California. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1935. 354 pp., illus.* (*University of California Publications in Economics, vol. 14.*)

A detailed history of labor movements and organizations from the mission era (1822–48) preceding the discovery of gold to 1901, written for the purpose of providing "the historical background necessary for an understanding of the present position of the labor movement in the State."

ELBERT, ROBERT G. *Unemployment and relief. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, 1934. 136 pp.*

GREER, SARAH. *A bibliography of civil service and personnel administration. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1935. 143 pp.* (*Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, Monograph 1.*)

HOYT, RAY. *"We can take it"—A short story of the C. C. C. New York, American Book Co., 1935. 118 pp., illus.*

The author considers that while the Civilian Conservation Corps may not have accomplished as much as experienced hands, the fact that there is a persistent and growing demand from forestry officials for a permanent conservation group, such as the C. C. C., is convincing testimony in behalf of these young men. The value of the work which had been done by them, at the time this story was written, was placed at $291,000,000.

HUNTER, WILLIAM L., AND LIVINGSTON, EVERETT G. *A guide to magazine articles on industrial arts education and vocational industrial education. Ames, Iowa, Iowa State College, 1934. 75 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

JEROME, HARRY. *Mechanization in industry. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.* (*Publication No. 27*), *1934. 484 pp., charts.*

An extensive summary of the nature and extent of mechanization and of the factors determining the rapidity of mechanization, with a discussion of the effects, particularly on the amount of labor. Nonmechanical changes are not included. No effort is made to estimate comprehensively the amount of labor displacement, but the methods that have been used in application to particular operations and industries are discussed.

JOHNSEN, JULIA E., Compiler. *Collective bargaining. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1935. 261 pp. (The Reference Shelf, vol. X, no. 1.)*

MCWILLIAM, NEVILLE G. *New South Wales industrial arbitration law, being the Industrial Arbitration Acts of 1912, 1926, 1930, and 1932, as amended, together with rules, regulations, and forms, with notes of cases. Brisbane, Law Book Co. of Australasia, Ltd., 1933. 320 pp.*

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. *Unemployment insurance: A summary of some existing governmental and private plans. New York, 1 Madison Avenue, 1935. 81 pp., charts.*

This report contains a general discussion of the problems connected with the provision of unemployment insurance in the different countries, especial attention being given to the differences in the compulsory and voluntary systems as exemplified by the systems in effect in Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, and Switzerland. The voluntary plans in force in this country—trade-union, joint-agreement, and company plans—are described, and there is a discussion of the differences in theory in the Wisconsin law and the so-called "Ohio plan." The principal provisions of the foreign systems are shown in the charts.

MOULTON, HAROLD G. *The formation of capital. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1935. 207 pp., diagrams.*

The third volume in a series of four giving the results of an extensive study of "Distribution of Wealth and Income in Relation to Economic Progress." The author holds that the profitable expansion of capital goods requires increased expenditures for consumption, and that as there is a surplus of available investment money, which is used not for producing capital goods but for purposes which result in financial maladjustments, the primary need is a larger flow of funds through consumptive channels.

MOULTON, HAROLD G., AND LEVEN, MAURICE. *The 30-hour week. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1935. 20 pp.*

MURRAY, CHARLES F. *The rights of employers in the inventions of employees: An outline of the law on the subject written for laymen. Chicago, C. F. Murray, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, 1934. 23 pp.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS. *The social security bill. New York, 11 West 42d Street, 1935. 46 pp., charts.*

This report was prepared by the association as the basis for the presentation of testimony before the Finance Committee of the United States Senate. The subjects covered are the taxing provisions of the bill, its advisability in the light of foreign experience, and its major economic aspects and specific defects.

—— *Some observations on British experience in the field of employment relations and social insurance, by John C. Gall. New York, 11 West 42d Street, 1934. 32 pp.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. Research Division. *Modern social and educational trends. Washington, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., 1934. 45 pp., charts. (Research Bulletin, vol. XII, no. 5.)*

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC. *Salary and wage policy, 1933-34. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1935. 23 pp.*

PACK, ARTHUR NEWTON. *The challenge of leisure. New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 244 pp.*

The author discusses the economic conditions that have led to the new leisure, which presents a problem in properly directing the energies of those thus released from excessive work. He believes that there must be rather broadly directed education in order that leisure may be used wisely. Several chapters deal with leisure as a social force, and the practical use of leisure in various fields of endeavor is discussed.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE. *Publication No. 45: Welfare, relief, and recovery legislation, Federal and State, 1933–34, by Marietta Stevenson and Susan Posanski of the American Public Welfare Association. Chicago, 850 East 58th Street, 1935. 33 pp.*

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. Charity Organization Department. *Looking toward a public welfare plan: A digest of recent opinion in the fields of social work and public welfare administration, compiled by Russell H. Kurtz. New York, 130 East 22d Street, 1935. 34 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

TEAD, ORDWAY. *The art of leadership. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1935. 308 pp.*

WALKER, HARVEY. *Training public employees in Great Britain. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1935. 213 pp. (Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, Monograph 6.)*

WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES. Budget Committee of the Family Welfare Committee and Housing Committee. *A suggestive budget for families of low income. Washington, 1101 M Street NW., [1934?]. 46 pp.*

WEIGERT, OSCAR. *Administration of placement and unemployment insurance in Germany. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1934. 241 pp., map.*

The author, who has had long experience in both the administrative and legislative phases of the German system of employment offices and unemployment insurance, describes the organization and placement activities of the public employment service in that country, and also gives a general review of special problems concerning the labor market. One section of the report deals with the administration of unemployment insurance. A bibliography is appended.

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